104TH CONGRESS, 1st Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT 104–173

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1996

JUNE 30, 1995.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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

R E P O R T

together with

DISSENTING VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 1977]

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, 1996, 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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COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

Section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, requires that the report accompanying a bill providing new budget authority contain a statement detailing how the authority compares with the reports submitted under section 602 of the Act for the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year. This information follows:

[In millions of dollars]

	Sec. 602(b)		This bill—	
	Discretionary	Mandatory	Discretionary	Mandatory
Budget authority	12,700	65	12,033	59
Outlays	13,191	55	13,174	49

The bill provides no new spending authority as described in section 401(c)(2) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The Committee has conducted extensive hearings on the programs and projects provided for in the Interior and Related Agen-

cies Appropriations bill for 1996. The hearings are contained in 11 published volumes totaling nearly 12,000 pages.

During the course of the hearings testimony was taken on 32 days from nearly 800 witnesses, not only from agencies which come under the jurisdiction of the Interior Subcommittee, but also from Members of Congress, State and local government officials, and private citizens.

The bill which is recommended for 1996 has been developed after careful consideration of all the facts and details available to the Committee.

BUDGET AUTHORITY RECOMMENDED IN BILL BY TITLE

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1996	Committee bill, fiscal year 1996	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Title I, Department of the Interior: New Budget (obligational) authority	$6,855,935,000	$6,006,534,000	−$849,401,000
Title II, related agencies: New Budget (obligational) authority	6,961,469,000	5,956,141,000	−1,160,347,000
Grand total, New Budget (obligational) authority	13,817,404,000	11,962,675,000	−1,854,729,000

Total Appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies

In addition to the amounts in the accompanying bill, which are reflected in the table above, permanent legislation authorizes the continuation of certain government activities without consideration by the Congress during the annual appropriations process.

Details of these activities are listed in tables at the end of this report. In fiscal year 1995, these activities are estimated to total $3,053,416,000. The estimate for fiscal year 1996 is $2,706,477,000.

The following table reflects the total budget (obligational) authority contained both in this bill and in permanent appropriations for fiscal years 1995 and 1996.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEARS 1995–96

Item	Fiscal year 1995	Fiscal year 1996	Change
Interior and related agencies appropriations bill	$13,519,230,000	$11,962,675,000	−$1,556,555,000
Permanent appropriations, Federal funds	2,109,700,000	1,822,596,000	−287,104,000
Permanent appropriations, trust funds	943,716,000	883,881,000	−59,835,000
Total budget authority	16,572,646,000	14,669,152,000	−1,903,494,000

Revenue Generated by Agencies in Bill

The following tabulation indicates total new obligational authority to date for fiscal years 1994 and 1995, and the amount recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1996. It compares receipts generated by activities in this bill on an actual basis for fiscal year 1994 and on an estimated basis for fiscal years 1995 and 1996.

Item	Fiscal year—		
	1994	1995	1996
New obligational authority	$12,524,207,000	$13,519,230,000	$11,962,675,000
Receipts:			
Department of the Interior	5,741,677,000	5,482,347,000	6,898,968,000
Forest Service	998,610,000	969,911,000	947,909,000
Naval petroleum reserves	402,000,000	461,000,000	461,000,000
Total receipts	7,132,287,000	6,913,258,000	8,307,877,000

APPLICATION OF GENERAL REDUCTIONS

The level at which sequestration reductions shall be taken pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, if such reductions are required in fiscal year 1996, is defined by the Committee as follows:

As provided for by section 256(l)(2) of Public Law 99–177, as amended, and for the purpose of a Presidential Order issued pursuant to section 254 of said Act, the term ''program, project, and activity'' for items under the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Subcommittees on the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies of the House of Representatives and the Senate is defined as (1) any item specifically identified in tables or written material set forth in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, or accompanying committee reports or the conference report and accompanying joint explanatory statement of the managers of the committee of conference; (2) any Government-owned or Government-operated facility; and (3) management units, such as national parks, national forests, fish hatcheries, wildlife refuges, research units, regional, state and other administrative units and the like, for which funds are provided in fiscal year 1996.

The Committee emphasizes that any item for which a specific dollar amount is mentioned in any accompanying report, including all increases over the budget estimate approved by the Committee, shall be subject to a percentage reduction no greater or less than the percentage reduction applied to all domestic discretionary accounts.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Following is a comparison of the Land and Water Conservation Fund by agency. More specific information can be found in each agency's land acquisition account.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

[In thousands of dollars]

	Enacted fiscal year 1995	Estimated fiscal year 1996	Recommended
Assistance to States:			
Matching grants	24,750	25,000	0
Administrative expenses	3,240	3,000	1,500
Subtotal, assistance to States	27,940	28,000	1,500

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Enacted fiscal year 1995	Estimated fiscal year 1996	Recommended
Federal programs:			
Bureau of Land Management	14,750	25,473	8,500
Fish and Wildlife Service	67,300	62,912	14,100
National Park Service	59,800	54,696	12,800
Forest Service	65,310	65,311	14,600
Subtotal, Federal programs	207,160	208,392	50,000
Total L&WCF	235,117	236,392	51,500

The Committee received many requests for land acquisition projects throughout the country. These were worthy projects, all involving willing sellers, many were inholders. Unfortunately, the Committee's allocation made it impossible to provide additional funding for this purpose. In addition, the House Budget Resolution, contained a provision which suggested a five-year moratorium on new land purchases to enable the land management agencies time to improve their stewardship of land already owned before facing the added management responsibilities of new purchases.

The Committee has included $51,500,000 to cover both acquisition management and emergency land acquisitions for all four land management agencies including the Bureau of Land Management, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service. Bill language is included in General Provisions, Department of the Interior, which allows the Secretary of the Interior authority to transfer the limited funds between the Interior agencies. All transfers are subject to the Committee's reprogramming guidelines which were published in the Committee report accompanying the fiscal year 1995 appropriation, House Report 103–551, with the understanding that only the highest priority projects involving willing sellers will be considered. The Committee continues to encourage land exchanges.

Realizing that emergency and hardship cases do arise each year, the Committee felt compelled to provide a minimum level of funds for each agency. Funds were also necessary for staffing because of previously appropriated dollars for land acquisition projects that have not been completed. However, the dollars provided for FTEs have been reduced.

INDIAN PROGRAMS

Spending for Indian Services by the Federal Government in total is included in the following table:

FEDERAL FUNDING OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget authority	Fiscal year 1994, actual	Fiscal year 1995, estimate	Fiscal year 1996, budget estimate
Department of Agriculture	305,517	276,878	361,022
Department of Commerce	6,279	5,218	4,825
Department of Defense	8,400	8,000	0
Department of Justice	5,138	3,448	4,483

FEDERAL FUNDING OF INDIAN PROGRAMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget authority	Fiscal year 1994, actual	Fiscal year 1995, estimate	Fiscal year 1996, budget estimate
Department of Education	473,744	542,679	555,753
Department of HHS	2,316,092	2,373,303	2,488,196
Department of HUD	416,450	452,000	485,000
Department of Veterans Affairs	156	218	455
Department of the Interior	2,034,774	1,906,262	2,053,439
Department of Labor	79,986	79,929	79,302
Department of Transportation	204,523	202,090	202,741
Environmental Protection Agency	36,493	47,861	85,790
Smithsonian Institution	22,900	40,700	46,600
Army Corps of Engineers	20,339	17,345	20,631
Other Independent Agencies	39,599	36,149	37,558
Total	5,970,390	5,992,080	6,425,795

REDUCING LEVELS OF MANAGEMENT

The Committee's recommendations for fiscal year 1996, in most cases, assume that fixed cost increases will be absorbed by agencies. The Committee expects each agency to reduce levels of review and management in order to cover the costs associated with pay raises and inflation. In particular, the Committee directs each agency to ensure that administrative practices that consume a large amount of staff time are eliminated or greatly reduced and the resulting savings are reflected in the reduction of staff and in budget reductions. For example, chain of review, concurrence and ''sign-offs'' for correspondence and for programmatic documents should be limited to no more than four reviewers except in rare cases involving a major policy issue, a complex legal situation or an agency-wide directive. For routine correspondence there should not be more than one level of review. The Committee expects that, as levels of review are reduced and employees are empowered to do their jobs, many positions will be eliminated. These positions should not be converted into additional program staff but should truly result in a reduction of FTEs.

The Committee also expects that administrative positions; especially those involving Congressional and public affairs work, will be reduced. For example, reductions have been made in the Office of the Secretary of the Interior to reduce congressional and public affairs staffing and similar reductions should be applied to congressional and public affairs staffing in each Department of the Interior bureau. Each agency should report in its fiscal year 1997 budget justification on the number and costs of congressional and public affairs staffing in fiscal years 1995, 1996 and 1997 and where those positions are located in the agency. The Committee believes these positions should not be preserved at the expense of staffing for direct mission-related programs.

IMPROVING EFFICIENCIES THROUGH CONSOLIDATION AND PROCEDURAL RESTRUCTURING OF LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCIES

While the reduction in fiscal year 1996 appropriations for the four primary federal land management agencies—the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Fish and Wild-

life Service and U.S. Forest Service, required to meet the committee allocation, is significant and will require that difficult choices be made within the bureaus, the Committee believes that its impact can be mitigated to a great extent by increasing efficiency and reducing costs both within and among the four agencies. The Committee expects that efforts already underway within the Administration will continue and will result in a federal land management structure that works better and costs less.

Specifically, each of the four agencies has proposed a plan to streamline and restructure its organizations to operate more efficiently, and the Committee would expect these restructuring efforts to begin to reduce costs in fiscal year 1996. In addition, each of the four agencies is in the process of identifying the functions and programs that it could terminate, privatize, or transfer to state or local governments. The Committee believes that a thorough sorting out of the functions and programs that are not essentialto the agencies' stewardship missions could significantly reduce costs and increase efficiency.

The Committee is concerned, however, that the agencies may not be adequately exploring opportunities that exist, and have been outlined in GAO and other reports, to collocate and combine certain functions, systems, programs, activities, or field locations. The Committee believes that joint efforts in planning and budgeting, joint use of administrative, technical, and management systems, and joint stewardship of natural and cultural resources could lead to greater efficiencies. The Committee encourages experiments to build support for consolidating the management of adjacent federal lands and believes that the four agencies must develop a strategy to coordinate and integrate functions, systems, activities, programs and regulations so that they begin to operate as a unit at the local level and improve and simplify service to the public.

The Committee is also concerned that the agencies may not be adequately exploring opportunities to change fundamentally their approach to fulfilling their stewardship missions. The vast majority of public land users want to be good stewards. Federal agencies should work with local citizens, and federal land management agencies should promote good land stewardship primarily through voluntary cooperation, technical and financial assistance, education research, and public awareness rather than through the more traditional and labor-intensive control and regulation. The Committee believes that such a fundamental change in culture could allow the agencies to make better use of their limited resources. The Committee recognizes that there are efforts ongoing throughout the four agencies which reflect these goals and philosophies. These unfortunately are often isolated cases that have not been recognized and adopted by the agency leadership as a means to change dramatically the way the land management agencies are managed.Each land management agency continues to function as a separate unit, reluctant to consider, on a major scale, a collaborative federal effort.

The Committee is also aware of ongoing efforts by the agencies to simplify and expedite planning and other procedural requirements, provide more certainty to the outcome of the planning process, and provide federal land managers with greater flexibility in

meeting their respective missions and serving the public. These efforts include eco-region assessments by the Forest Service and other agencies and simplified and streamlined Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management budget structures. Another excellent example is the extent to which the U.S. Forest Service has aggressively embraced the goals of P.L. 103–62, the Government Performance and Results Act, which requires federal agencies over the next several years to develop measurable goals for each program and publish annual performance plans with measurable goals and program results. This good government initiative will identify for the American taxpayers exactly how their tax dollars are spent and enable the Congress and the Administration to make appropriate adjustments to programs that are not working as effectively and efficiently as they could. The Committee strongly encourages the Department of the Interior to take steps to implement this law as quickly as possible. Implementation of these types of measures could further reduce costs and increase efficiency and accountability.

The Committee has attempted to minimize the effects of the 1996 reductions on the federal land management agencies, particularly the operating accounts. However, the Committee strongly encourages these bureaus to take the above mentioned concerns and suggestions seriously as they prepare their 1997 budget submissions. The reductions in the Committees allocation over the next several years will necessitate a broad and bold rethinking of how best to manage our nation's public lands into the next century.

RECREATIONAL FEE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

The Nation's public lands afford the American public with a unique opportunity for a quality recreational experience. Recreation on our public lands provides large direct and indirect economic benefits to States and local communities across the Nation and helps support a multi-billion dollar recreation industry. However, there is a tremendous backlog of operational and construction needs in our parks, forests, refuges and public lands that have gone unmet, while at the same time visits by the American public continue to rise.

The Committee has recommended a pilot fee program designed to improve our public lands by allowing 80 percent of fees generated to stay with the parks, forests, refuges and public lands where the fees are collected.

The Committee has recommended language in Title III—General Provisions which allows the Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service and the Forest Service to establish recreational fee collections at 10 to 30 sites or projects so that the funds collected are used directly to operate and enhance the sites where they are collected. Presently various restrictions either prevent such programs, or return most of the funds collected to the Treasury rather than to the sites where the payments are made. This is a one-year demonstration testing a variety of new user-fee collection methods which can foster incentive-based collections to enhance recreation and habitat.

All Federal land management agencies have large backlogs of deferred maintenance. In some cases, facilities must be closed for

health and safety reasons. In others, services and habitats provided are less than desirable. It is not possible to finance adequately this maintenance requirement from the Treasury given the need to reduce Federal spending. The public is better served and more willing to pay reasonable user fees if they are assured that the fees are being used to manage and enhance the sites where the fees are collected. This also creates a direct incentive for federal agencies to better serve the public.

The Committee recommends that demonstration sites or projects include a portion of an administrative unit, such as a National Park, National Forest, National Wildlife Refuge, or Public Land District. A site would typically relate to a large campground or complex, visitor center, watershed or natural area. In order to increase the testing-power of this proposal, the Committee encourages the Secretaries to utilize a research-based design when selecting the sites and projects as well as the fee-collection mechanisms. The Committee expects that the sites and projects should be representative of the agency spectrum, including facility, interpretation, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement projects.

The Committee recommends that the Secretaries exempt from fee charges persons engaged in conduct of official Federal, State, or local government business or others authorized by the Secretary to conduct administrative duties in the area, such as contractors.

The Committee recognizes that user fees may be established for sites in this program which currently have free access. Volunteers may collect funds. As incentives to enhance the distribution and availability of the fee collection tools, vendors may charge a reasonable mark-up to cover their costs and provide a profit. Where the demonstration site had fee charges prior to implementation of this provision, only those funds collected that are in excess of 104% of those collected in 1995 are to be handled in accordance with this provision. The first 104% of fees collected are to be treated as they were during the previous fiscal year.

The Committee expects that the agencies will keep funds distinct for each of the demonstration sites or areas and provide a clear accounting of both the funds collected at each site or area and the manner in which the funds were subsequently expended for the benefit of the site or area. The Secretaries should also provide distinct and clear accounting of the collections in the agencywide accounts and the place and manner of their utilization.

The Committee also expects each agency to initiate a program to explain why fees are charged at these areas and how the revenues are used. The agencies should also measure overall public satisfaction with the services provided at these sites by both public and private providers. The Committee encourages the Secretaries to work together by providing a unified monitoring and public education program.

The Committee requests that each Secretary provide the Congress a brief report describing the selected sites, and fee recovery methods to be used, by March 31, 1996, and a report which evaluates the pilot demonstrations, and including recommendations for further legislation, by March 31, 1997. The reports to Congress should include a discussion of the different sites selected and how they represent the geographical and programmatic spectrum of rec-

reational sites and habitats managed by the agencies. The diversity of fee collection methods and fair market valuation methods should also be explained.

The Committee also encourages the Secretaries to implement several demonstration areas per agency that include cost recovery methods that serve multi-agency purposes and customers. The Committee expects that fees collected from multi-agency areas or sites will be divided in a manner agreed upon beforehand by the agencies involved and returned to the accounts of the sites or projects in question.

The Committee recommends that agencies solicit and establish visitor services, including films, exhibits and other programs, which are sponsored by private and non-profit organizations, providing the agreements do not extend beyond the term covered by this act. The Committee also recommends that the limited use of private logos or symbols, if they do not distract from the presentations, be allowed as part of this demonstration.

The Committee recommends that the fee systems should respect the purpose of the Golden Eagle passports, Golden Access passports, and Federal Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamps although the Secretaries may limit the use of these passports and stamps during pre-established seasonal peak times or establish fee premiums to be assessed to holders of these passports and stamps when utilizing the demonstration sites established under this provision.

It is the intent of the Committee to foster innovation and creativity among the agencies with the hope that some of the new programs may prove to be exciting and beneficial management tools that can help spread the costs of federal land management among those obtaining direct benefits.

AGENCY AND PROGRAM ELIMINATIONS

In order to stay within the budget allocation for fiscal year 1996, the Committee recommendations include the elimination of several agencies and many individual programs. This approach was taken to ensure that core operating accounts in the remaining programs in the bill were adequately funded. These actions are necessary to move toward balancing the budget through a smaller, more efficient and more effective government which is less bureaucratic and does not duplicate other government programs or activities which are more appropriately left to the private sector. The agencies recommended for elimination are:

Department of the Interior, National Biological Service;
Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines;
Department of Energy, Emergency Preparedness;
Department of Education, Office of Indian Education;
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; and
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.

The following list contains many of the programs that are proposed for elimination. It is not all inclusive but represents the major program eliminations.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Endangered Species Act listing and prelisting.
Applied technology transfer to rural areas.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Urban park and recreation fund.
State grants/land and water conservation fund.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Grants to universities for earthquake research.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Community and economic development grants.
Community development technical assistance.
Indian arts and crafts board.
Special higher education scholarships.
Indian guaranteed loan program.
Technical assistance of Indian enterprises.
Business enterprise development grants.
Indian direct loan program.
Navajo rehabilitation trust fund.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING

Rural abandoned mine program.

FOREST SERVICE

International forestry.
Forest legacy.
Stewardship incentives program.
Economic diversification studies.
Timber bridge initiative.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY/FOSSIL ENERGY

Advanced computational technology initiative.
Coalbed methane program.
Planar solid oxide fuel cells program.
Mild gasification process development unit.
Gasifier improvement facility.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY/ENERGY CONSERVATION

Advanced absorption fluids.
Microcogeneration.
Lighting collaboratives.
Appliance development and commercialization.
Federal energy efficiency fund.
Cool communities.
Training for commercial building operators.
Pressure calciner project.
High temperature fibers commercialization.
Development of coatings using biomimetic processing.
Advanced fluid catalytic cracker.
Pulse combustion black liquor gasification process.

Food, textiles and agriculture program.
Grants to industrial associations.
Industrial assessments.
Industrial technology strategic plan.
CNG adsorbent systems and tank design.
Federal fleet vehicle acquisitions (eliminate central DOE fund).
Collaborative effort with DOT on crash behavior.
Automotive piston technologies.
On-board hydrogen proton exchange membrane fuel cells.
Locomotive fuel cell program.
Fuel cells for buses.
Integrated resource planning (utility sector programs).

INFLATIONARY IMPACT STATEMENT

Clause 2(l)(4), of rule XI of the House of Representatives, requires that each Committee report on a bill or resolution contain a statement as to whether enactment of such bill or resolution may have an inflationary impact on price and costs in the operation of the national economy. Many of the funds provided in this bill permit increased production, will increase supply and, thus, reduce the inflationary demand that results when a material is in short supply. These programs also generate revenue for the Federal Government which is estimated at $8.3 billion for fiscal year 1996. Therefore, the expenditures proposed in this bill will contribute to the economic stability, rather than inflation.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the multiple use management, protection, and development of a full range of natural resources, including minerals, timber, rangeland, fish and wildlife habitat, and wilderness on about 270 million acres of the Nation's public lands and for management of 300 million additional acres of federally owned subsurface mineral rights. The Bureau is the second largest supplier of public outdoor recreation in the Western United States, with an estimated 65 million visits totaling 570 million visitor hours of recreation use on the public lands under the Bureau's management.

Under the multiple-use and ecosystem management concept the Bureau administers the grazing of approximately 4.3 million head of livestock on some 164 million acres of public land ranges, and manages over 39,000 wild horses and burros, some 270 million acres of wildlife habitat, and over 150,000 miles of fisheries habitat. Grazing receipts are estimated to be about $17.3 million in fiscal year 1996, compared to an estimated $18.2 million in fiscal year 1995 and actual receipts of $19.8 million in fiscal year 1994. The Bureau also administers about 4 million acres of commercial forest lands through the "Management of lands and resources" and "Oregon and California grant lands" appropriations. Timber receipts (including salvage) are estimated to be $99.6 million in fiscal year 1996 compared to estimated receipts of $73.6 million in fiscal year 1995 and actual receipts of $75.4 million in fiscal year 1994, be-

cause of reduced timber harvest levels in the Pacific Northwest. The Bureau has an active program of soil and watershed management on 175 million acres in the lower 48 States and 92 million acres in Alaska. Practices such as revegetation, protective fencing, and water developments are designed to conserve, enhance, and develop public land, soil, and watershed resources. The Bureau is also responsible for fire protection on the public lands and on all Department of the Interior managed lands in Alaska, and for the suppression of wildfires on the public lands in Alaska and the western States.

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$597,236,000
Budget estimate, 1996	616,547,000
Recommended, 1996	570,017,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−27,219,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−46,530,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $570,017,000 for management of lands and resources, a decrease of $46,530,000 below the budget request and $27,219,000 below the 1995 funding level. The comparisons of the recommendation and the budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1986 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Land Resources				
Soil, water and air management	17,[illegible]	19,083	17,000	-2,083
Range management	47,[illegible]	49,[illegible]	49,[illegible]	—
Forestry management	6,753	5,972	6,000	-972
Riparian management	14,014	16,706	14,[illegible]	-2,206
Cultural resources management	13,[illegible]	12,630	11,[illegible]	-1,630
Wild horse and burro management	16,530	16,345	16,345	—
Subtotal, Land Resources	114,779	120,[illegible]	114,380	-6,200
Wildlife and Fisheries				
Wildlife management	18,291	20,073	19,000	-1,073
Fisheries management	6,084	10,146	6,100	-4,046
Subtotal, Wildlife and Fisheries	24,365	30,219	25,100	-5,119
Threatened and endangered species	18,046	18,347	17,000	-1,347
Recreation Management				
Wilderness management	13,[illegible]	19,001	16,000	-3,001
Recreation resources management	25,[illegible]	26,[illegible]	26,[illegible]	—
Recreation operations (fees)	1,485	3,987	4,000	+3
Subtotal, Recreation Management	40,737	48,[illegible]	46,987	-2,[illegible]
Energy and Minerals				
Oil and gas	51,793	51,000	51,000	—
Coal management	7,[illegible]	9,013	8,[illegible]	-1,144
Other mineral resources	8,576	6,749	8,[illegible]	+1,843
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals	66,223	66,[illegible]	67,281	+[illegible]
Realty and Ownership Management				
Alaska conveyance	31,[illegible]	27,481	25,000	-2,481
Cadastral survey	12,281	12,954	11,000	-1,954
Land and realty management	28,[illegible]	28,917	28,940	+23
Subtotal, Realty and Ownership Management	72,987	68,952	64,940	-4,012
Resource Protection and Maintenance				
Resource management planning	9,472	9,702	8,500	-1,202
Facilities maintenance	22,[illegible]	23,263	20,100	-3,163
Resource protection and law enforcement	10,162	10,326	10,201	-125
Hazardous materials management	17,136	16,[illegible]	15,000	-1,[illegible]
Subtotal, Resource Protection and Maintenance	59,[illegible]	70,198	63,801	-6,[illegible]
Automated land and mineral records system	68,181	69,[illegible]	55,000	-14,503
Mining Law Administration				
Administration	21,[illegible]	27,680	27,680	—
Fee collection	4,[illegible]	5,000	5,000	—
Offsetting fees	-25,[illegible]	-32,680	-32,680	—
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration	—	—	—	—
Workforce and Organizational Support				
Information systems operations	14,[illegible]	16,254	14,000	-2,254
Administrative support	46,517	50,229	46,000	-4,229
Bureauwide fixed costs	58,303	57,109	57,000	-109
Subtotal, Workforce and Organizational Support	119,720	123,[illegible]	117,000	-6,[illegible]
Total, Management of Lands and Resources	587,235	615,547	570,017	-45,530

Land resources.—The Committee recommends $114,328,000 for land resources, which is $6,260,000 below the request, and $451,000 below the 1995 funding level. The Committee recognizes rangeland and riparian management as a priority, and has provided a 4.9% increase for rangeland and a 3.5% increase for riparian. The Committee encourages the Bureau to use up to $500,000 of funds within range management for the Rangelands Ecosystem Group component of the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) in cooperation with other agencies.

Wildlife and fisheries.—The Committee recommends $25,100,000 for wildlife and fisheries, which is a decrease of $5,119,000 below the request, and $745,000 over the 1995 funding level. The Committee supports the goals of a new recreational fisheries initiative, for which $4,000,000 was requested, but was unable to provide additional funding for this purpose due to the severe budget constraints imposed by the budget resolution.

Recreation management.—The Committee recommends $45,587,000 for recreation management, which is $2,998,000 below the request, and $4,850,000 over 1995. The Committee has included bill language requested by the administration which will generate about $2,500,000 in additional receipts to be used for recreation operations. This will provide approximately a 10.7% increase in funding over the 1995 level for recreation management, and indicates the Committee's support for this activity in light of the increasing public demand for these services. The Committee has provided $2,000,000 within wilderness management to support implementation of the California Desert Protection Act which is $3,000,000 below the Administration's requested increase for this purpose. The amount provided for California Desert includes $500,000 for the management of East Mojave National Scenic Area, which was funded in the Park Service in 1995; and there is an additional $100,000 included in facilities maintenance that was also formerly in the Park Service. Implementation of the Act requires new activities such as survey and installation of boundary signs, preparation of wilderness maps for 69 new areas, law enforcement patrol, surveillance and resource protection of these areas including the closure of previously used access routes. Due to severe budget constraints, additional funds were not available for this purpose.

Bill language is included in Title III, General Provisions, establishing a recreational fee test program that allows fees to be charged at 10 to 30 sites or areas and provides for the use of a portion of those fees, without further appropriation, for facility or habitat enhancment, operation, or interpretation, with a focus on reducing the backlog of repair and maintenance. This fee demonstration program is explained in more detail in the front of this report.

Energy and minerals.—The Committee recommends $67,261,000 for energy and minerals, which is $699,000 above the request, and $962,000 below the 1995 funding level. The increases provided for oil and gas, and other mineral resources, will allow BLM to address increased workloads. The Committee is concerned about continuing conflicts between potash mining and the oil and gas industry in southeast New Mexico, and encourages the Bureau to use up to

$100,000 to complete a study to resolve the controversy between the two industries.

Realty and ownership management.—The Committee recommends $64,940,000 for realty and ownership management, which is $4,012,000 below the request, and $7,657,000 below the 1995 funding level.

Resource protection and maintenance.—The Committee recommends $63,801,000 for resource protection and maintenance, which is $6,398,000 below the request, and $5,797,000 below the 1995 funding level. The Committee expects that the reduction of $1,908,000 below the request for hazardous materials management be applied to the lowest priority activity.

Automated land and mineral records system.—The Committee recommends $55,000,000 for automated land and mineral records system (ALMRS), which is $14,503,000 below the request, and $14,181,000 below the 1995 funding level. Based on a review by the General Accounting Office, the Committee believes that the budget is based on an optimistic implementation schedule in 1996, for the development and implementation of this new technology that does not allow time for unexpected delays and complete testing prior to full implementation. Therefore, the Committee has reduced funding compatible with deferring all ALMRS deployment sites, except pilot sites in New Mexico, National Training Center, Washington Office, and the Office of IRM/Modernization, until 1997 in order to fully test and validate ALMRS before it is deployed throughout BLM.

The Committee expects BLM to use funding provided in 1996 to finish the development of the system, finish data collection and conversion efforts, install ALMRS at the pilot sites, and thoroughly test, verify, and validate that ALMRS operates as specified and as needed by the Bureau.

Prior to Committee hearings on the 1997 budget, the Committee requests a report on the Bureau's testing, verification, and validation reports, as well as certification that ALMRS performs accurately and effectively, and provides the expected capabilities.

Mining law administration.—The Committee recommends $32,650,000 for mining law administration, which is the same as the request, and an increase of $6,051,000 over the 1995 funding level. This activity is supported by offsetting fees equal to the amount made available in the bill.

The Committee is concerned that, although the Fiscal Year 1995 Interior Appropriations Act provided for the exemption of a class of pending mineral patent applications from the limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal land, a severe backlog of unprocessed patent applications exists within the Department of the Interior. The Committee expects the patent application backlog to be cleared in a timely manner. Accordingly, the Committee instructs the Secretary of the Interior to file a plan with the Committee, due no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, detailing how the Department of the Interior will process the currently pending patent applications within four years of the date of enactment of this Act. The Committee also directs the Secretary to file annual reports to the Committee detailing actions taken by the Department of the Interior to carry out this plan.

The Committee has not continued a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal land to claimants. The Administration requested continuation of the moratorium that was included in the 1995 appropriations Act.

General.—In recent years there has been a growing movement to give public lands to the states. There may be alternatives to a wholesale transfer of lands which could include leasing or some form of cooperative management for those lands that do not have national interests. In recognition of the growing concern that some of these lands can and should be administered differently, and in recognition of the Secretary's partnerships agreement with the Western States Land Commissioners Association, the Committee directs the Secretary to develop a pilot plan for joint federal/state management for one or more selected BLM resources areas or counties. The Secretary is to select an area(s) in consultation with affected state(s) or county(s) and report to the Committee on the strategic goals, the duration of the pilot effort, and the applicability of the lessons learned for other BLM administered lands. These plans should include opportunities for sharing management responsibilities and the cost savings of the proposed joint management agreements.

The Committee has again provided funds in the "management of lands and resources" account "to remain available until expended." This will increase the flexibility of the Bureau in managing funds, avoid end-of-the-year spending and the requirement for mandatory reserves necessary for annual accounts.

FIRE PROTECTION

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$114,748,000
Budget estimate, 1996	114,763,000
Recommended, 1996	.....
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−114,748,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−114,763,000

The Committee has eliminated this account and included funding for this activity under Wildland Fire Management.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FIREFIGHTING FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$121,176,000
Budget estimate, 1996	131,482,000
Recommended, 1996	.....
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−121,176,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−131,482,000

The Committee has eliminated this account and included funding for this activity under Wildland Fire Management.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Appropriated enacted, 1995	.....
Budget estimate, 1996	.....
Recommended, 1996	$235,924,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	+235,924,000
Budget estimate, 1996	+235,924,000

The Committee recommends $235,924,000 for a new consolidated firefighting account, Wildland Fire Management, which combines Fire Protection and Emergency Department of the Interior Firefighting Fund. The funding provided is the same as the 1995 funding level for these two accounts, and $10,321,000 below the request. The Committee has taken this action to improve Congressional oversight of presuppression and suppression expenditures, and streamline administrative cost reporting. This new account includes all activities related to wildland fire management previously covered by the two accounts, including management, planning, fire use, prescribed fire and hazard fuel reduction, pre-season readiness and preparedness, operations, and emergency rehabilitation. The operations function includes activities related to monitoring and managing naturally occuring prescribed fires. High priority renovation or construction of fire facilities to correct critical health and safety problems and to improve the overall effectiveness and efficiency of wildland fire management is permitted as proposed in the request.

The appropriation includes $130,931,000 for preparedness and fire use and $104,993,000 for suppression operations. The Committee expects the Department to submit a short statement of the scope of each activity by December 1, 1995.

The Committee endorses the concept of using the "most efficient level" (MEL) to minimize total wildland fire costs over time. The fire use and management activity is funded at 84% of the estimated 1996 MEL. Funding for the operations activity is set at 84% of the ten-year average actual costs for this activity. Should additional funding be required, the Department should first use the $50.2 million contingency fund appropriated in 1993. Beyond that, the Secretary's authority under section 102 of this Act should be invoked. The Committee has included language in section 102 which requires that supplementals be submitted as promptly as possible.

Finally, the Committee is concerned that the growing costs of fighting wildlife fires are due in part to fire suppression tactics that are not commensurate with the resources protected and to the high level of fuels in many areas. The Committee urges the wildland fire management agencies to undertake fire protection and suppression activities that protect public and firefighter safety and that are reasonable when compared to the resource and other values at risk. Within the funds available, the Committee urges the agencies to undertake aggressive efforts to reduce fuel loads through prescribed fire or other means to reduce future fire suppression costs and to improve the health of the lands and resources.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$13,409,000
Budget estimate, 1996	14,024,000
Recommended, 1996	10,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−3,409,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−4,024,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1996 compared with the budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

	FY 1995 Enacted	(in thousands of dollars) Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Bureau of Land Management	1,010	14,024	10,000	-4,024
Fish and Wildlife Service	7,000	---	---	---
National Park Service	4,000	---	---	---
Total, Central Hazardous Materials Fund	12,409	14,024	10,000	-4,024

The Central hazardous materials fund is established to include funding for remedial investigations/feasibility studies and cleanup of hazardous waste sites for which the Department of the Interior is liable pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act and includes sums recovered from or paid by a party as reimbursement for remedial action or response activities.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $10,000,000 for the Central hazardous materials fund, which is $4,024,000 below the request, and $3,409,000 below the 1995 funding level. The Committee expects the Department to fund the highest priority, ongoing or emergency projects within this funding level, and not start new, non-emergency projects.

CONSTRUCTION AND ACCESS

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$12,068,000
Budget estimate, 1996	3,019,000
Recommended, 1996	2,515,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−9,553,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−504,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,515,000 for construction and access, which is $504,000 below the request, and $9,553,000 below the 1995 funding level. These funds should be used to fund the highest priority construction needs as stated in the budget justifications.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$101,409,000
Budget estimate, 1996	113,911,000
Recommended, 1996	111,409,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	+10,000,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−2,502,000

Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) provides for payments to local units of government containing certain federally owned lands. These payments are designed to supplement other Federal land receipt sharing payments local governments may be receiving. Payments received may be used by the recipients for any governmental purpose.

The Committee recommends $111,409,000 for PILT, which is $2,502,000 below the request, and $10,000,000 above the 1995 funding level.

The Committee directs the Secretary to submit a report on the implementation of the PILT Act by September 30, 1997, which includes the following information:

(1) the extent to which payments under the PILT Act exceed the tax revenues that States and local governments would receive from entitlement lands (as defined in such Act) if such lands were taxed at the same rates as other lands;

(2) the nature and extent of services provided by units of local government to visitors to entitlement lands, and the economic benefits resulting from the presence of such visitors;

(3) other economic benefits to communities in areas where Federal lands are located; and

(4) recommendations concerning the feasibility and desirability of amending the PILT Act and other laws under which payments are made to local governments on the basis of the location of Federal lands and the revenues derived from such lands, in order to provide assistance to local governments that is more uniform and consistent and less subject to fluctuation because of changes in management of such lands or the revenues derived from such lands.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$14,757,000
Budget estimate, 1996	24,473,000
Recommended, 1996	8,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−6,257,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−15,973,000

The Committee recommends $8,500,000 for land acquisition, a decrease of $6,257,000 below the fiscal year 1995 level and $15,973,000 below the budget request. The amount recommended includes $4,500,000 for acquisition, in accordance with the guidance provided in the front of this report, and $4,000,000 for acquisition management.

The Committee has included bill language in the General Provisions section which gives the Secretary authority to transfer the limited acquisition funds between Interior agencies.

The Committee directs the Secretary of the Interior to identify all BLM lands within the State of New Mexico which are potentially suitable for disposal through sale or exchange and to complete site specific resources evaluations, clearances and appraisals for these parcels. The Secretary is further directed to enter into negotiations with the State of New Mexico, BLM lease holders, and other private landowners for the purpose of exchange or sale of these lands. The Secretary shall set up a timetable and cost estimates for these procedures and keep the Committee apprised of any progress.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$97,364,000
Budget estimate, 1996	112,752,000
Recommended, 1996	91,387,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−5,977,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−21,365,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1996 compared with the budget estimates by activity are as follows:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1995 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Western Oregon resources management	71,062	70,222	70,062	-1,200
Western Oregon information and resources data systems	3,540	3,054	3,140	-316
Western Oregon facilities maintenance	6,000	6,270	6,000	-1,200
Western Oregon construction and acquisition	994	400	394	-300
Jobs-in-the-woods	11,677	29,000	8,000	-17,000
Total, Oregon and California Grant Lands	87,384	112,752	91,387	-21,365

The Committee recommends $91,387,000 for the Oregon and California grant lands, which is $21,365,000 below the request, and $5,977,000 below the 1995 funding level.These funds are provided for construction and acquisition, operation and maintenance, and management activities on the revested lands in the 18 Oregon and California land grant counties of western Oregon.

The Committee urges BLM to make every effort to comply with the statutory requirements of the Oregon and California Grant Lands Act to provide economic benefits to the counties adjacent to O&C forestlands. The Committee has included funding for the Forest Management activities at the FY 1995 level of $20,838,000. These funds should be sufficient to reach a timber sale level of at least 185 MMBF for FY 1996. The agency should make every effort to refill the timber sale preparation pipeline to insure accomplishment of the Potential Sale Quantity by FY 1997.

The Committee is also concerned about BLM's inability to meet the timber harvest goals that were laid out as part of the President's Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest even though sufficient funding has been provided to reach those goals. The Committee expects BLM to take every action possible to reach the harvest levels promised by the President for the region in the option 9 plan.

The Committee is concerned that some of the money provided for the "Jobs in the Woods" program has not been used for its intended purpose. The Committee urges BLM to take appropriate actions to use project dollars to hire dislocated timber and forest workers from forest dependent communities and to provide job training in support of those workers.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

(INDEFINITE APPROPRIATION OF RECEIPTS)

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$10,350,000
Budget estimate, 1996	9,113,000
Recommended, 1996	9,113,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−1,237,000
Budget estimate, 1996	

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of not less than $9,113,000 to be derived from public lands receipts and Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands grazing receipts. Receipts are used for construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements, such as seeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, fish and wildlife habitat improvement, and planning and design of these projects.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

(INDEFINITE)

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$8,883,000
Budget estimate, 1996	8,993,000
Recommended, 1996	8,993,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	+110,000
Budget estimate, 1996	

The Committee recommends $8,993,000, the budget estimate, for service charges, deposits, and forfeitures. This account uses the revenues collected under specified sections of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and other Acts to pay for reasonable administrative and other costs in connection with rights-of-way applications from the private sector, miscellaneous cost-recoverable realty cases, timber contract expenses, repair of damaged lands, the adopt-a-horse program, and the provision of copies of official public land documents.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

(INDEFINITE)

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$7,605,000
Budget estimate, 1996	7,605,000
Recommended, 1996	7,605,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	
Budget estimate, 1996	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $7,605,000, the budget estimate, for miscellaneous trust funds. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for the receipt and expenditure of moneys received as donations or gifts (section 307). Funds in this trust fund are derived from the administrative and survey costs paid by applicants for conveyance of omitted lands (lands fraudulently or erroneously omitted from original cadastral surveys), from advances for other types of surveys requested by individuals, and from contributions made by users of Federal rangelands. Amounts received from the sale of Alaska town lots are also available for expenses of sale and maintenance of townsites. Revenue from unsurveyed lands, and surveys of omitted lands, administrative costs of conveyance, and gifts and donations must be appropriated before it can be used.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The mission of the Fish and Wildlife Service is to conserve, protect and enhance fish and wildlife and their habitats for the continuing benefit of people. The Service has responsibility for migratory birds, threatened and endangered species, certain marine mammals, and land under Service control.

The Service manages 92 million acres encompassing a 505 unit National Wildlife Refuge System, 35 waterfowl production areas and 50 coordination areas. The Service also operates 73 National Fish Hatcheries and nine Fish Health Centers. A network of law enforcement agents and port inspectors enforce Federal laws for the protection of fish and wildlife.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$511,334,000
Budget estimate, 1996	535,018,000
Recommended, 1996	498,035,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−13,299,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−36,983,000

The Committee recommends $498,035,000 for Resource Management, which is $36,983,000 below the request, and $13,299,000 below the 1995 funding level. The comparisons of the recommendation and the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1995 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement				
Endangered species				
Prelisting	4,442	4,520	—	−4,520
Listing	6,488	8,107	—	−8,107
Consultation	16,207	20,020	16,000	−4,020
Recovery	39,700	44,486	37,000	−7,486
Subtotal, Endangered species	66,947	77,170	53,000	−24,170
Habitat conservation	57,681	60,681	61,570	−8,116
Environmental contaminants	9,817	9,166	9,051	−117
Subtotal, Fish and Wildlife Enhancement	136,215	146,020	113,620	−32,403
Refuges and Wildlife				
Refuge operations and maintenance	167,631	169,558	175,100	+6,542
Law enforcement operations	26,617	26,270	26,270	—
Migratory bird management	14,363	16,011	13,760	−2,251
Subtotal, Refuges and Wildlife	217,711	226,040	226,130	+4,291
Fisheries				
Hatchery operations and maintenance	30,204	34,001	36,484	+1,883
Lower Snake River compensation fund	11,710	11,987	11,987	—
Fish and wildlife management	19,661	22,312	15,300	−7,012
Subtotal, Fisheries	60,600	68,770	63,351	−8,419
General Administration				
Central office administration	13,620	14,171	13,630	−543
International affairs	5,301	6,627	5,301	−1,326
Regional office administration	23,633	23,544	21,000	−2,544
National Education and Training Center	9,478	9,000	9,000	−000
Servicewide administrative support	43,013	40,070	50,000	+1,930
Subtotal, General Administration	91,463	90,371	88,930	−3,442
Total, Resource Management	511,334	535,018	498,035	−36,983

Endangered Species.—The Committee recommends $53,000,000 for endangered species activities within the Fish and Wildlife Service enhancement program, which is $24,170,000 below the request and $15,947,000 below the 1995 funding level. The Committee has not provided funding for endangered species listing and prelisting activities pending the reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act. Funding for permit activities has been provided under the new international affairs activity in general administration as requested by the Administration.

The Committee encourages the Service to provide the same level of assistance in fiscal year 1996 as was provided in fiscal year 1995 for the Upper Colorado River Basin endangered fish recovery program, and The Peregrine Fund to continue activities related to the California condor and the peregrine falcon. The Committee also urges the Fish and Wildlife Service to provide the same level of assistance for the habitat conservation program in southern California (NCCP) using the same distribution to governmental agencies as in 1995. These funds are to be equally matched by private resources.

The Committee is concerned that some of the money provided for the "Jobs in the Woods" program has not been used for its intended

purpose. The Committee urges FWS to take appropriate actions to use project dollars to hire dislocated timber and forest workers from forest dependent communities and to provide job training in support of those workers.

Habitat Conservation.—The Committee recommends $51,575,000 for habitat conservation, which is $8,116,000 below the request, and $6,076,000 below the 1995 funding level.

The amount provided includes $1,490,000 for the Washington State Ecosystem project, $400,000 for station number 30124 and $300,000 for Portland Greenspaces.

The Committee commends the habitat conservation work done in region 3 and urges the service to continue funding projects in that region that focus on urban ecosystems at no less than the FY 1995 level.

The Committee recommends $4,000,000 for the national wetlands inventory, which is $3,750,000 below the request, and $3,822,000 below the 1995 funding level. This level will allow for the continued distribution of maps and dissemination of information, archival work and mapping of the lower 48 States.

No funds are included for Applied Technology Transfer to Rural Areas (ATTRA) consistent with the statement of managers accompanying the 1995 Appropriations Act and the Administration's budget request.

Environmental Contaminants.—The Committee recommends $9,051,000 for the environmental contaminants program, which is $117,000 below the request, and $566,000 below the 1995 funding level. The funding level provided includes $1,417,000 for the Patuxent Analytical Control Facility which was previously funded in the National Biological Survey, and $410,000 for off-refuge investigations.

Refuges and Wildlife.—The Committee recommends $225,129,000 for refuges and wildlife, which is $4,281,000 above the request, and $7,418,000 over the 1995 funding level.

The Committee is concerned about the pace of the remediation of the Laguna Cartegena NWR to remove physical obstructions to drainage channels and open waters and to restore wildlife habitat. Despite the offers of several Federal and local agencies and institutions to provide services and materials to assist in the remediation in a cost-effective way, the Service has not taken the administrative steps necessary to allow this cooperation to proceed. The Committee directs the Service to report on the progress of the remediation and its timetable for completion.

Bill language is included in Title III, General Provisions, establishing a recreational fee test program that allows fees to be charged at 10 to 30 sites or areas and provides for the use of a portion of those fees, without further appropriation, for facility or habitat enhancement, operation, or interpretation, with a focus on reducing the backlog of repair and maintenance. This fee demonstration program is explained in more detail in the front of this report.

Fisheries.—The Committee recommends $63,351,000 for fisheries, which is $5,419,000 below the request, and $2,604,000 below the 1995 funding level.

The Committee has approved the Administration's request to transfer 11 fish hatcheries to the States and one Native American tribe. Based on a review by the Fish and Wildlife Service which established criteria to determine the lowest priority hatcheries, these facilities were identified because their production primarily supports resident State programs. The Administration had proposed to transfer the hatcheries effective September 30, 1995. The Committee has included an additional $2,700,000 in 1996 to delay the effective date of transfer until April 1, 1996. This will give States additional time to prepare for the transfer. The facilities will be closed if States are unwilling to accept the transfer. The Committee has also included $1,000,000 in general administration to cover transition expenses such as employee severance and moving costs.

The Administration has also proposed a three year grant program to support State operations of these hatcheries at no cost the first year and on a declining rate the subsequent two years. The grant program will provide time for the States to accommodate operations and maintenance expenses within their own budgets through increased revenues, or other State revenue sources. The Committee directs the Service to work with the States to establish State brood stock programs, and to provide brood stock, eggs and fry to these hatcheries that is 100% of the 1995 level for 2 years beginning on April 1, 1996, and a phased down level over the succeeding several years. The Committee does not object to the use of Sport Fish Restoration funds for these grants.

The Committee encourages the Fish and Wildlife Service to provide assistance to the Mescalero Apache Tribe in the transition of the Mescalero NFH, and work with the Tribe to develop an intertribal governing system for operation of the facility and fish production/distribution that considers the requirements of the 11 tribes currently receiving fish from this hatchery.

Hatchery	Estimated value [1]	Operating cost
Inks Dam NFH, TX	$4,012,000	$264,000
Mescalero NFH, NM	1,627,000	277,000
Bo Ginn NFH, GA	4,000,000	192,000
Carbon Hill NFH, AL	3,500,000	159,000
Chattahoochee Forest NFH, GA	5,000,000	292,000
McKinney Lake NFH, NC	4,000,000	179,000
Meridian NFH, MS	3,500,000	225,000
Walhalla NFH, SC	5,000,000	223,000
Wolf Creek NFH, KY	8,000,000	278,000
Bowden NFH, WV	9,151,000	313,000
Valley City NFH, ND	6,769,500	191,000
Total	54,559,500	2,593,000

[1] Based on estimated value of land, buildings, residences, and other capital improvements.

The Committee supports the goals of a new recreational fisheries initiative, for which $4,000,000 was requested, but was unable to provide additional funding for this purpose due to the severe budget constraints imposed by the budget resolution.

General Administration.—The Committee recommends $95,929,000 for general administration, which is $3,422,000 below the request, and $4,476,000 above the 1995 funding level. The funding provided includes $5,301,000 for international affairs, which was largely funded through other activities in 1995.

Servicewide administrative support includes $4,000,000 for the final year of funding to be provided to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and $1,000,000 for severance costs of employees related to the transfer of 11 fish hatcheries to the States as proposed in the Administration's request.

The Committee has provided two year availability of funds for the Resource Management account, and allowed expiring 1995 balances to be merged with 1996 appropriations. This is intended to provide additional flexibility to manage reductions and address maintenance funding requirements.

General.—Language is included under Administrative provisions which requires that the establishment of new refuges with funds made available in this bill be approved by the Committee through the reprogramming process. Language is also included which prohibits the Fish and Wildlife Service from delaying the issuance of a wetlands permit by the Army Corps of Engineers for a public golf course in the City of Lake Jackson, TX. Additional language is included which allows the Fish and Wildlife Service to retain all entrance fees collected, rather than only 30% of collections available under current law.

The Committee urges the Service to maintain the 1995 funding level for the South Florida Ecosystem and the Pacific Northwest Forest Plan.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$53,768,000
Budget estimate, 1996	34,095,000
Recommended, 1996	26,355,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−27,413,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−7,740,000

The Committee recommends $26,355,000 for construction, which is $7,740,000 below the request, and $27,413,000 below the 1995 funding level. The recommendation is detailed in the table below:

Site, State, description	Budget request	Committee recommendation
Bear River MBR, UT, flood repair	0	$1,000,000
Bosque del Apache NWR, NM. repair	0	$1,820,000
Bridge safety, inspections	$395,000	395,000
Construction management	4,540,000	4,400,000
Dam safety, inspections	460,000	460,000
Hawaii captive propogation facility	0	1,000,000
National Education Training Center, WV, construction	28,000,000	15,580,000
Southeast Louisiana Refuges, rehabilitation	0	1,000,000
Wichita Mts. WR, OK:		
Grama Lake & Comanche Dams, repair	700,000	700,000
Total	34,095,000	26,355,000

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$6,687,000
Budget estimate, 1996	6,700,000
Recommended, 1996	6,019,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−668,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−681,000

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, natural resource damages, and reimbursement for reasonable assessment costs from responsible parties through negotiated settlements or other legal actions.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,019,000, which is $681,000 below the budget request, and $688,000 below the 1995 funding level.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$67,141,000
Budget estimate, 1996	62,912,000
Recommended, 1996	14,100,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−53,041,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−48,812,000

The Committee recommends $14,100,000 for land acquisition, a decrease of $53,041,000 below the fiscal year 1995 level and $48,812,000 below the budget request. The amount recommended includes $6,000,000 for acquisition, in accordance with the guidance provided in the front of this report, and $8,100,000 for acquisition management.

The Committee has included bill language in the General Provisions section which gives the Secretary authority to transfer the limited acquisition funds between Interior agencies.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$8,983,000
Budget estimate, 1996	38,000,000
Recommended, 1996	8,085,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−898,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−29,915,000

The Committee recommends $8,085,000 for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, which is $29,915,000 below the request, and $898,000 below the 1995 funding level. This appropriation provides grants to the States and territories as defined in the Endangered Species Act for conservation of threatened and endangered species and for monitoring the status of candidate and recovered species. The Administration requested $27,363,000 for a new grant program for state land acquisition to implement habitat conservation plans. Due to the lack of an authorization for the Endangered Species Act, and the drastic reductions in Federal land acquisition funding due to severe budget constraints, the Committee has not provided funding for this new program.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$11,977,000
Budget estimate, 1996	11,371,000
Recommended, 1996	10,779,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−1,198,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−592,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $10,779,000, for the National Wildlife Refuge Fund, which is $592,000 below the request, and $1,198,000 below the 1995 funding level.

Through this program the Service makes payments to counties in which Service lands are located based on their fair market value. Payments to counties will be $15,409,000 in fiscal year 1996 with $10,779,000 derived from this appropriation and $4,630,000 from net refuge receipts estimated to be collected in fiscal year 1995.

REWARDS AND OPERATIONS

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$1,167,000
Budget estimate, 1996	1,169,000
Recommended, 1996	600,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−567,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−569,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $600,000 for African Elephant Conservation, which is $569,000 below the request, and $567,000 below the 1995 funding level. The African Elephant Conservation Act of 1988 established a fund for assisting nations and organizations involved with conservation of African elephants. With this funding, the Service will provide grants to African nations with elephants and to qualified organizations and individuals with proposals to protect and manage critical populations of African elephants.

The African elephant's 60% population decline in the 1980s, from 1.3 million to less than 600,000 animals, has been stabilized by a successful international effort led by the United States to stop the ivory trade and provide antipoaching assistance through this fund. The modest support provided through this appropriation is critical to assisting rangers fight poaching and maintaining current population levels of the species. The Committee expects these funds to be matched by non-Federal funding to leverage private contributions to the maximum extent possible.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$8,983,000
Budget estimate, 1996	12,000,000
Recommended, 1996	4,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−4,483,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−7,500,000

The Committee recommends $4,500,000 to initiate the phaseout of appropriations for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund, which is $7,500,000 below the request and $4,483,000 below the 1995 funding level. The Committee intends this to be the final year of annual appropriations for this program. An additional $17,875,000 will become available in 1996 through a permanent appropriation.

LAHONTAN VALLEY AND PYRAMID LAKE FISH AND WILDLIFE FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1995	.....
Budget estimate, 1996	$152,000
Recommended, 1996	152,000

Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	+152,000
Budget estimate, 1996	.....

The Committee recommends $152,000 to establish the Lahontan Valley and Pyramid Lake Fish and Wildlife Fund, which is the same as the request. The Truckee-Carson Pyramid Lake Water Settlement Act, enacted in 1990, created this fund to receive revenues from non-federal parties to support the restoration and enhancement of wetlands in the Lahontan Valley and to restore and protect the Pyramid Lake fishery, including the recovery of cui-ui and Lahontan cutthroat trout. The budget proposes to use the funds appropriated in 1996 for water rights acquisition.

RHINOCEROS AND TIGER CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1995	.....
Budget estimate, 1996	$400,000
Recommended, 1996	200,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	+200,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−200,000

The Committee recommends $200,000 to establish the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund, which is $200,000 below the request. The Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act authorized the establishment of this fund to encourage conservation programs that enhance compliance with CITES and U.S. or foreign laws prohibiting the taking or trade of rhinoceros, tigers, or their habitat.

Rhino and tiger populations have declined by more then 90% since 1970, and experts now predict the extinction of several species in the wild before the turn of the century unless there is greatly increased international assistance for antipoaching and conservation programs. The Committee expects this new fund to be managed so as to emphasize assistance to countries which have a proven conservation record and which have the greatest chance of producing immediate results. The Committee further expects these funds to be matched by non-Federal funding to leverage private contributions to the maximum extent possible.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND APPRECIATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$998,000
Budget estimate, 1996	1,000,000
Recommended, 1996	998,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	.....
Budget estimate, 1996	−2,000

The Committee recommends $998,000 for the Wildlife Conservation and Appreciation Fund, which is $2,000 below the request and the same as the 1995 level.

The Partnerships for Wildlife Act authorizes the establishment of the Wildlife Conservation and Appreciation Fund account to provide grants to State fish and wildlife agencies for wildlife and conservation appreciation projects. The Act aims to conserve the entire array of diverse fish and wildlife species in the United States and to provide opportunities for the public to use and enjoy these fish and wildlife species through non-consumptive activities.

NATIONAL BIOLOGICAL SERVICE

RESEARCH, INVENTORIES, AND SURVEYS

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$162,041,000
Budget estimate, 1996	172,696,000
Recommended, 1996	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−162,041,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−172,696,000

The Committee has provided no funds for the National Biological Service. Core research functions as well as the current university based cooperative research programs have been transferred to the U.S. Geological Survey. This program is discussed in greater detail in the Geological Survey section of the report.

[In thousands of dollars]

	FY 1995 enacted	Budget estimates	Committee bill	Change from estimates
Research:				
Species biology	19,866	18,326	.....	−18,326
Population dynamics	13,735	13,874	.....	−13,874
Ecosystems	48,411	52,377	.....	−52,377
General reduction	−849	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, research	81,163	84,577	.....	−84,577
Inventory and monitoring	19,479	22,736	.....	−22,736
Information transfer	12,738	16,536	.....	−16,536
Cooperative research units	15,238	15,827	.....	−15,827
Facilities operation and maintenance	16,594	15,725	.....	−15,725
Administration	16,878	15,545	.....	−15,545
Construction	299	1,750	.....	−1,750
GSA rent reduction	−86	.....	.....	.....
Procurement reform	−262	.....	.....	.....
General reduction	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, National Biological Service	162,041	172,696	.....	−172,696

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The world has witnessed a staggering level and pace of change since the first national park was created at Yellowstone over 100 years ago. But the parks endure and continue to grow in importance, especially for the contrast they provide to that change. Noting this rapid change, Frederick Law Olmsted long ago observed that were there no place like national parks, there would be nothing against which to measure change. Today the complexity and speed of this change is mirrored in the National Park System which is now comprised of 368 areas, encompassing more than 80 million acres, in 49 States and the District of Columbia. The areas range in size and character from the immense roadless wilderness of Gates of the Arctic National Park in Alaska to the small Federal Hall National Memorial in lower Manhattan. Visitation exceeded 268 million in 1994 and is expected to exceed 270 million in 1995.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$1,077,900,000
Budget estimate, 1996	1,157,738,000
Recommended, 1996	1,088,249,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1995	+10,349,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−69,489,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1995 compared with the 1996 budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

	FY 1995 enacted	Budget estimates	Committee bill	Change from estimates
Park Management:				
Resource stewardship	172,251	192,792	172,225	−20,567
Visitor services	250,323	267,590	251,128	−16,462
Maintenance	347,430	367,053	352,681	−14,372
Park support	221,112	240,054	222,743	−17,311
Subtotal, Park Management	991,116	1,067,489	998,777	−68,712
External administrative costs	86,784	90,249	89,472	−777
Total, Operation of the National Park System	1,077,900	1,157,738	1,088,249	−69,489

The Committee recommends an increase of $10,349,000 over the fiscal year 1995 enacted level for the Operations of the National Park System. This decrease represents fixed costs and the initial cost decreases associated with downsizing as staff and resources are relocated from the central and regional offices to the field. All other increases in the 1996 request related to operations are not approved. The Committee expects that funds will not be realigned to initiate new programs or program expansions which have not been agreed to by the Committee. The Committee anticipates that the Service will comply with the guidance outlined in the front of the report which strongly recommends reducing levels of management and review. It should be noted that the National Park Service was the only Interior bureau to receive fixed cost increases. This action reflects the importance of the National Park Service to the American public.

The Committee recognizes that visitation to the parks has increased over the last few years and that the backlog of maintenance needs continues to grow. Previous Committee reports have noted that the strains on the parks are beginning to be visible. As visitation increases, the number of park rangers available to interpret the parks to the public, provide for safe visits, and preserve the cultural and natural resources is decreasing. However, since the goal of the Service's reorganization plan is to relocate staff from the central and regional offices to the parks, this shortage should be somewhat alleviated.

While the Committee is supportive of the Service's goal to downsize central offices and enhance staffing at the parks, the Committee continues to be concerned about the direct and indirect costs of implementing the reorganization plan. Officials of the Service and the Department have testified that the cost to implement the plan will be minimal. However, the Committee has learned that there may still be numerous and costly task forces, work groups and employee details that are taking funds and staff from parks and other program areas. The Service must exercise great restraint in using funds or staff from program activities for any task

force, work group or special assignment for the purpose of implementing the reorganization.

In addition, the Committee is concerned that the Service has been creating an excess of special assistants and other positions that may not be completely necessary for the efficient functioning of the Service. It is the sense of the Committee that there should be as few such positions as possible, and these positions should not impact on the limited resources that are available to operate the Service, particularly the parks themselves. The Committee directs the Service to report in its fiscal year 1997 budget on the history of funding and staffing associated with the reorganization plan and the current and future costs associated with task forces, work groups and special assistants.

While the Committee was unable to earmark funds for the Little River Canyon Field School, the Committee notes that significant long-term savings, projected at $4 million over 20 years, can be achieved through an innovative cooperative agreement between the National Park Service and the Little River Canyon Field School to share facilities and personnel. The Committee encourages the National Park Service to actively seek such an arrangement.

The Construction budget is $114,868,000 which is $65,015,000 below the 1996 request and $52,820,000 below the enacted level. Similarly, the land acquisition budget is $14,300,000, reflecting a decrease of $68,396,000 below the request and $73,073,000 below the 1995 level. New program funds are not provided for State Assistance Programs, however, $1.5 million remains available for Administrative Expenses. Authority is granted to the Secretary of the Interior to enable funds to be transferred from Interior land acquisition accounts in order to fund the highest priority projects. The Committee urges the Department to continue funding the South Florida Restoration project.

The Service should also carefully note the section in the front of the report entitled Improving Efficiencies through Consolidation and Procedural Restructuring of Land Management Agencies. The recommendations and directions aimed at achieving the greatest possible savings and efficiencies through close coordination with the other federal land and resource management agencies will hopefully result in a federal land management structure that works better and costs less. The Committee's allocation over the next several years will necessitate a broad and bold rethinking of how best to manage our nation's public land into the next century.

Bill language has been included in Title III which transfers lands, including open spaces, plazas and sidewalks, currently under the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia to the National Park Service.

The National Park Service currently performs basic maintenance along Pennsylvania Avenue and the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation has used its funds to enhance maintenance and fund special events. The National Park Service will now be solely responsible for providing these functions with the exception of maintaining Pennsylvania Avenue itself which continues to be the responsibility of the District of Columbia.

The Service should also note that there is a provision in Title III of the bill which states that none of the funds appropriated in this

bill may be used to implement the Americorps program. Specifically, the Committee has denied the $1,750,000 request for funding of Americorps projects at National Park Service sites. Given the size of the federal deficit and the recent mandate from the American people to downsize the government, the Committee believes that all activities not central to the basic operation of the National Parks should be discontinued.

The General Provisions, Department of the Interior section contains a provision relating to the Presidio. The language states that any funds appropriated in this bill which are not obligated as of the date on which the Presidio Trust is established by an Act of Congress shall be transferred immediately to and available only for the Presidio Trust.

The Committee has retained only $1 for expenditure of funds for the Mojave National Preserve and has transferred $600,000 and 12 FTE's to BLM to continue operations.

The Committee is concerned about reports of fee inequities charged to users of the Blue Ridge Parkway and encourages the Superintendent to resolve any bias in this area. The Committee expects fees charged to be distributed fairly and equitably among all users of the Parkway.

The Committee has provided funding for the National Council on Traditional Arts at the 1995 funding level of $175,000.

The Committee is aware that the National Park Service has under consideration a proposal with a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization and a private entity to build the National Museum of the American Civil War, which Congress designated Gettysburg as the official site in 1989. The Committee further understands that this will be the first private-public partnership with the Park Service on constructing a national museum. The Committee supports and encourages efforts to involve the private sector in these efforts, with approprite Park supervision of the project. As federal discretionary funding continues to decrease, the Committee realizes that these types of private-public partnerships become more important to enable these projects to be undertaken.

Funding for the Urban Parks Program is not provided. As stated in H.R. 1158, this program is a state or local responsibility. The Committee strongly urges the Service not to consider funding for this program in the fiscal year 1997 budget.

In order to provide for an increase in the parks operating budget an overall reduction of 9.3% to the remaining Park Service accounts was necessary. The specifics are provided under each heading.

Bill language is included in Title III, General Provisions, establishing a recreational fee test program that allows fees to be charged at 10 to 30 sites or areas and provides for the use of a portion of those fees, without further appropriation, for facility or habitat enhancement, operation, or interpretation, with a focus on reducing the backlog of repair and maintenance. This fee demonstration program is explained in more detail in the front of this report.

Resources stewardship.—The committee recommends an appropriation of $172,225,000 for this activity. All programs should con

tinue at the fiscal year 1995 level of funding. No program increases are approved.

Visitor services.—The committee recommends an appropriations of $251,128,000. All programs should continue at the enacted level of funding. No program increases are approved.

Maintenance.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $351,681,000. All programs should continue to be funded at the fiscal year 1995 level of funding. No program increases are approved.

Park support.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $222,743,000. All programs should continue to be funded at the fiscal year 1995 level. No program increases are approved. As directed in the current year's bill, at least one-third of the Challenge Cost Share program should be devoted to projects which benefit the National Trails System.

External administrative costs.—The Committee provides $89,472,000 for this activity, which reflects uncontrollable costs and no program increases.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$42,941,000
Budget estimate, 1996	39,305,000
Recommended, 1996	35,725,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−7,216,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−3,580,000

The National Recreation and Preservation appropriation within the National Park Service provides for the outdoor recreation planning, preservation of cultural and national heritage resources, technical assistance to Federal, State and local agencies, administration of Historic Preservation Fund grants and statutory and contractual aid.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1996 compared with the 1996 budget estimates by the activity is shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1995 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Recreation programs	487	484	484	—
Natural programs	8,087	9,029	8,529	-500
Cultural programs	19,041	19,519	19,519	—
International park affairs	1,677	2,245	1,662	-583
Environmental and compliance review	430	336	336	—
Grant administration	1,676	1,869	1,704	-165
Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities				
Blackstone River Corridor	341	344	324	-20
Brown Foundation	107	107	102	-5
Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission	50	50	48	-2
Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal	346	346	329	-17
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve	806	806	766	-40
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission	250	250	238	-12
Jazz Commission	—	70	67	-3
Johnstown Area Heritage Association	110	110	50	-60
Lowell Historic Preservation Canal Commission	723	—	—	—
Maine Acadian Cultural Preservation Commission	25	25	—	-25
Martin Luther King, Jr. Center	534	534	534	—
Mississippi River Corridor Heritage Commission	149	149	142	-7
National Constitution Center, PA	248	248	236	-12
Native Hawaiian culture and arts program	1,487	1,487	—	-1,487
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission	639	650	607	-43
Southwestern Penn. Heritage Preservation Commission	798	798	758	-40
Steel Industry Heritage	389	389	—	-389
Wheeling National Heritage Area	3,463	180	—	-180
William O. Douglas Outdoor Education Center, CA	248	248	248	—
Subtotal, Statutory or Contractual Aid	10,763	6,811	4,449	-2,362
Total, National Recreation and Preservation	42,941	39,305	35,725	-3,580

Statutory or contractual aid.—The Committee recommends $4,449,000 for statutory or contractual aid, a reduction of $2,362,000 below the fiscal year 1996 request. No money has been

provided for the Wheeling National Heritage Area, the Lowell Historic Preservation Canal Commission, the Maine Acadian Cultural Preservation Commission, the Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program, and the Steel Industry Heritage project. Funds have been denied for the above mentioned projects for several reasons including a lack of specific authorization, budget constraints and lack of direct involvement of the activity with the National Park Service. Reductions made to this account for budgetary reasons allowed the Committee to provide the other National Recreation and Preservation accounts with uncontrollable costs and maintain program activities at the 1995 enacted levels. The Committee has provided $248,000 for the William O. Douglas Outdoor Education Center. These funds are subject to a specific authorization. Funding for all new initiatives including the $500,000 Greenway Initiative in Natural Programs, the $148,000 for International Park Affairs and the $405,000 for the S.W. Border program are not funded.

The Committee recognizes the effort and leadership provided by the Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program in conducting urban initiatives in the midwest region and expects continued involvement to serve as a national model for enhancing highly degraded urban waterways and ensuring the availability of quality natural resources for all people. The Committee urges the Service to continue these assistance programs in the midwest region.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$41,421,000
Budget estimate, 1996	43,000,000
Recommended, 1996	37,934,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−3,487,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−5,066,000

The Historic Preservation Fund supports the State historic preservation offices to perform a variety of functions, including: State management and administration of existing grant obligations, review and advice on Federal projects and actions, determinations, and nominations to the National Register, Tax Act certifications and technical preservation services. The States also review properties within States to develop data for planning use.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $37,934,000, a reduction of $5,066,000 below the budget request, as detailed in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

	FY 1995 enacted	Budget estimates	Committee bill	Change from estimates
Grants-in-aid	34,434	36,000	34,434	−1,566
National Trust for Historic Preservation	6,987	7,000	3,500	−3,500
Total, Historic Preservation Fund	41,421	43,000	37,934	−5,066

The appropriation continues the Grants-in-aid program to the States at the 1995 enacted level. The Committee has included $3.5 million for the National Trust, a reduction of $3.5 million below the budget request. Although the Trust performs an important function, the Committee felt that rather than reduce the grants to the

States which rely heavily on these support funds to carry out various activities, the reduction would be more appropriate to the National Trust which raises private funds in excess of $30 million annually. The Committee strongly urges the National Trust to seek alternative sources of funds to replace federal funding in fiscal year 1997 and beyond. The Committee does not intend to provide funding in fiscal year 1997.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$167,688,000
Budget estimate, 1996	179,883,000
Recommended, 1996	114,868,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−52,820,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−65,015,000

The recommendation is $114,868,000, a decrease of $65,015,000 below the fiscal year 1996 request and $52,820,000 below the fiscal year 1995 enacted level. The recommendation includes the following areas and activities:

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE—CONSTRUCTION

Park unit, State, and description	Budget request	Committee recommendation
Alaska Parks, AK (employee housing)	$6,000,000	$-0-
Andersonville NHS, GA (Prisoner of War)	-0-	2,800,000
Blue Ridge Parkway, Hemphill Knob, NC (Admin. Building)	-0-	1,030,000
Crater Lake NP, OR (dormitories construction)	11,000,000	-0-
Chamizal NM, TX (rehab)	-0-	1,000,000
Cuyahoga NRA, OH (site and structure rehabilitation)	-0-	2,500,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA, PA (trails rehabilitation)	-0-	2,000,000
Denali NP and Preserve, AK (rehabilitation)	5,200,000	-0-
Everglades NP, FL (modify water delivery system)	7,500,000	6,000,000
Fort Necessity NB, PA (rehab)	-0-	265,000
Gateway NRA, NY (rehabilitation)	5,800,000	-0-
General Grant NM, NY (complete rehabilitation)	2,800,000	2,800,000
Gettysburg NMP, PA (water and sewer lines)	2,550,000	2,550,000
Grand Canyon NP, AZ (employee housing)	4,200,000	3,350,000
Grand Canyon NP, AZ (transportation)	1,700,000	1,000,000
James A. Garfield NHS, OH (rehabilitation/development)	-0-	3,600,000
Jean Lafitte NHP, LA (complete repairs)	2,100,000	2,100,000
Klondike Gold Rush NHP, AK (Skagway District)	850,000	850,000
Lackawanna Valley, PA (technical assistance)	-0-	400,000
Little River Canyon NP, AL (health and safety)	-0-	460,000
Mount Rainier NP, WA (replace employees dormitory)	6,050,000	-0-
National Capital Parks—Central, DC (Lincoln/Jefferson)	4,000,000	4,000,000
President's Park, DC (replace White House electrical system)	1,100,000	1,100,000
President's Park, DC (replace sidewalks)	1,000,000	-0-
Sagamore Hill NHS, NY (water and sewer line)	800,000	800,000
Salem Maritime NHS, MA, (vessel exhibit)	-0-	2,200,000
Saratoga Monument, NY, (rehabilitation)	-0-	2,000,000
Sequoia NP, CA (replace Giant Sequoia facilities)	8,900,000	3,700,000
Shenandoah NP, VA (construct/rehab park facilities)	5,900,000	-0-
Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission (various projects)	-0-	2,000,000
Stones River NB, TN (stabilization)	-0-	200,000
Thomas Stone HS, MD (rehab)	-0-	250,000
Western Trails Center, IA	-0-	3,000,000
Yosemite NP, CA (El Portal)	9,650,000	9,650,000
Zion NP, UT (transportation system facilities)	7,600,000	5,200,000
Emergency, unscheduled, housing	39,000,000	13,973,000
Planning	22,405,000	12,000,000
Equipment Replacement	15,078,000	14,365,000
General Management Plans	7,100,000	6,600,000

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE—CONSTRUCTION

Park unit, State, and description	Budget request	Committee recommendation
Special Resource Studies	1,200,000	825,000
Strategic Planning Office	400,000	300,000
Total	179,883,000	114,868,000

The Committee is aware of the White House directive to the National Park Service to redesign Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House. No funds have been requested by the Administration and none were provided in this bill for this purpose. The Committee expects that the normal budget process, including reprogramming procedures, will be followed before funds are used to develop such a plan.

The Committee has included a total of $265,000 for rehabilitation of facilities and interpretive signage and exhibits at Fort Necessity National Battlefield. Included in this amount is $115,000 for the design of trails, parking and other improvements to the Braddock's Grave and Jamonville Glen area and $150,000 for interpretive signage and exhibits.

A total of $2.8 million is provided for the construction of the Prisoner of War Museum in Andersonville, Georgia. The Committee is pleased that the fundraising associated with the sale of a commemorative coin was so successful. To date over $2.7 million has been collected and the U.S. Department of the Treasury has transferred those funds to the National Park Service to initiate construction. In addition, the Committee commends the Friends of Andersonville and the Ex-POW Organization which have jointly raised over $600,000 for this important project.

A total of $2 million is provided for health and safety and other improvement projects in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. The Committee has provided $1.2 million for the rehabilitation of the Dingmans Falls facilities which do not meet the Americans with Disabilities Act standards and for other deficiencies. Another $800,000 is included for ongoing design of riverside trails which will provide greater access to the Recreation Area. Currently access for hiking, biking, and horseback riding is limited.

The Committee has provided $1 million to improve the visitor transportation system at the Grand Canyon National Park. These funds will be used to construct the necessary infrastructure for the new system. The Committee hopes that this system will result in a more pleasurable visitor experience and protect natural resources.

The Committee has included $5.2 million to implement a similar visitor transportation system at Zion National Park. These funds are to fund facilities associated with the new system.

A total of $2.2 million is included for the completion of the Salem Maritime National Historic Site vessel exhibit. These funds continue to be subject to the 25 percent cost-sharing by non-Federal sources as articulated in P.L. 103–332.

The Committee provided $1,000,000 in Public Law 103–332 to be matched with $300,000 in private funds to rehabilitate the visitor center at Kennesaw National Battlefield. The Committee urges the

National Park Service to begin construction as soon as the private matching funds become available and keep the Committee advised on the progress of this project.

The Committee included $1,000,000 for facility rehabilitation and safety improvements at Chamizal National Memorial in Texas. Also included is $250,000 to continue ongoing rehabilitation work at the Thomas Stone Historic Site in Maryland.

The Committee has attempted to provide a minimal amount of direction within the planning activities. A total of $7,725,000 is appropriated for General Management Plans and related activities. This is a $975,000 reduction below the budget request. Contained in those reductions is −$500,000 for the Mojave General Management Plan, −$375,000 for Special Resource Studies, and −$100,000 for the Strategic Planning Office which is directed to continue its focus on implementation of the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993. The Committee urges the Department to concentrate on ongoing studies.

The Committee strongly encourages the Service to complete the baseline environmental impact statement for the Elwha Dam within available funds.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(RESCISSION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

Appropriation enacted, 1995	−$30,000,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−30,000,000
Recommended, 1996	−30,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	
Budget estimate, 1996	

The Committee recommends rescission of $30,000,000 in annual contract authority provided by 16 U.S.C. 460l–10a. This authority has not been used in years and there are no plans to use it in fiscal year 1996.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Appropriation enacted, 1996	$87,373,000
Budget estimate, 1996	82,696,000
Recommended, 1996	14,300,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−73,073,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−68,396,000

For land acquisition and State assistance, the Committee recommends $14,300,000 as follows:

Area and State	Fiscal year 1996 request	Committee recommendation
Acquisition Management	$7,600,000	$6,800,000
Inholdings/emergencies & other	47,096,000	6,000,000
Subtotal, Federal	54,696,000	12,800,000
Matching State grants	25,000,000	-0-
Administrative expenses	3,000,000	1,500,000
Grand Total	82,696,000	14,300,000

The Committee recommends $14,300,000 for land acquisition, a decrease of $68,396,000 below the budget request and $73,073,000 below the fiscal year 1995 enacted level. The amount recommended includes $6,000,000 for federal acquisition, $6,800,000 for federal acquisition management, and $1,500,000 for State grant administration. There are no funds provided for the State grant program.

The Committee has included bill language in the General Provisions section which gives the Secretary authority to transfer the limited acquisition funds between Interior agencies.

The Committee directs the National Park Service, as part of its land acquisition process for the East St. Louis Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, to share its appraisal upon completion with Continental Grain for initiatives that would directly impact the grain elevator; prepare a report to Congress which outlines the Service's schedule for acquisition of the land under the grain elevator; and which evaluates any other potential private development or changes to the current land acquisition plan which would have a direct impact on the grain elevator.

The Committee directs that no funds should be allocated to either plan or acquire additional lands in the City of St. Marys, Georgia until Millers Dock and the Bachlott House have been fully restored by the National Park Service.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The United States Geological Survey was established by an act of Congress on March 3, 1879 to provide a permanent Federal agency to conduct the systematic and scientific "classification of the public lands, and examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the National domain". The USGS is the Federal Government's largest earth-science research agency, the Nation's largest civilian mapmaking agency, and the primary source of data on the Nation's surface and ground water resources. Its activities include conducting detailed assessments of the energy and mineral potential of the Nation's land and offshore areas; investigating and issuing of warnings of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides, and other geologic and hydrologic hazards; research on the geologic structure of the Nation; studies of the geologic features, structure, processes, and history of other planets of our solar system; topographic surveys of the Nation and preparation of topographic and thematic maps and related cartographic products; development and production of digital cartographic data bases and products; collection on a routine basis of data on the quantity, quality, and use of surface and ground water; research in hydraulics and hydrology; the coordination of all Federal water data acquisition; and the application of remotely sensed data to the development of new cartographic, geologic, and hydrologic research techniques for natural resources planning and management.

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$571,462,000
Budget estimate, 1996	586,369,000
Recommended, 1996	686,944,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1995	+115,482,000
Budget estimate, 1996	+100,575,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1996 compared with the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

	FY 1995 enacted	Budget estimates	Committee bill	Change from estimates
National Mapping, Geography and Surveys:				
National map and digital data production	56,425	62,407	61,416	−991
Information and data systems	21,711	17,894	17,894	.....
Research and technology	21,044	22,725	22,538	−187
Advanced cartographic systems	24,414	24,364	24,364	.....
Subtotal, National Mapping, Geography & Surveys	123,594	127,390	126,212	−1,178
Geologic and Mineral Resource Surveys and Mapping:				
Earthquake hazards reduction	49,103	50,842	42,122	−8,720
Volcano hazards	20,085	20,326	20,031	−295
Landslide hazards	2,307	2,339	2,305	−34
National geologic mapping	21,923	22,204	21,882	−322
Deep continental studies	2,740	2,888	2,848	−40
Magnetic field monitoring and charting	1,784	1,808	1,784	−24
Marine and coastal geologic surveys	35,233	39,689	39,172	−517
Global change and climate history	9,687	9,831	9,687	−144
Mineral resource surveys	44,718	43,792	43,136	−656
Energy resource surveys	25,320	25,623	25,252	−371
Subtotal, Geologic & Mineral Surveys & Mapping	212,900	219,342	208,219	−11,123
Water Resources Investigations:				
Federal program	117,419	125,991	124,750	−1,241
Federal-State program	62,011	64,478	62,130	−2,348
Water resources research institutes	4,552	.....	4,553	+4,553
Subtotal, Water Resources Investigations	183,982	190,469	191,433	+964
Natural resources research	.....	.....	112,888	+112,888
Critical ecosystems research and assessments	5,040	.....	.....	.....
General administration	24,439	25,830	25,373	−457
Facilities	24,555	23,338	22,819	−519
GSA rent reduction	−2,185	.....	.....	.....
Procurement reform	−863	.....	.....	.....
Total, United States Geological Survey	571,462	586,369	686,944	+100,575

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $686,944,000 for surveys, investigations, and research, an increase of $100,575,000 above the budget estimate of $586,369,000.

The Committee's recommendation includes increases of $4,553,000 for the water resources research institutes program and $112,888,000 for natural resources research formerly funded in the National Biological Survey, and decreases of $8,000,000 for earthquake research grants to universities and $8,866,000 for the absorption of fixed cost increases in accordance with the guidance provided in the front of this report. Reductions for fixed cost absorption includes $991,000 for national map and digital data production, $187,000 for research and technology, $720,000 for earthquake hazards reduction, $295,000 for volcano and geothermal investigations, $34,000 for landslide hazards, $322,000 for National

cooperative geologic mapping, $40,000 for continental surveys, $24,000 for magnetic field monitoring and charting, $144,000 for global change and climate history, $517,000 for marine and coastal geologic surveys, $656,000 for mineral resource surveys, $371,000 for energy resource surveys, $1,241,000 for the Federal water resources program, $2,348,000 for the Federal/State cooperative water resources program, $457,000 for general administration, and $519,000 for facilities.

The Committee commends the Survey for its efforts to live within decreasing budget levels over the past few years without compromising the quality of its work. Further reductions are likely in fiscal year 1997 and the Committee expects the Survey to identify how best to achieve additional program reductions in its fiscal year 1997 budget request.

The Committee has included $4,553,000 for the water resources research institutes program. The Committee expects the Survey to continue to work with the Institutes to ensure the relevancy of Institute research to State and National issues and to ensure that funds are distributed on a competitive basis beginning in fiscal year 1996 and are matched on at least a 50–50 basis with non-Federal funds. The amount recommended by the Committee is the same as in fiscal year 1995 and the division of funds between grants and program administration should be the same as in fiscal year 1995.

None of the funds provided for the marine and coastal program should be used for the proposed relocation of the Pacific Marine Geology Branch to the University of California at Santa Cruz. Given the current budget constraints this move is not a wise use of limited resources. Moreover, given the downsizing that is currently ongoing at the main Menlo Park center, space is likely to be available at that facility without incurring the relocation costs associated with the proposed move.

The Committee understands that there are sufficient funds in the base budget for a study of the ground water and surface water hydrology of the Walker River drainage basin in Nevada. The study would be conducted over a five-year period through the Federal/State cooperative program and Federal funding of $80,000 a year would be matched by State or other non-Federal sources.

The Committee expects the Survey to continue to increase its contracting of map and digital data production, with the goal of no less than 50 percent contracting by the end of fiscal year 1997 and no less than 60 percent contracting by the end of fiscal year 1999. The survey should not be competing with the private sector for map production contracts. When services of equal quality and cost are available from the private sector, the Survey should use the private sector.

The Committee also expects the Survey to provide 20 percent of the funds available for the National cooperative geologic mapping program to the States and these funds should be matched on at least a one-for-one basis by the States and used for geologic mapping by the States.

The Survey should clearly articulate its policy for charging administrative costs to other agencies for reimbursable work, and

make every effort to ensure that these costs are reasonable and equitably applied.

The Committee expects the Survey to explore methods to more aggressively price its products and to implement a new pricing policy as soon as possible.

The Survey should work within the Department to identify options for consolidating Federal mapping functions at the Department of the Interior and work with the Office of Management and Budget on consolidating these functions government-wide.

Natural Resources Research.—The Committee recommends an appropriation $112,888,000 for natural resources research and for cooperative research units.

The Committee directs the Survey to use these funds only for the highest priority research needs on lands administered by the Interior bureaus. Examples of high priority needs include the South Florida Restoration effort, the migratory bird programs and research on nonindigenous species. The Committee also expects that existing cooperative research units will continue to be funded at current levels.

It is the Committee's understanding that authorizing legislation defining the need for and the appropriate role of science in the management of natural resources and public lands will be considered this session. In the absence of specific organic legislation, however, it is the Committee's view that resource research in the Department should be organized in a manner that will ensure that it is independent from regulatory control and scientifically excellent. The Committee therefore recommends that in the interim appropriate scientific studies relating to the land management agencies be conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey. If specific organic legislation is enacted during or before the start of the fiscal year, these directives will be superceded by that legislation.

As scientific peer review is a primary tool for ensuring the validity and reliability of research and data collection, the Committee directs the Department to develop and implement internal guidelines to maximize and standardize its use of peer review in the development of research initiatives as well as in the publication and dissemination of scientific results. Peer reviews should be from outside the Survey where possible and in cases where Survey scientists are involved they should be independent of the research project under review.

The Survey should also maximize its use of competition in awarding these research funds so as to ensure that research dollars are provided to the most qualified scientists from within and outside the federal government. Increased competition should expand the opportunities available to non-federal scientists to compete for research funds. Clearly, selecting from a wider pool of scientific talent will lead to improvements in the quality of the science.

The Committee has also included bill language which prohibits the conduct of new natural resources research surveys on private lands and prohibits the use of volunteers.

Finally, the Committee believes there should be periodic independent reviews of the overall scientific mission and the quality of the research. It is imperative that the organization be subject to regular and impartial review to ensure that it is conducting re-

search that is relevant to key natural resources issues facing the nation and that it is producing the highest quality scientific products. Therefore, every five years, the National Academy of Sciences shall review and report on the activities of the program. That report should include an analysis of how the agency is meeting the needs of the Interior Department agencies and other constituent groups within and outside government and the overall scientific quality of the agency's work.

The Department and the Survey is prohibited from reprogramming funds from other Survey programs and activities or any other program or activity within the Interior Department for use in this subactivity entitled natural resources research.

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

The Minerals Management Service is responsible for collecting, distributing, accounting and auditing revenues from mineral leases on Federal and Indian lands. In fiscal year 1996, MMS expects to collect and distribute about $5.2 billion from over 101,000 Federal and Indian leases. In addition, about $165 million in unpaid and underpaid royalties are expected to be collected through the MMS audit and negotiated settlement programs.

The MMS also manages the offshore energy and mineral resources on the Nation's Outer Continental Shelf. To date, the OCS program has been focused primarily on oil and gas leasing. Over the past few years, MMS has begun exploring the possible development of other marine mineral resources, especially sand and gravel.

With the passage of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, MMS assumed increased responsibility for oil spill research, including the promotion of increased oil spill response capabilities, and for oil spill financial responsibility certifications of offshore platforms and pipelines.

ROYALTY AND OFFSHORE MINERALS MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$188,181,000
Budget estimate, 1996	193,348,000
Recommended, 1996	186,556,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	–1,625,000
Budget estimate, 1996	–6,792,000

The Committee recommends $186,556,000 for royalty and offshore minerals management, a decrease of $1,625,000 below the fiscal year 1995 appropriation of $188,181,000 and $6,792,000 below the fiscal year 1996 budget request of $193,348,000. The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1996, as compared with the budget request, is shown in the following table:

	FY 1995 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
	(in thousands of dollars)			
OCS Lands				
Leasing and environmental program	27,126	29,532	26,967	-2,565
Resource evaluation	18,723	17,636	18,710	-926
Regulatory program	33,274	34,520	33,485	-1,035
Information management program	9,881	6,409	6,409	---
Office of management support	---	---	-300	-300
Subtotal, OCS Lands	87,004	88,097	83,271	-4,826
Royalty Management				
Mineral revenue operations	30,481	---	---	---
Mineral revenue compliance	12,660	---	---	---
Mineral revenue audit	24,898	---	---	---
Refunds on Indian allottee leases	15	---	---	---
Valuation and operations	---	36,162	35,644	-518
Compliance	---	35,352	34,746	-606
Indian allottee refunds	---	15	15	---
Program services office	---	---	-300	-300
Subtotal, Royalty Management	68,054	71,529	70,105	-1,424
General Administration				
Executive direction	3,416	3,484	3,416	-68
Policy and management improvement	3,919	3,886	3,812	-74
Administrative operations	11,247	11,671	11,371	-300
General support services	15,424	14,681	14,581	-100
Subtotal, General Administration	34,006	33,722	33,180	-542
GSA rent reduction	-587	---	---	---
Procurement reform	-296	---	---	---
Total, Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management	188,181	193,348	186,556	-6,792

The Committee recommendation for the Minerals Management Service assumes that the MMS will offset within existing funds in fiscal year 1996 $2,452,000 in fixed cost increases and reduce administrative operations by an additional $1,000,000. The Committee expects that these savings will be achieved in accordance with the guidance provided in the front of this report.

Leasing and Environmental Program.—The Committee recommends a decrease of $2,565,000 for the leasing and environmental program including reductions of $2,040,000 to maintain environmental studies at the fiscal year 1995 level, $325,000 for fixed cost absorption, $100,000 for OCS committees, and $100,000 for the U.S./Mexico initiative.

Resource Evaluation.—The Committee recommends a decrease of $926,000 for resource evaluation including reductions of $326,000 for fixed cost absorption and $600,000 to maintain the marine minerals program at the fiscal year 1995 level.

Regulatory Program.—The Committee recommends a decrease of $1,035,000 for the regulatory program including reductions of $535,000 for fixed cost absorption and $500,000 for alternative dispute resolution.

Office of Management Support.—The Committee recommends a decrease of $300,000 for the office of management support in the OCS Lands activity. The Committee has shown this administrative office as a separate line on the budget table above and expects the Service to justify this office as a separate budget subactivity beginning in fiscal year 1997.

Valuation and Operations.—The Committee recommends a decrease of $518,000 for fixed cost absorption in the valuation and operations program.

Compliance.—The Committee recommends a decrease of $606,000 for fixed cost absorption in the compliance program.

Program Services Office.—The Committee recommends a decrease of $300,000 for the program services office in the royalty management activity. The Committee has shown this administrative office as a separate line on the budget table above and expects the Service to justify this office as a separate budget subactivity beginning in fiscal year 1997.

General Administration.—The Committee recommends a decrease of $542,000 for general administration including reductions of $68,000 for fixed cost absorption in executive direction, $74,000 for fixed cost absorption in policy and management improvement, $300,000 for administrative operations, and $100,000 in general support services.

General.—The Committee encourages the MMS to work with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to the extent practicable, on data collection associated with the newly established Olympic Coast Marine Sanctuary.

The Committee has had a longstanding concern with respect to the MMS royalty audit program and the adequacy of the funding and staffing for that program. In fiscal year 1990 the MMS initiated a three-year initiative to place the royalty audit program on a more timely cycle. At the Committee's direction, and as a part of that initiative, the MMS developed an annual audit plan for fiscal year 1990 and each succeeding year outlining the audits to be conducted in each of those fiscal years. The Committee expects the MMS to continue to develop an annual audit plan, and to report quarterly on actual audit activity, including completed audits by category compared with the audit plan, the status of staffing and hiring for the audit program, and any key areas of concern. The 1996 plan also should address specifically contract buyout and buydown audits and negotiated settlements.

The Committee is skeptical of recent efforts to "devolve" the Minerals Management Service by turning over responsibilities to the States and to other entities. The Committee strongly urges the Department to review carefully the recommendations of the Linowes Commission which resulted in the establishment of the MMS. Those recommendations still apply. The royalty management program, in particular, has made tremendous strides over the past few years to improve the effectiveness and timeliness of its activities and has reduced error rates to an admirable extent. The Committee believes that further improvements can and should be made to the royalty management program but, on the whole, the program is very well run and should not be dismantled simply for the sake of change.

Discussion has been ongoing over the best way to carry out the onshore minerals functions of the Department of the Interior and whether efficiencies could be achieved by streamlining activities and sharing more responsibilities with the onshore mineral producing States. The Committee directs the Department to contract with a management consulting firm to conduct a study of its current onshore minerals leasing-related and revenue collection activities. The study should identify improvements that could be undertaken to ensure that revenues from Federal oil and gas leases are maximized by efficient leasing and collection operations which strive for the lowest administrative costs practicable to the States and Fed-

eral Government, thereby maximizing the return for the taxpayers, the States, and the Federal Treasury. The Department should report the results of this study back to the Committee within nine months from the date of enactment of this provision. Funding of up to $375,000 may be used to cover the cost of this study.

Bill Language.—Bill language has been included under General Provisions, Department of the Interior, which would repeal the Outer Banks Protection Act which was included in the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. This provision of law placed a moratorium on leases off North Carolina until certain environmental studies were completed. The Service has completed the necessary environmental studies for the area which was of interest to the oil and gas industry for exploration, and those leases are no longer subject to the moratorium. Several other leases are still subject to the moratorium because there has not been interest in developing the leases and, as a result, the Service has not devoted its limited environmental studies budget to additional studies for those areas. The Committee believes that the two or three years remaining on each of these leases should be allowed to run its course and, if industry expresses an interest in pursuing exploration on the leases, the Service should conduct whatever studies are needed.

Under Department-wide provisions, bill language is included to prohibit the use of funds for Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) leasing activities in several areas. In those areas where the Committee has recommended restrictions on preleasing activities, those restrictions apply to the formal steps identified by the Department of the Interior as part of the actual lease sale process. These formal steps include such activities as the publication of sale-specific environmental impact statements, the conduct of public hearings directly associated with the EIS process, issuance of notices of sale, and receipt of bids.

The leasing restrictions included for fiscal year 1996 are the same as those in fiscal year 1995. The Administration has supported continuing these provisions for another year.

The areas covered by the Committee's recommendation include those identified by President Bush in his June 26, 1990 statement—namely, Northern, Central and Southern California, the North Atlantic, Washington-Oregon, and Florida south of 26 degrees north latitude—as well as the Mid and South Atlantic, the Eastern Gulf of Mexico north of 26 degrees, and the North Aleutian Basin in Alaska.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$6,440,000
Budget estimate, 1996	7,892,000
Recommended, 1996	6,440,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	.....
Budget estimate, 1996	−1,452,000

The Committee recommends $6,440,000, to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, to conduct oil spill research and financial responsibility and inspection activities associated with the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, Public Law 101–380. The Committee rec-

ommendation is the same as the fiscal year 1995 level and a decrease of $1,452,000 below the fiscal year 1996 budget request.

BUREAU OF MINES

The mission of the Bureau of Mines is to help ensure that the United States has an adequate and dependable supply of minerals to meet its defense and economic needs at low social, environmental, energy, and economic costs.

MINES AND MINERALS

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$152,427,000
Budget estimate, 1996	132,507,000
Recommended, 1996	87,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−65,427,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−45,507,000

The Committee recommends $87,000,000 for the orderly termination of the Bureau of Mines. The amount recommended by the Committee as compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1995 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Environmental Remediation				
Inactive/abandoned mine inventory/site characterization	5,032	4,450	---	-4,450
Remediation of contaminated drainages	5,677	6,586	---	-6,586
Restore/hazardous mineral sites	6,387	6,293	---	-6,293
Technology base/mining regulations	6,203	6,307	---	-6,307
Contaminated material treatment technology	8,385	5,672	---	-5,672
Subtotal, Environmental Remediation	31,684	29,316	---	-29,316
Pollution prevention and control	21,843	12,344	---	-12,344
Health and Safety				
Worker health	9,738	7,412	---	-7,412
Worker safety	23,425	20,456	---	-20,456
Disaster prevention	8,686	8,372	---	-8,372
Subtotal, Health and Safety	41,888	36,240	---	-36,240
Materials research partnerships	7,441	7,883	---	-7,883
Information				
Mineral information	16,866	18,810	---	-18,810
Mineral issues analysis	11,477	8,799	---	-8,799
Subtotal, Information	27,336	26,609	---	-26,609
General Administration				
Executive direction	3,362	3,187	---	-3,187
Finance and management	20,222	18,128	---	-18,128
Subtotal, General Administration	22,584	21,315	---	-21,315
Termination and environmental cleanup	---	---	87,000	+87,000
Total, Bureau of Mines	152,427	132,507	87,000	-45,507

The Committee is faced with a very large decrease in its allocation for fiscal year 1996 and has recommended that several agencies within the bill be eliminated, rather than mandating large reductions in each of the agencies under the jurisdiction of Interior and Related Agencies. The Bureau of Mines has been targeted for years by the Department and by the various Administrations for large program reductions in annual budget submissions and, since fiscal year 1991, the Bureau has been experiencing ever-decreasing budgets.

Over the past couple of years the Bureau has undergone a program review which resulted in a recommended downsizing of Bureau programs and the recommended closing of many of its research centers.

The Committee recognizes the important work the Bureau has conducted in health and safety research, materials research, minerals information, and in the development of environmental technologies for pollution prevention and remediation. The Committee also recognizes the efficiency and expertise of the Bureau.

Last year, the Administration assured the Committee that it believed the Bureau played a constructive role. The Administration also assured the Committee that there would be no further programmatic reductions in fiscal year 1996.

Through the Bureau's program review, the Administration revealed a lack or commitment to the essential functions of the Bureau. The budget request for fiscal year 1996 includes a reduction of $20 million and the Committee has learned through conversations with Department officials, even further reductions have been identified by the Department for the Bureau in fiscal year 1996. The Committee believes that further decreases in the Bureau's programs in fiscal year 1996, as proposed by the Administration, and almost assuredly, further cuts to be proposed for each succeeding fiscal year, would compromise the mission of the Bureau.

The Committee recommends that the orderly shut down of the Bureau be accomplished within 90 days from the date of enactment of this Act. Most of the staff should be off the roles after 90 days. Only a very small staff should remain after 90 days for the orderly closing of facilities and the oversight of environmental cleanup. No staff should be maintained beyond September 30, 1996. Any responsibilities which have not been completed by the end of fiscal year 1996, should be assumed by the Secretary in fiscal year 1997 and beyond.

The Committee encourages the Department and the Bureau to work with the Office of Management and Budget to identify those essential elements of the Bureau which should be incorporated into programs in the Department of the Interior and in other Federal agencies. Also, every effort should be made to document carefully the Bureau's research and information activities to ease the transfer of these functions, where appropriate, to other public or private entities.

Bill Language.—The Committee has recommended bill language permitting the no cost transfer of Bureau properties to local universities and to State and local governments.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM), through its regulation and technology account, regulates surface coal mining operations to ensure that the environment is protected during those operations and that the land is adequately reclaimed once mining is completed. The OSM accomplishes this mission by providing grants to those States that maintain their own regulatory and reclamation programs and by conducting oversight of State programs. Further, the OSM administers the regu-

latory programs in the States that do not have their own programs and on Federal and tribal lands.

Through its abandoned mine reclamation fund account, the OSM provides environmental restoration at abandoned coal mines using tonnage-based fees collected from current coal production operations. In their unreclaimed condition these abandoned sites may endanger public health and safety or prevent the beneficial use of land and water resources.

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$110,984,000
Budget estimate, 1996	107,653,000
Recommended, 1996	93,251,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−17,733,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−14,402,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $93,251,000 for regulation and technology, a decrease of $14,402,000 below the budget request, and $17,733,000 below the 1995 funding level. The comparisons of the recommendation and the budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1995 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
State regulatory program grants	51,862	51,661	50,762	-899
Federal Regulatory Programs				
Regulatory program operations	22,989	22,152	16,097	-6,055
Technical services, training and research	14,345	13,887	11,887	-2,000
Assessments and collections	7,796	6,769	5,735	-1,034
Subtotal, Federal Regulatory Programs	45,130	42,518	33,419	-9,099
Civil penalties	1,189	501	500	-1
General Administration				
Executive direction	2,029	1,939	1,579	-360
Administrative support	5,175	4,851	3,417	-1,434
General services	5,880	6,183	3,574	-2,609
Subtotal, General Administration	13,084	12,973	8,570	-4,403
Total, Regulation and Technology	110,984	107,653	93,251	-14,402

The reductions proposed in the federal regulatory program are to be applied specifically in states which have primacy. Despite the fact that the 1977 Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act clearly intended for the regulatory authority for surface mining and reclamation operations to reside with the States, the federal presence continues to grow. For example in 1994 OSM conducted 2,882 inspections in primacy states. In fiscal year 1996 OSM proposes to conduct 5,000 federal inspections in primacy states. In fiscal year 1994 OSM offices issued 114 Notice of Violations in the 23 states with state programs up from 103 in FY 1993. The Committee directs OSM to reduce the regulatory duplication and to move to implement more aggressively the intent of SMCRA with respect to primacy. Because OSM maintains the authority to issue cessation orders and to take over a state program this action should have no negative environmental consequences.

As requested by the Administration, the Committee has not included language carried in previous appropriations acts prohibiting the expenditure of funds to publish final rules defining valid exist-

ing rights from a National perspective or disapproving existing State definitions of valid existing rights.

The Committee expects the Office of Surface Mining to make the VER rulemaking a top priority and to complete its environmental impact statement on VER and publish a proposed notice of rulemaking in fiscal year 1996.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$182,423,000
Budget estimate, 1996	185,120,000
Recommended, 1996	176,327,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−6,096,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−8,793,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $176,327,000 for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, a decrease of $8,793,000 below the budget request and $6,096,000 below the 1995 funding level. The comparisons of the recommendation and the budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1995 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
State reclamation program grants	135,534	146,543	140,000	-6,543
Donations	---	500	500	---
Federal Reclamation Programs				
Fee compliance	6,481	5,515	6,000	+485
Reclamation program operations	25,035	26,739	25,000	-1,739
Rural abandoned mine reclamation program	7,853	---	---	---
Subtotal, Federal Reclamation Programs	39,369	32,254	31,000	-1,254
Small operator assistance	1,757	---	---	---
General Administration				
Executive direction	775	789	686	-103
Administrative support	2,177	2,064	1,776	-288
General services	2,810	2,950	2,345	-605
Subtotal, General Administration	5,763	5,823	4,827	-996
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	182,423	185,120	176,327	-8,793

The Committee has included $5,000,000 to initiate the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative to address acid mine drainage problems which have destroyed over 7,000 miles of streams. The Administration requested $11,000,000 for this purpose.

The Committee has approved the Administration's request to eliminate the rural abandoned mine program (RAMP), which was funded at $7,853,000 in 1995. States have established capabilities to address various types of reclamation projects including those carried out under RAMP. Therefore, in the interests of eliminating a duplicative delivery mechanism and administrative costs, the Committee has eliminated RAMP.

No funds have been provided for the Small Operator Assistance Program (SOAP) as requested by the Administration, since sufficient carryover funding will be available in 1996 to maintain an adequate program level. The Committee will review the need for additional funds for this program in 1997.

Bill Language.—The Committee has recommended continuing bill language, carried in previous years, maintaining the Federal emergency reclamation program and limiting expenditures in any one State to 25 percent of the total appropriated for Federal and State-run emergency programs. The total recommended for fiscal

year 1996 is $18,000,000. Bill language also is included to permit States to use prior year carryover funds from the emergency program without being subject to the 25 percent statutory limitation per State. The Committee also has recommended bill language which would fund minimum program State grants at $1,500,000 per State.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$1,519,012,000
Budget estimate, 1996	1,609,842,000
Recommended, 1996	1,508,777,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−10,235,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−101,065,000

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 117 day schools, 56 boarding schools, and 14 dormitories. Lastly the Bureau administers more than 46 million acres of tribally owned land.

Budgetary constraints coupled with significant reductions in domestic discretionary spending has resulted in the need to achieve savings for all of the agencies under the jurisdiction of the Interior Subcommittee. In light of this fact, the Committee's recommendation for the Bureau of Indian Affairs assumes that pay and fixed cost increases will be absorbed by the Bureau and that no new initiatives will be funded in fiscal year 1996.

The amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1996 compared with the budget estimates by activity are as follows:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1995 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Tribal Priority Allocations				
Tribal government	113,808	262,428	253,057	-9,371
Human services	86,121	150,766	149,790	-976
Education	58,865	57,161	56,860	-301
Public safety and justice	96,753	97,796	95,811	-1,985
Community development	70,980	69,608	68,692	-916
Resources management	67,727	68,377	66,742	-1,635
Trust services	29,253	30,297	29,451	-846
General administration	26,511	28,140	27,385	-755
Small tribes distribution	2,000	2,000	4,000	+2,000
Subtotal, Tribal Priority Allocations	522,019	766,573	751,788	-14,785
Other Recurring Programs				
Tribal government	101,125	7,000	5,000	-2,000
Human services	105,442	5,000	---	-5,000
Education				
School operations				
Forward-funded	328,730	356,045	330,711	-25,334
Other school operations	78,648	84,040	78,175	-5,865
Subtotal, School operations	407,378	440,085	408,886	-31,199
Continuing education	27,411	27,411	27,411	---
Subtotal, Education	434,789	467,496	436,297	-31,199
Public safety and justice	---	5,000	---	-5,000
Community development	17,090	17,760	17,431	-329
Resources management	40,328	36,585	35,483	-1,103
Trust services	3,054	3,186	3,047	-139
Subtotal, Other Recurring Programs	701,827	542,018	497,248	-44,770
Non-Recurring Programs				
Tribal government	4,925	7,365	3,365	-4,000
Public safety and justice	2,547	584	584	---
Community development	8,609	9,716	---	-9,716
Resources management	32,786	31,823	31,520	-303
Trust services	30,858	16,992	27,227	+10,235
Subtotal, Non-Recurring Programs	79,725	66,480	62,696	-3,784
Central Office Operations				
Tribal government	3,420	2,991	2,913	-78
Human services	1,317	1,290	1,276	-14
Public safety and justice	2,909	3,624	3,581	-43
Community development	1,123	1,135	1,114	-21
Resources management	3,979	4,977	4,897	-80
Trust services	21,040	24,714	17,407	-7,307
General administration				
Education program management	4,281	4,104	4,036	-68
Other general administration	42,629	45,164	44,747	-417
Central office reduction	---	---	-17,857	-17,857
Subtotal, General administration	46,910	49,268	30,926	-18,342
Subtotal, Central Office Operations	80,698	87,999	62,114	-25,885
Area Office Operations				
Tribal government	1,914	1,689	1,644	-45
Human services	1,806	1,271	1,236	-35
Public safety and justice	885	842	821	-21
Community development	4,538	4,452	4,328	-124
Resources management	4,404	4,501	4,411	-90
Trust services	11,617	12,974	12,602	-372
General administration	28,128	29,265	25,986	-3,279
Subtotal, Area Office Operations	53,072	54,994	51,028	-3,966
Special Programs and Pooled Overhead				
Human services	1,732	1,732	1,732	---
Education	14,433	14,732	11,732	-3,000
Public safety and justice	2,147	2,662	2,644	-18
Community development	3,518	3,646	2,418	-1,228
Resources management	1,695	1,320	1,320	---
General administration	60,806	67,686	64,057	-3,629
Subtotal, Special Programs and Pooled Overhead	84,331	91,778	83,903	-7,875
GSA rent reduction	-170	---	---	---
Procurement reform	-2,490	---	---	---
Total, Operation of Indian Programs	1,519,012	1,609,842	1,508,777	-101,065

Tribal priority allocations.—The Committee recommends $751,788,000 for Tribal priority allocations, of which $218,009,000 represents a transfer from other activities including $103,126,000 for contract support and $100,255,000 for welfare assistance. The Committee believes that all programs in the Bureau of Indian Affairs should assume their share of any pay and fixed cost reductions, therefore, Tribal priority allocation are reduced by $9,285,000 for pay and fixed costs. The Bureau should make the necessary adjustments to ensure that fiscal year 1996 transfers to self governance tribes are made after final adjustments for any pay, fixed cost, or program reductions to ensure that self governance tribes share equally in changes to the budget estimate.

The Committee has provided $106,126,000 for contract support including a $3,000,000 increase over the fiscal year 1995 enacted level. In addition, the Committee has provided an increase of $2,000,000 for small and needy tribes and a reduction of $4,000,000 for new tribes. As was the case last year, the Committee believes that minimum base funding is needed by small tribes to permit them to establish basic operations and services. The Joint Reorganization Task force noted that 264 tribes lack minimum base funding to meet their needs. The Bureau should distribute these funds in accordance with the needs identified by the Task Force's assessment of most needy small tribes.

With regard to the programs transferred within this bill, the Bureau is directed to afford these programs consistent treatment with other Tribal priority allocations programs, and to distribute them by the current distribution methods while determining the amount to be made a part of each tribe's recurring base funding. In determining these amounts, the Bureau is directed to publish the proposed method of determining each tribe's portion of such programs in the Federal Register and to consult with and obtain comments from tribes prior to finalizing such distribution.

The Committee directs the Bureau, within 60 days of enactment of this Act, to provide a detailed assessment of those tribes benefiting from gaming activities. The report should provide both the gross revenues from gaming operations by tribe and the amount of federal funding each gaming tribe is receiving.

Other recurring programs.—The Committee recommends $497,248,000 for other recurring programs of which $213,621,000 represents a transfer to Tribal priority allocations. The Committee recommends decreases of $1,830,000 for pay and fixed costs, $2,000,000 for the Indian Self Determination Fund, $5,000,000 for the Indian Tribal Justice Act, and $5,000,000 for the Child Protection and Family Violence Act.

The Committee recommends $436,297,000 for education programs within other recurring programs inclusive of pay and fixed cost reductions. This funding level includes $330,711,000 for forward-funded school operations, with reductions of $15,919,000 for ISEP formula funds, $3,815,000 for student transportation, and $5,600,000 for administrative cost grants. Other school operations are funded at $78,175,000 with decreases of $4,356,000 for facilities operation and maintenance, $9,000 for institutionalized disabled, $1,000,000 for model schools and school statistics, and $500,000 for tribal departments of education.

Given the limited resources available to the Committee in fiscal year 1996 and for the foreseeable future, the Committee is concerned about maintaining an adequate educational system for the students currently in the Bureau's school system. An increasing demand on already scarce resources could result in diminishing the educational services available to the approximately 50,000 children that are now served by Bureau schools. Accordingly, the Committee has continued the fiscal year 1995 bill language which limits the number of schools to be funded to those in the Bureau of Indian Affairs school system as of September 1, 1995. Bill language is also included to prohibit using Bureau funds for any additional grades beyond the grade structure in place at each school as of October 1, 1995. The intent is to preclude expansions such as when a school which currently enrolls students in the primary grades (K through grade 6) expands its grade structure by adding a junior high (grades 7 and 8) or high school (grades 9 through 12).

Furthermore, the Committee believes Bureau operated schools should be permitted to adopt their own salary schedules in the same manner as contract and grant schools. Currently, Bureau operated schools are required to pay teachers according to the Department of Defense (DOD) salary schedule; however, contract and grant schools are exempt from this requirement. Given that school operations funds are distributed equally to all schools, the DOD teacher salary requirement results in an additional burden on Bureau operated schools that is not shared by the contract and grant schools. Therefore, bill language is included to provide all Bureau school boards equal flexibility to set teacher salary rates.

The Committee recognizes that the recommended funding levels will place constraints on Bureau funded schools. However, the funds available in this bill apply to the 1996–97 school year, therefore, the Bureau and schools have over a year to develop a plan for making the most efficient use of appropriated funds.

For resource management there is an increase of $250,000 for the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society. This funding level will ensure that NAFWS will be able to support development and protection of tribal fish and wildlife resources.

Non-recurring programs.—The Committee recommends $62,696,000 for non-recurring programs, of which $14,472,000 represents a transfer from miscellaneous payments for water rights studies and negotiations. This funding level includes decreases of $540,000 for pay and fixed costs, $4,000,000 for water rights studies and negotiations, and $4,000,000 from self-governance grants. In order to provide core funding for Tribal priority allocations and education programs no funding is provided for community development grants. Reductions include $5,946,000 for community and economic development grants, $3,000,000 for small business venture capital grants, and $770,000 for community development technical assistance.

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.

Within resources management wildlife and parks, $600,000 is available to the Bering Sea Fisherman's Association (BSFA) to provide for monitoring and enhancement of salmon returns. The Com-

mittee directs BSFA to continue working closely with individual tribes and regional Native associations in the development of this program.

Central office operation.—The Committee recommends $62,114,000 for central office operations, of which $795,000 for American Indian Trust, $847,000 for Office of Self-Determination, and $1,321,000 for Audit and Evaluation represent a transfer from the Office of the Secretary to general administration, executive direction. This funding level includes decreases of $1,269,000 for pay and fixed costs, $2,900,000 from land record improvement, $4,200,000 from financial trust services, $2,622,000 from general administration for ADP purchases, and a general reduction of $17,857,000. In addition, within education program management, $297,000 is available for a grant to the Close Up Foundation.

The Committee's recommendation includes a $4,200,000 reduction for financial trust services for reconciliation tasks relating to Individual Indian Money Accounts. The Committee understands that requested funds are primarily for the systemic reconciliation of the Bureau's general ledger to the IIM subsidiary ledger. The Department plans to forward a report on approaches to IIM account reconciliation this September. The Department's report should recommend alternative, less costly approaches to the reconciliation and clarify the implications of not reconciling these accounts.

Bill language is included that will extend the period for the Secretary to submit the reconciliation report required under the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 from May 31, 1996 to November 30, 1997. The deadlines required in the Act do not allow sufficient time for tribes to review the reconciliation results. The proposed extension assumes that all reconciliation work will be completed in fiscal year 1996. The Committee believes that reconciliation should be completed before a legislative settlement is pursued. In the reconciliation report, the Secretary should include cost estimates associated with his recommendation for a final solution to this ongoing issue.

Further, in September 1994, the Bureau established a comprehensive loss policy as recommended by the Inspector General, the General Accounting Office, and the House Committee on Government Operations. The Committee is concerned that the Bureau does not have the authority to cover losses that are incurred in the realm of normal trust operations. Delays in reimbursing these losses increase the ultimate cost of correcting these errors. The Department should consider as part of its fiscal year 1997 budget a legislative proposal to require the Office of Trust Fund Management to cover such losses within its operating budget. This would create an incentive to keep these losses at a minimum.

The Committee's recommendation includes a $17,857,000 general reduction in central office operations. Such a reduction is necessary to preserve funding for priority programs at the tribal level. Because of the magnitude of this reduction, the Bureau should not move forward with its plan to distribute shares of central office and pooled overhead funding to tribes as required under the Indian Self-Determination Act and Tribal Self-Governance Act. The Committee is concerned that implementation of the formula in an era

of declining budgets will have a negative impact on non-contracting/compacting tribes. However, the Committee concurs with the notion that central office be downsized to a level commensurate with the reduction in functions resulting from tribal operation of programs. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Bureau, by August 15, 1995, to provide a detailed analysis of central office and pooled overhead residual funding levels necessary to carry out inherently Federal and trust responsibilities, and provide required services to tribes. This analysis should include the Bureau's recommendation on the allocation of the proposed general reduction in central office, including offices and positions that will be eliminated. If there are programs funded in central office operations and pooled overhead that are truly programmatic in nature, the Bureau should inform the Committee of such, and propose transferring these programs to other budget categories so as not to prevent compacting/contracting of these programs.

Funds are transferred to the Bureau's central office activity from the Office of the Secretary to accommodate the costs of the Office of Audit and Evaluation; American Indian trust; and Self-Governance. Department programs which benefit Indian tribes should be funded with the Bureau of Indian Affairs appropriation. These three offices, which serve to improve the delivery to tribal management, will continue to report to the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, in keeping with recommendations of the Joint Tribal Task Force on Reorganization.

Area office operations.—The Committee recommends $51,028,000 for area office operations including decreases of $1,466,000 for pay and fixed costs and $2,500,000 from general administration.

The Committee has preserved funding for area office operations at a level which makes implementation of the tribal shares concept possible. The Bureau should continue to implement this proposal as required by the Indian Self-Determination Act and Tribal Self-Governance Act.

The Committee is concerned about delays that have been experienced in a study that the United States Geological Survey is conducting for the Hopland Band of the Pomo Indians in California. Being performed pursuant to a grant from the Environmental Protection Agency, the study will help identify a clean, reliable water source for the Tribe, which is facing a severe shortage. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, as trustee for the Tribe, is administering the grant on the Tribe's behalf. The Committee directs the Bureau to take all necessary action to assure that the study moves forward to swift conclusion.

Special programs and pooled overhead.—The Committee recommends $83,903,000 for special programs and pooled overhead including decreases of $3,248,000 for pay and fixed costs, $1,216,000 from intra-government transfers, and $2,065,000 from general administration. In order to provide core funding for Tribal priority allocations and school operations no funding is provided for the Indian Arts and Crafts Board ($1,172,000) and Special Higher Education Scholarships ($2,674,000). The Committee has provided an increase of $2,500,000 for employee displacement costs. These funds will cover the cost of severance pay, lump sum leave pay-

ments, and relocation costs associated with downsizing and transferring programs to tribes through contracts.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$120,450,000
Budget estimate, 1996	125,424,000
Recommended, 1996	98,033,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−22,417,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−27,391,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1996 compared with the budget estimates by activity are as follows:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1995 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Tribal government	2,894	4,394	---	-4,394
Education	40,036	69,173	38,039	-31,134
Public safety and justice	7,212	15,400	3,500	-11,900
Resources management	62,361	32,000	51,445	+19,537
General administration	8,065	3,649	3,649	---
Construction management	---	---	1,500	+1,500
Procurement reform	-138	---	---	---
Total, Construction	120,450	125,424	98,033	-27,391

Tribal government.—The Committee recommends a reduction of $4,394,000 for tribal government. The Committee believes that construction funding should cover the entire cost of a given project and hence there is no need for a separate appropriation for contract support.

Education.—The Committee recommends $38,039,000 for education construction including decreases of $10,000,000 for facilities improvement and repair, $13,500,000 for Many Farms school, $7,500,000 for the Chief Leschi school, and $134,000 for pay and fixed costs.

The Committee recommends $14,000,000 for the construction of the Chief Leschi school complex. The Committee recommendation assumes that this project will be phased in over a two-year period.

The Committee has continued the fiscal year 1995 bill language related to implementing the process to award grants for construction of new schools or facilities improvement and repair projects in excess of $100,000. The language ensures that the Department can continue to implement the grant process while the permanent implementation process is under development in fiscal year 1996. The Committee expects the Department and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to continue to work cooperatively with the tribes in the development of a final implementation process. Given that the language is clear concerning negotiating the schedule of payments, the Committee has not continued the language limiting payments to two per year.

Public safety and justice.—The committee recommends $3,500,000 for public safety and justice including decreases of $8,900,000 for the Ute Mountain detention center and $3,000,000 for the Bureau's fire protection program.

The Committee has included $1,800,000 for the Bureau to expand its fire safety program. The Committee concurs with the Bureau on the need to establish a separate fire safety program. It is especially important to have a fire safety and prevention program

in all Bureau schools. The Committee expects the Bureau to develop a comprehensive inventory detailing all of its fire safety needs, and to develop a priority system for allocating these resources.

General Administration.—The Committee has included a transfer of $1,500,000 to the Bureau's construction activity from the Office of the Secretary to accommodate the costs of the Office of Construction Management. Department programs which benefit Indian tribes should be funded with the Bureau of Indian Affairs appropriation.

Resources management.—The Committee recommends $51,445,000 for resources management of which $34,200,000 for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project and $3,000,000 for the Southern Arizona Project represent a transfer from the Indian Settlement Account. The Committee's recommendation includes decreases of $12,000,000 for the safety of dams program, $5,000,000 for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, $1,500,000 for Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Project, and $163,000 for pay and fixed costs.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$77,096,000
Budget estimate, 1996	151,025,000
Recommended, 1996	67,145,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−9,951,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−83,880,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $67,145,000 for Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians of which $14,472,000 for water rights studies/negotiations has been transferred back to the Operation of Indian Programs, and $34,200,000 for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project and $3,000,000 for the Southern Arizona Project which have been transferred to the Construction account.

The Committee's recommendation includes decreases of $40,000 for pay and fixed costs, $12,668,000 for trust fund interest payments, $5,500,000 for the Ute Indian Rights Settlement, and $8,000,000 for the Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement.

In addition, the Committee recommends a decrease of $6,000,000 for the Three Affiliated Tribes Recovery Fund. The Committee understands that no more than $149,200,000 is to be paid into the Three Tribe's Economic Recovery Fund from two sources: 1) receipts from the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Project; and 2) appropriated funds authorized at $6,000,000 per year for ten years. It is the Committee's understanding that the tribe has received over $80,000,000 from receipts in the past three years, and that two more years of receipts can fully fund the Government's obligation. The Bureau should take the necessary steps to ensure the receipts are deposited in the tribe's recovery fund over the next three years.

NAVAJO REHABILITATION TRUST FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$1,996,000

Budget estimate, 1996	.....
Recommended, 1996	.....
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−1,996,000
Budget estimate, 1996	.....

The Committee recommends no appropriation for the Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund, the same as the budget estimate.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OF INDIAN ENTERPRISES

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$1,966,000
Budget estimate, 1996	1,966,000
Recommended, 1996	.....
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−1,966,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−1,966,000

The Committee recommends no appropriation for Technical Assistance of Indian Enterprises.

INDIAN DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$779,000
Budget estimate, 1996	.....
Recommended, 1996	.....
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−779,000
Budget estimate, 1996	.....

The Committee recommends no appropriation for the Indian Direct Loan Program.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$9,671,000
Budget estimate, 1996	9,684,000
Recommended, 1996	.....
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−9,671,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−9,684,000

The Committee recommends no appropriation for the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program.

To preserve funding for core programs at the tribal level no funding is provided for the loan programs. The Bureau should maintain sufficient staffing, funded through central and area office operations, to ensure that the existing portfolio of loans is adequately managed and serviced.

TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$78,201,000
Budget estimate, 1996	69,232,000
Recommended, 1996	69,232,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−8,969,000
Budget estimate, 1996	.....

The amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1996, compared to the budget estimates by activity, are shown in the following table:

	FY 1995 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
	(in thousands of dollars)			
Guam				
Operations grants	2,495	---	---	---
American Samoa				
Operations grants	23,046	24,090	24,090	---
Construction grants	5,492	---	---	---
Subtotal, American Samoa	28,538	24,090	24,090	---
Northern Marianas				
Covenant grants	27,720	27,720	27,720	---
Virgin Islands				
Construction grants	998	---	---	---
Territorial Administration				
Office of Territorial Affairs	4,269	3,527	3,527	---
Technical assistance	6,272	6,400	6,400	---
Maintenance assistance fund	4,453	4,400	4,400	---
Disaster fund	1,541	1,000	1,000	---
Drug interdiction/abuse prevention	733	---	---	---
Brown tree snake	594	595	595	---
Insular management controls	747	1,500	1,500	---
Procurement reform	-159	---	---	---
Subtotal, Territorial Administration	18,450	17,422	17,422	---
Total, Assistance to Territories	78,201	69,232	69,232	---

Guam.—As is requested in the budget, the Committee has not included any funding to offset costs incurred by Guam resulting from implementation of the Compacts of Free Association with the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Guam has estimated the cumulative costs since implementation of the Compacts in 1996 to be in excess of $70,000,000. Recent implementation of the Compact of Free Association with the Republic of Palau could further exacerbate this problem. The Committee believes the problem needs to be dealt with legislatively and expects the Department to work with the Government of Guam to develop a comprehensive proposal to address the various control, social, and cost aspects of the impact issue. This should be accomplished within existing budget constraints.

American Samoa.—The Committee recommends $24,090,000 for American Samoa, the budget estimate. This includes an increase of $1,000,000 to implement recommendations for financial recovery developed by the Joint Working Group. The Committee is very concerned about the slow progress by the American Samoa Government in addressing its financial situation. The Committee fully expects the American Samoa Government to move forward with due speed in implementing significant revenue enhancements and cost cutting measures by all branches of the American Samoa government. The Committee was pleased to hear the Governor and the Department have employed an expert to assist in developing a financial recovery plan and expects the next report of the Joint Working Group to identify specific quantifiable proposals and time schedules for implementation.

The Committee is particularly concerned about the lack of funding in the budget for essential infrastructure needs. If pending legislation is not enacted, these needs will not be met. The Committee hopes that differing legislative approaches can be reconciled and a bill enacted this fiscal year. The Committee believes the legislation should address all of the insular areas, with American Samoa's infrastructure needs identified as a priority.

Virgin Islands.—The Committee is not recommending any funding for the Virgin Islands. To the extent the Virgin Islands has special programmatic or infrastructure needs that cannot be funded

through technical assistance programs, these needs should be addressed in the pending legislation.

Northern Mariana Islands.—The Committee recommends $27,720,000, the same as the budget estimate, for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. These funds are included in the bill under the existing authorization, since Congress has not taken action on pending legislation to change the allocation of this mandatory funding.

However, as recommended in the Department's April 24, 1995 report to Congress regarding CNMI immigration and labor issues, $3,000,000 of the funds appropriated for CNMI Covenant grants may be reserved by the Secretary of the Interior for use by Federal agencies and the CNMI to continue the Immigration, Labor and Law Enforcement Initiative in the CNMI. The balance shall be granted to the CNMI for needed infrastructure, including prison and detention facility needs, with matching requirements as determined by the Secretary.

Territorial Assistance.—The Committee recommends $17,422,000, the same as the budget estimate. The Committee has agreed to the Department's proposal to abolish OTIA and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Territorial and International Affairs and to transfer remaining responsibilities to a new Office of Insular Affairs in the Office of the Secretary. The Committee believes it is important, however, that the new office retain sufficient expertise to deal with insular issues and to provide proper oversight of Federal funds. The Committee expects the new office to be headed by a senior-level official who can deal with these issues.

The Committee has been told that certain budget functions will be transferred to the Department's Office of Budget, although these functions were not described in the justification. The Committee expects the Department to ensure that essential budget and financial responsibilities are not sacrificed as a result of the reorganization. The Committee expects to continue receiving comprehensive justifications and financial reports on all insular programs and activities.

The Committee was able to recommend the budget estimate because it included a 16-percent reduction in funding for technical assistance programs, consistent with the Committee's objective to identify cost savings.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$19,800,000
Budget estimate, 1996	
Recommended, 1996	
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−19,800,000
Budget estimate, 1996	

The Committee does not recommend any funding. The implementation of the Compact of Free Association with the Republic of Palau, the final entity of the Trust Territory, precludes the need for any additional budget authority in this appropriation.

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$23,574,000

Budget estimate, 1996	24,938,000
Recommended, 1996	24,938,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	+1,364,000
Budget estimate, 1996	.....

The amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1996, compared with the budget estimate by activity, follow:

	(In thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1995 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Compact of Free Association	5,514	6,964	6,964	---
Mandatory payments	10,000	14,900	14,900	---
Enewetak support	1,088	1,091	1,091	---
Marshall Islands Sec. 111(d) compensation	1,996	---	---	---
Marshall Islands construction grant	499	---	---	---
Federated States of Micronesia grant	1,497	---	---	---
Rongelap Atoll cleanup and resettlement	1,979	1,983	1,983	---
Total, Compact of Free Association	23,574	24,938	24,938	---

Federal services assistance.—The Committee recommends $6,964,000. This funding level reflects a decrease despite the additional services and costs associated with the implementation of the Compact of Free Association for Palau. The Committee understands that the Department will be able to cover these costs with unobligated balances available from prior years.

Program grant assistance.—The Committee recommends $14,900,000 for program grant assistance. The increase is due to the implementation of the Compact of Free Association for Palau.

Enewetak support.—The Committee recommends $1,091,000 for the Enewetak agricultural and food support program.

Rongelap Atoll.—The Committee recommends $1,983,000, the same as the budget estimate. Despite budgetary constraints, the Committee recognizes the responsibility of the Federal government to provide a reasonable contribution to the resettlement of Rongelap Atoll. The Committee expects the Department to continue working with the Rongelap Local Government Council to agree upon a final and reasonable cost estimate of the Federal contribution to the resettlement effort. The Department is expected to provide the Committee with the estimates and a time schedule for rehabilitation and resettlement by March 15, 1996.

Palau Compact Section 212(a)-Palau Road.—The Committee has included bill language that would allow the Department to negotiate changes with the Palau government in engineering specifications for the Palau road promised under Section 212(a) of the Compact. The language makes it clear that changes in these specifications are not to result in additional costs to the Federal government.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$62,479,000
Budget estimate, 1996	64,772,000
Recommended, 1996	55,982,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−6,497,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−8,790,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $55,982,000 for fiscal year 1996, a decrease of $8,790,000 below the 1996 budget request and $6,497,000 below the 1995 appropriation. The Committee acknowledges that funding for this account has been restrained over the years and that coordination of the activities of the Department's ten bureaus is critical to ensure the overall effectiveness of the Department's programs. However, given the size of the reduction being addressed by this Committee, it's appropriate that these activities be significantly reduced as are all of the Department's activities. Consequently, the amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1996 compared with the budget estimate follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

	FY 1995 enacted	Budget estimates	Committee bill	Change from estimates
Departmental direction	14,185	13,872	9,177	−4,695
Policy, management and budget	23,383	24,520	21,652	−2,868
Hearings and appeals	6,818	7,399	6,818	−581
Central services	18,335	18,981	18,335	−646
GSA rent reduction	−41	.....	.....	.....
Procurement reform	−97	.....	.....	.....
Locality pay	−104	.....	.....	.....
Total, Office of the Secretary	62,479	64,772	55,982	−8,790

The Committee does not provide for any program increases in the fiscal year 1996 budget and all uncontrollable costs should be absorbed within the amounts provided. All program activities are funded at the 1995 enacted level except the following offices: the Secretary's immediate office, Congressional relations, Communications, Assistant Secretary for Policy, management and budget, environmental affairs, and acquisition and property management. The office of policy analysis was also reduced, however, an additional $250,000 was then added to fund the transfer of three FTE's from the Assistant Secretary for Territorial and international affairs. In addition, $76,000 was added to the office of budget for the transfer of another FTE from the Assistant Secretary for Territorial and international affairs. These specific reductions were taken with the expectation that levels of review and duplication will be eliminated. The Committee direction is consistent with the governmentwide National Performance Review, which urges the empowering of individual federal employees.

Included in the Policy, Management and Budget activity is a small core policy function from the Office of Construction Management to continue its Departmental activities. The remaining functions of the Office of Construction Management including responsibility for oversight of the Bureau of Indian Affairs construction activity are funded within the BIA's Construction appropriation. Management responsibility for oversight of construction and facilities operation and maintenance policy for BIA schools and other bureau facilities will be transferred to the BIA over the next three years, in an effort to bring management closer to the program. The Committee expects this transition to be orderly and the Committee should be kept informed of the Department's progress in this matter.

The Committee also recommends the transfer of funding for the Offices of American Indian Trust, Self-Governance and Audit and Evaluation to the BIA's Operation of Indian Programs appropriation. The Committee expects that the transfer of the Offices of American Indian Trust, Self-Governance and Audit and Evaluation to BIA will not affect their ongoing reporting relationships within the Office of the Secretary. They will all continue to report directly to the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs, but the costs of these programs will be funded from appropriations available for Indian activities, which comprise the principal work of all three offices.

The Committee also recommends shifting the training and safety portions of the Office of Aircraft Services into the Working Capital Fund-centralized billing, while leaving policy management under the Policy, Management and Budget activity. Other reductions are made within the Working Capital Fund to offset this increase so as not to cause an increase in charges to the bureaus.

The Committee is further aware that the level of funding provided could result in a reduction-in-force in the Office of the Secretary. Therefore, in order to provide greater management flexibility to make adjustments among the various offices which comprise the account, the Committee has simplified the overly complex budget account structure with funding now provided in four budget activities. More detailed information should continue to be available to the Committee as needed.

All staffing throughout the Department will be affected by the fiscal year 1996 recommendations. The Committee urges the Office of the Secretary to live within its FTE allocation and limit any details from the bureaus to the Office of the Secretary to very extraordinary circumstances and for very limited time periods.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$34,608,000
Budget estimate, 1996	35,361,000
Recommended, 1996	34,608,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	.....
Budget estimate, 1996	−753,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $34,608,000 for the Office of the Solicitor, a net reduction of $753,000 below the 1996 budget request. The Committee understands that the office provides essential legal services to the Department's bureaus and has experienced a steady growth in workload in recent years. The Committee expects the office to use any savings from administrative streamlining to enhance its program staffing.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$23,939,000
Budget estimate, 1996	25,485,000
Recommended, 1996	23,939,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	.....
Budget estimate, 1996	−1,546,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $23,939,000, a net reduction of $1,546,000 below the 1996 budget request.

NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 1996	1,000,000
Recommended, 1996	1,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	
Budget estimate, 1996	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,000,000, the budget request, for the National Indian Gaming Commission.

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 with the General Services Administration for services and rentals.

The Committee has not continued the moratoria on the use of funds for certain oil and gas leasing on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) as carried in previous years. The Administration proposed continuing these legislative provisions. The Committee believes that the environmental threat from oil and gas leasing on the OCS is minimal and that the real threat is spills from tankers which transport oil. OCS development reduces the need for tankers. This issue is discussed in more detail in the Minerals Management Service section of this report.

Section 107 provides the Secretary with transfer authority between and among the land acquisition accounts in the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service, and makes the use of land acquisition funds subject to the reprogramming guidelines of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

Section 108 provides for the transfer of funds to the Presidio Trust upon its establishment.

Section 109 repeals the Outer Banks Protection Act which was included as a section in the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. This provision is explained in more detail in the Minerals Management Service section of this report.

Section 110 prohibits the use of funds for developing, promulgating and implementing a rule concerning rights-of-way under section 2477 of the Revised Statutes. Section 110 is intended to allow time for Congress to adopt legislation clarifying the terms and scope of grants for highway rights-of-way across federal land pursuant to section 2477 of the Revised Statues. Historically, the Department took the position that the validity of these grants was governed by state property law because there was no general federal law of property and no delegation of authority by Congress to

interpret the terms of the statute by regulation. The Department established an administrative process for the non-adjudicatory acknowledgment of valid grants. Then as now, the courts were available to resolve disputed claims. The present contention that FLPMA, or other land management statutes enacted after the vesting of these property rights, now permits the Department to look back and re-interpret the basic terms of the grant is doubtful as a matter of law and questionable as a matter of public policy. The implications are enormous; if such a contention were valid, virtually every transfer of interest or title in federal lands back to the founding of the Republic could be compromised. The Committee believes that the public interest will be better served if these grants to States and their political subdivisions are not put in jeopardy by the Department pending Congressional clarification of these issues. Section 110 does not limit the ability of the Department to acknowledge or deny the validity of claims under RS 2477 or limit the right of grantees to litigate their claims in any court.

Sections 111 through 114 prohibit 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.

Although the Committee has not recommended continuing a legislative provision, carried in previous years, requiring that employee details conform to Office of Personnel Management regulations, the Department is to report monthly to the Committee on employee details.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

The Forest Service manages 191 million acres of public lands across the country, and administers a wide variety of programs, including timber production, recreation, grazing, wildlife protection, and soil and water conservation. Recreational use of national forest land amounted to approximately 295.5 million visitor days in 1993, roughly equal to each American spending 12 hours on the National Forest System. In fact, the national forests and grasslands provided about 43 percent of all recreational visitors days on all Federal lands in 1993. More than 9,000 farmers and ranchers pay for permits to graze cattle, horses, sheep and goats on 74 million acres of grassland, open forests, and other forage-producing acres of the National Forest System. The Forest Service also manages more than 191 million acres of habitat for more than 3,000 species of wildlife and fish, and 10,000 plant species. Half of the big game and coldwater fish habitat in the nation is located on National Forest System lands and waters. In addition, in the 16 western States, where the water supply is sometimes critically short, about 55 percent of the total annual yield of water is from National Forest System lands.

FOREST RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 1995 ..... $193,748,000

Budget estimate, 1996	203,796,000
Recommended, 1996	182,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−11,748,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−21,796,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $182,000,000 for forest research, a decrease of $21,796,000 below the budget request and $11,748,000 below the 1995 funding level. The comparisons of the recommendation and the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1995 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Forest resources and management research	77,615	78,000	---	-78,000
Research foundation program	113,819	115,796	---	-115,796
Ecosystems research	8,314	10,000	---	-10,000
General reduction	-6,000	---	---	---
Forest and rangeland research	---	---	182,000	+182,000
Total, Forest Research	193,748	203,796	182,000	-21,796

The Committee has collapsed the existing three activities in this account into one due to the interrelated nature of these efforts and to provide maximum flexibility in allocating reductions while maintaining priorities for critical research efforts.

The Committee has eliminated the international forestry appropriation account, and has included funding to continue the International Institute of Tropical Forestry and the Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry in the research program.

Within the funding provided is $300,000 for the landscape management project at the University of Washington, $479,000 for the North Central Forest Experiment Station Project RWU–NC–4902 and $200,000 to support the research activities of the Olympic Natural Resources Center (ONRC) located in Forks, WA.

The Committee urges the Forest Service to maintain the 1995 funding level for the North Central and Southern Forest Experiment Stations, and to downsize staff at the Southern Station only through attrition.

The Committee also urges the Forest Service to maintain the 1995 funding levels for the Urban Forestry Research Stations at Syracuse, NY and UC Davis, CA.

The Committee recognizes the importance of timely forest inventory data as a basis for policy decisions and urges the Forest Service to attempt to maintain close to a ten-year minimum inventory cycle in all parts of the country outside of the South, and a shorter cycle in the South.

The Committee is concerned about the pace of the inventory of the old-growth forest stands, and urges the Forest Service to complete promptly this inventory and to continue to exercise care to avoid inadvertently including unidentified old-growth timber in new timber sales.

The Forest Service is encouraged to explore the possibility of designating the Shawnee NF as a songbird research forest.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$154,268,000
Budget estimate, 1996	187,459,000
Recommended, 1996	129,551,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1995	−24,717,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−57,908,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $129,551,000 for state and private forestry, a decrease of $57,908,000 below the budget request and $24,717,000 below the 1995 funding level. Through cooperative programs with State and local governments, forest industry and private landowners, the Forest Service helps to protect and manage 805 million acres of forest and associated watershed land. Technical and financial assistance is offered to improve fire, insect and disease control; improve harvesting, processing and monitoring of forest products; and stimulate reforestation and timber stand improvement.

The comparisons of the recommendation and the budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1995 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Forest Health Management				
Federal lands forest health management	27,124	29,631	27,124	-2,507
Cooperative lands forest health management	7,806	8,777	7,806	-971
Cooperative lands fire management	13,694	17,621	17,621	---
Subtotal, Forest Health Management	48,624	56,029	52,551	-3,478
Cooperative Forestry				
Forest stewardship	25,920	37,000	25,000	-12,000
Stewardship incentives program	18,283	28,000	---	-28,000
Forest legacy program	---	10,000	---	-10,000
Natural resource conservation education	---	1,500	---	-1,500
Urban and community forestry	28,315	28,930	27,000	-1,930
Economic action programs	16,059	13,000	9,000	-4,000
Pacific Northwest assistance programs	17,067	13,000	16,000	+3,000
Subtotal, Cooperative Forestry	106,644	131,430	77,000	-54,430
Total, State and Private Forestry	154,268	187,459	129,551	-57,908

Forest health management.—The Committee recommends $52,551,000 for forest health management, which is $3,478,000 below the request, and $3,927,000 above the 1995 funding level. This overall increase of 8.1% reflects the high priority the Committee has placed on these activities. The increase provided for fire management will restore this program to approximately the 1994 funding level as requested by the Administration.

Emergency pest suppression fund.—In addition to this appropriation, approximately $17,000,000 will be available in 1996 for emergency pest suppression that was appropriated in prior years, compared to approximately $14,000,000 which was apportioned to date for emergency pest suppression in 1995. The Committee has not provided additional emergency funding in this bill consistent with the House Rules which prohibit reporting emergency spending authority in general appropriations bills.

The Committee is aware of the difficulty Forest Service field staff have encountered in obtaining funds from the emergency pest management fund on short notice. The Committee encourages the Administration and the agency to release funds promptly in order to meet the needs of field staff treating forest insect emergency situations.

Cooperative forestry.—The Committee recommends $77,000,000 for cooperative forestry, which is $54,430,000 below the request, and $28,644,000 below the 1995 funding level. Due to severe funding constraints imposed by the budget resolution, the Committee has eliminated funding for the forest legacy program, stewardship

incentives program, economic diversification studies, and the timber bridge initiative.

Within the Economic Action Program, the Committee has provided $5,000,000 to continue the Rural Development Through Forestry program of which $3,000,000 is included for the Northeast and Midwest. No funds are included for the Columbia River Gorge Skamania Lodge consistant with the request, as 1995 was the last year of assistance planned for this facility. For Pacific Northwest assistance, the bill includes $13,000,000 for rural community assistance and $3,000,000 for old growth diversification. The Committee has included funding in the urban forestry program to continue the resources partnerships, and encourages the Forest Service to continue supporting existing public/private partnership projects that focus on urban ecosystem restoration. The Committee has included $500,000 for Lake Tahoe Basin erosion control.

No funding has been provided for natural resource conservation education for which the budget request included $1,500,000; however, the Committee supports these efforts and encourages the Forest Service to pursue opportunities to educate elementary and high school students, as well as the general public, within the base program at a reduced level. The Committee has not included funds for the Northern Forest Lands Council.

INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$4,987,000
Budget estimate, 1996	10,000,000
Recommended, 1996	.....
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−4,987,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−10,000,000

The Committee has not provided funding for international forestry due to severe budget constraints imposed by the budget resolution. The budget requested $10,000,000 for this purpose. Activities conducted under the international program include analyzing and implementing sustainable forest management policies; technical cooperation, training, and research to promote international forests conservation; the sister forests program; the International Institute of Tropical Forestry; and the Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry.

The Committee does not object to the use of up to $2,000,000 within general administration to maintain a coordination function for international activities, but expects a dramatic curtailment of foreign travel expenditures in view of the budget constraints placed upon the entire agency in this appropriations bill. Under the circumstances, the Committee does not support the continuation of a deputy chief for international forestry.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$1,328,893,000
Budget estimate, 1996	1,348,755,000
Recommended, 1996	1,276,688,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−52,205,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−72,067,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,276,688,000 for the National Forest System, a decrease of $72,067,000 below the budget request and $52,205,000 below the 1995 funding level. The comparisons of the recommendation and the budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

	FY 1995 enacted	Budget estimates	Committee bill	Change from estimates
Ecosystem planning, inventory and monitoring	149,815	148,675	130,000	−18,675
Recreation Use:				
Recreation management	159,426	175,317	170,000	−5,317
Wilderness management	46,338	35,115	35,000	−115
Heritage resources	14,589	18,527	14,000	−4,527
Subtotal, Recreation Use	220,353	228,959	219,000	−9,959
Wildlife and Fish Management:				
Wildlife habitat management	30,184	28,448	30,000	+1,552
Inland fish habitat management	15,368	18,625	15,500	−3,125
Anadromous fish habitat management	24,141	21,693	21,000	−693
TE&S species habitat management	23,563	30,992	23,500	−7,492
Subtotal, Wildlife and Fish Management	93,256	99,758	90,000	−9,758
Rangeland Management:				
Grazing management	12,510	24,064	16,000	−8,064
Rangeland vegetation management	5,995	19,386	11,000	−8,386
Subtotal, Rangeland Management	18,505	43,450	27,000	−16,450
Forestland Management:				
Timber sales management	181,050	157,614	188,582	+30,968
Forestland vegetation management	86,740	56,740	51,740	−5,000
Subtotal, Forestland Management	267,790	214,354	240,322	+25,968
Soil, Water and Air Management:				
Soil, water and air operations	23,865	24,339	22,000	−2,339
Watershed improvements	24,480	23,957	20,000	−3,957
Subtotal, Soil, Water and Air Management	48,345	48,296	42,000	−6,296
Minerals and geology management	39,011	37,392	35,000	−2,392
Land Ownership Management:				
Real estate management	45,660	45,276	43,000	−2,276
Landline location	15,952	20,370	14,000	−6,370
Subtotal, Land Ownership Management	61,612	65,646	57,000	−8,646
Infrastructure Management:				
Road maintenance	83,860	84,289	80,000	−4,289
Facility maintenance	26,321	25,202	22,000	−3,202
Subtotal, Infrastructure Management	110,181	109,491	102,000	−7,491
Law enforcement operations	63,535	59,591	59,591	—
General administration	297,590	293,143	274,775	−18,368
Reforestation trust fund transfer	−30,000	—	—	—
Rescission from unobligated fire management	−12,000	—	—	—
Fire protection, 1995 transfer	900	—	—	—
Total, National Forest System	1,328,893	1,348,755	1,276,688	−72,067

Ecosystem planning, inventory and monitoring.—The Committee recommends $130,000,000 for ecosystem planning, inventory and monitoring, which is $18,675,000 below the request, and $19,815,000 below the 1995 funding level.

The Committee is concerned about the proliferation of ecoregion assessments, and requests that the Forest Service provide a report by December 1, 1996, which summarizes the purpose, scope, benefits, and the current year as well as outyear costs for each planned or ongoing assessment.

Recreation use.—The Committee recommends $219,000,000 for recreation use, which is $9,959,000 below the request, and $1,353,000 below the 1995 funding level. The Committee recognizes increasing public demand for recreation services and has provided a 6.6% increase for recreation management to partially address these needs.

Bill language is included in Title III, General Provisions, establishing a recreational fee test program that allows fees to be charged at 10 to 30 sites or areas and provides for the use of a portion of those fees, without further appropriation, for facility or habitat enhancement, operation, or interpretation, with a focus on reducing the backlog of repair and maintenance. This fee demonstration program is explained in more detail in the front of this report.

The Committee remains concerned about the methodology used by the Forest Service for allocating funds among its regions, particularly recreation management funds. The Forest Service is requested to include in its budget request for fiscal year 1997 information describing the criteria used to allocate National Forest System funds among the regions, and consider using factors such as visitor days for future allocations.

The Committee recommends that $200,000 be made available to continue the cultural resources program on the Wayne NF, OH. While including this language here, the Committee expects this funding will be made available from the appropriate line items where cultural resources supporting costs have been allocated, such as timber and minerals management.

Wildlife and fish management.—The Committee recommends $90,000,000 for wildlife and fish management, which is $9,758,000 below the request, and $3,256,000 below the 1995 funding level.

Rangeland management.—The Committee recommends $27,000,000 for rangeland management, which is $16,450,000 below the request, and $8,495,000 above the 1995 funding level.

The Committee directs the Forest Service to develop a multi-year strategy, schedule, and funding requirements for renewing grazing permits and report to the Committee by September 1, 1995.

Forestland management.—The Committee recommends $240,322,000 for forestland management, which is $25,968,000 above the request, and $27,468,000 below the 1995 funding level.

Timber sales.—Within Forestland management, the Committee recommends $188,582,000 for timber sales management, which is $30,968,000 over the request, and $7,532,000 over the 1995 funding level. The increase will allow the Forest Service to offer an additional 418 MMBF in green timber sales over the 2.2 BBF level estimated in the request, and represents the maximum capacity of the

Forest Service to expand the green timber sales program in 1996. This will produce an estimated total green sales volume of 2.6 BBF in 1996, compared to 2.5 BBF in 1995. The Forest Service estimates the 1996 salvage volume to be 1.5 BBF, compared to 1.6 BBF in 1995. The Committee has also recommended a $5,500,000 increase in timber roads over the request to support the increase in timber sales.

The Committee remains extremely concerned with accomplishment of the Forest Service timber sale program and has provided significant resources to allow the agency to move forward aggressively with the national timber program for both green and salvage sales. To ensure that Congress is adequately informed and notified of progress and delays in implementing the FY 1996 program, the Committee requests the agency to continue its regular, quarterly reporting of timber sale preparation, offer, sale and harvest accomplishment—including a region by region status report. The Committee expects the reports to include detailed information on the status of the timber sales pipeline. The Committee encourages the agency to report its timber program accomplishments on the basis of timber sold and transferred to purchasers and on the volume offered. The reports are to be as comprehensive as possible and provide information on both green and salvage sales.

The Committee is also concerned about the Forest Service's inability to meet the timber harvest goals that were laid out as part of the President's Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest even though sufficient funding has been provided to reach those goals. The Forest Service should take every action possible to reach the harvest levels promised by the President for the regions in the Option 9 Plan.

The Committee reiterates its position that tree measurement should be used to the maximum extent feasible and practical consistent with the Committee's guidance in House Report 103–551.

The Committee expects the Shawnee NF not to engage in any below cost timber sales.

Soil, water and air management.—The Committee recommends $42,000,000 for soil, water and air management, which is $6,296,000 below the request, and $6,345,000 below the 1995 funding level.

Minerals and geology management.—The Committee recommends $35,000,000 for minerals and geology management, which is $2,392,000 below the request, and $4,011,000 below the 1995 funding level.

Land ownership management.—The Committee recommends $57,000,000 for land ownership management, which is $8,646,000 below the request, and $4,612,000 below the 1995 funding level. This funding level includes $400,000 for the Forest Service to continue development of a plan for preserving and managing the former Joliet Arsenal property as a potential National tallgrass prairie. This site is over 23,500 acres in size, and is home to many threatened and endangered plants and animals.

Infrastructure management.—The Committee recommends $102,000,000 for infrastructure management, which is $7,491,000 below the request, and $8,181,000 below the 1995 funding level.

General administration.—The Committee recommends $274,775,000 general administration, which is $18,368,000 below the request, and $22,815,000 below the 1995 funding level. The Committee does not object to the use of up to $2,000,000 to maintain core international functions and coordinating activities.

General.—The Committee considers any restructuring or reorganization related to the reinvention proposal to be subject to the Committee's review pursuant to the reprogramming guidelines. The Committee expresses its support for maintaining the Northeastern Area Headquarters and Forest Experimental Station in Radnor, PA.

The Committee was very disturbed to learn that the Forest Service has reprogrammed $10,000,000 to initiate an Americorps program without advance notification to the Committee. This is a clear abuse of the funding flexibility the Committee has provided through the establishment of reprogramming guidelines, and circumvents the role of the Congress to oversee and approve the funding of the executive branch. The Committee takes this violation of the reprogramming process very seriously, and has included section 312 in Title III, General Provisions, which prohibits the use of any funds in the bill for the Americorps program in 1996. The Committee will closely review the need for continued funding for this program, as well as the Forest Service's internal controls for reprogrammings, during the 1997 hearings.

The Committee urges the Forest Service to maintain the 1995 funding level for the Pacific Northwest Forest plan.

The Committee is concerned that the some of the money provided for the "Jobs in the Woods" program has not been used for its intended purpose. The Forest Service is directed to take appropriate actions to use project dollars to hire dislocated timber and forest workers from forest dependent communities and to provide job training in support of those workers.

The Committee is aware of the old growth and roadless inventory being conducted as part of the Southern Appalachian Assessment. The Committee encourages the continuation of planned or existing timber sales during the period of the inventory, and believes that the assessment should not encourage the withdrawal of these lands from timber production. The Committee expects that no new lands should be granted designation as "roadless" or other similar designation that might preclude the development or enhancement of transportation systems designed for use by motor vehicles until the Forest Service has completed a thorough review during the individual forest plan revision of the potential impacts of such designations on the following: forest-dependent communities; forest resource management initiatives designed to enhance forest health; local and national supplies of forest resource commodities; and the establishment of recreational facilities.

Administrative provisions.—Under the administrative provisions section of the bill, the Committee has retained language requiring advance submission of proposals to change boundaries, close offices, change the appropriations structure, or use transfer authority.

The Committee has continued language limiting clearcutting in the Wayne NF, OH. Language has been included prohibiting

clearcutting or other forms of even-aged management and also prohibiting activities that harm songbirds on the Shawnee NF, IL.

Language has also been included to require that 80% of the funds in the National Forest System and Construction accounts allocated to the Jobs in the Woods program in the State of Washington may be granted directly to the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife for accomplishment of planned projects. The remaining 20% shall be used by the Forest Service for planning and administering projects. Project selection and prioritization shall be done by the Forest Service in consultation with the State as deemed appropriate by the Forest Service.

FOREST SERVICE FIRE PROTECTION

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$159,285,000
Budget estimate, 1996	164,285,000
Recommended, 1996	.....
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−159,285,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−164,285,000

The Committee has eliminated this account and funded these activities under the Fire Protection and Emergency Suppression account.

EMERGENCY FOREST SERVICE FIREFIGHTING FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$676,200,000
Budget estimate, 1996	239,000,000
Recommended, 1996	.....
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−676,200,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−239,000,000

The Committee has eliminated this account and funded these activities under the Fire Protection and Emergency Suppression account. The Committee urges the Administration to use the remaining $100,000,000 in the emergency fund to repay funds borrowed from the K–V fund.

FIRE PROTECTION AND EMERGENCY SUPPRESSION

Appropriation enacted, 1995	.....
Budget estimate, 1996	.....
Recommended, 1996	$385,485,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	+385,485,000
Budget estimate, 1996	+385,485,000

The Committee recommends $385,485,000 for a new consolidated firefighting account, Fire Protection and Emergency Suppression, which combines Forest Service Fire Protection and Emergency Forest Service Firefighting Fund. The Committee has taken this action to improve Congressional oversight of presuppression and suppression expenditures. This new account includes all activities related to wildland fire management previously covered by the two accounts.

The Fire Protection and Emergency Suppression appropriation will include two activities, presuppression and suppression. The recommendation includes $295,315,000 for preparedness and fire use, and $90,170,000 for suppression operations. The

presuppression activity includes management, planning, prevention, prescribed fire and hazard fuel reduction, pre-season readiness and preparedness. The suppression activity includes fire suppression, increased presuppression activities due to emergencies (seasonal severity), and emergency rehabilitation.

The Committee endorses the concept of using the National Fire Management Analysis System to establish the "most efficient level" (MEL) to minimize total wildland fire costs over time. The presuppression activity is funded at 88% of the estimated 1996 MEL. Should additional funding be required for suppression, the Department should first use the $100 million remaining in the contingency fund appropriated in 1995. Beyond that, the Secretary's authority under Administrative Provisions, permitting advance of any funds available to the Forest Service, for fire suppression should be invoked.

Finally, the Committee is concerned that the growing cost of fighting wildfires is due in part to the implementation of fire suppression strategies that are not commensurate with the resources protected, the high level of fuels in many areas, and does not adequately account for risk and probabilities of success. The Committee urges the Forest Service to undertake fire protection and suppression activities that provide for public and firefighter safety and are reasonable when compared to the resources and other values at risk. Within the funds available in the bill, the Committee urges the Forest Service to undertake aggressive efforts to reduce fuel load through prescribed fire or other means to reduce future fire suppression costs and to improve the health of National Forest System lands.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$199,215,000
Budget estimate, 1996	192,338,000
Recommended, 1996	120,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−79,215,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−72,338,000

The Committee recommends $120,000,000 a decrease of $72,338,000 from the budget estimate, for the construction and reconstruction of roads and trails, and the construction of facilities on National Forest System lands. The amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1996, compared to the budget estimates by activity, are shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1995 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Facilities	68,359	62,888	25,000	-37,888
Roads and trails				
Direct road construction	98,275	103,081	90,000	-13,081
Trail construction	32,581	26,369	5,000	-21,369
Timber receipts transfer to General Fund	(-44,759)	(-44,548)	(-44,548)	---
Timber purchaser credits	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	---
Total, Construction	199,215	192,338	120,000	-72,338

The Committee has provided $25,000,000 for facilities, to be distributed as follows: $17,000,000 for recreation, $6,000,000 for

FA&O, and $2,000,000 for research. The Committee intends that the highest priority projects be funded within funds available, but expects that $500,000 be provided for Cradle of Forestry, NC, water system, power supply and the remaining funds be used for exhibits; $660,000 be provided for Daniel Boone NF, KY, rehabilitation; $150,000 be provided for Allegheny NF, rehabilitation; and the revised budget request be provided for the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center, WI, provided the project cost is matched 50 percent by the State of Wisconsin.

The Committee encourages the Forest Service to address the urgent need for potable water at Camp Ouachita and the Lake Sylvia Campground facility located in the Ouachita National Forest, Perry County, Arkansas. The Committee understands that when the Thornburg water project is completed, the cost of extending water to these facilities would be $150,000.

The Committee has provided $90,000,000 for roads, to be distributed as follows: $57,000,000 for timber, $20,000,000 for recreation, and $13,000,000 for general purpose. The Committee has provided $5,000,000 for construction of new trails.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$63,882,000
Budget estimate, 1996	65,311,000
Recommended, 1996	14,600,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−49,282,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−50,711,000

The Committee recommends $14,600,000 for land acquisition, a decrease of $49,282,000 below the fiscal year 1995 level and $50,711,000 below the budget request. The amount recommended includes $7,100,000 for acquisition, in accordance with the guidance provided in the front of this report, and $7,500,000 for acquisition management.

Area and State	Fiscal year 1996 request	Committee recommendation
Acquisition Management	$8,500,000	$7,500,000
Inholdings/emergencies/other	56,811,000	7,100,000
Total	65,311,000	14,600,000

All Forest Service movement of money from one land acquisition project to another, or to the emergency or hardships line must follow the normal reprogramming guidelines.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS, SPECIAL ACTS

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$1,250,000
Budget estimate, 1996	1,317,000
Recommended, 1996	1,069,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−181,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−248,000

The Committee recommends $1,069,000 for acquisition of lands for national forests, special acts, which is $248,000 below the request and $181,000 below the 1995 funding level. These funds are used pursuant to several special acts which authorize appropria-

tions from the receipts of specified National Forests for the purchase of lands to minimize erosion and flood damage to critical watersheds needing soil stabilization and vegetative cover.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$210,000
Budget estimate, 1996	210,000
Recommended, 1996	210,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	.....
Budget estimate, 1996	.....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $210,000, the budget estimate, for acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges under the Act of December 4, 1967 (16 U.S.C. 484a). Under the Act, deposits made by public school districts or public school authorities to provide for cash equalization of certain land exchanges can be appropriated to acquire similar lands suitable for National Forest System purposes in the same State as the National Forest lands conveyed in the exchanges.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$4,575,000
Budget estimate, 1996	3,976,000
Recommended, 1996	3,976,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−599,000
Budget estimate, 1996	.....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,976,000, the budget estimate, to be derived from grazing receipts from the National Forests (Public Law 94–579, as amended) and to be used for range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements including seeding, reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement in 16 western States.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$89,000
Budget estimate, 1996	92,000
Recommended, 1996	92,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	+3,000
Budget estimate, 1996	.....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $92,000, the budget estimate. The appropriation will make available to the Forest Service deposits in the form of gifts, donations, and bequests for forest and rangeland research. Authority for the program is contained in Public Law 95–307 (16 U.S.C. 1643, section 4(b)). Amounts appropriated and not needed for current operations may be invested in public debt securities. Both the principal and earnings from the receipts are available to the Forest Service.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY

The Committee has recommended no new budget authority for clean coal technology programs. An additional, $200,000,000 in funding for ongoing clean coal projects, provided in advance appropriations in previous appropriations Acts, will become available for obligation in fiscal year 1996. In fiscal year 1995, a rescission of $200,000,000 was made to the program. Of that rescission, $50,000,000 was reduced from funds available for obligation in fiscal year 1996 and $150,000,000 was reduced from funds available for obligation in fiscal year 1997.

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$423,701,000
Budget estimate, 1996	436,508,000
Recommended, 1996	384,504,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−39,197,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−52,004,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1996 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

	FY 1995 enacted	Budget estimates	Committee bill	Change from estimates
Coal:				
Advanced Clean Fuels Research:				
Coal preparation	7,171	4,910	6,166	+1,256
Direct liquefaction	8,797	5,080	8,230	+3,150
Indirect liquefaction	12,433	5,836	5,836	.....
Advanced research and environmental technology	3,989	746	3,546	+2,800
Systems for coproducts	181	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, Advanced Clean Fuels Research	32,571	16,572	23,778	+7,206
Advanced Clean/Efficient Power Systems:				
Advanced pulverized coal-fired powerplant	7,466	5,000	10,600	+5,600
Indirect fired cycle	11,800	11,900	11,900	.....
High-efficiency integrated gasified combined cycle	26,314	24,500	23,000	−1,500
High-efficiency pressurized fluidized bed	25,226	19,500	20,000	+500
Advanced research and environmental technology	18,508	12,484	14,284	+1,800
Subtotal, Advanced Clean/Efficient Power Systems	89,314	73,384	79,784	+6,400
Advanced research and technology development	25,358	24,925	22,653	−2,272
Prior year unobligated offset	−1,280	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, Coal	145,963	114,881	126,215	+11,334
Oil Technology:				
Exploration and production supporting research	36,093	41,348	33,483	−7,865
Recovery field demonstrations	28,911	28,369	13,075	−15,294
Exploration and production environmental research	4,775	7,056	5,456	−1,600
Processing research and downstream operations	6,929	10,000	6,800	−3,200
Oil technology research, general	.....	.....	4,980	+4,980
Subtotal, Oil Technology	76,708	86,773	63,794	−22,979

[In thousands of dollars]

	FY 1995 enacted	Budget estimates	Committee bill	Change from estimates
Gas:				
Natural Gas Research:				
Resource and extraction	19,453	33,001	14,162	−18,839
Delivery and storage	1,066	3,071	1,071	−2,000
Advanced turbine systems	37,674	43,970	36,770	−7,200
Utilization	3,263	4,934	5,374	+440
Environmental research and regulatory analysis	2,985	5,405	2,945	−2,460
Prior year unobligated offset	−720	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, Natural Gas Research	63,721	90,381	60,322	−30,059
Fuel Cells:				
Advanced research	1,456	1,317	1,317	.....
Climate change initiative	.....	8,000	.....	−8,000
Molten carbonate systems	29,983	30,067	38,067	+8,000
Advanced concepts	16,443	16,080	14,080	−2,000
Subtotal, Fuel Cells	47,882	55,464	53,464	−2,000
Subtotal, Gas	111,603	145,845	113,786	−32,059
Cooperative R&D	9,082	.....	.....	.....
Fossil energy environmental restoration	16,431	18,919	18,919	.....
Fuels conversion, natural gas, and electricity	3,007	2,687	2,687	.....
Headquarters program direction	12,969	13,621	11,321	−2,300
Energy Technology Center program direction	59,294	56,276	50,276	−6,000
Equipment not related to construction	776	1,701	1,701	.....
General plant projects	1,994	2,304	2,304	.....
Facilities	2,240	.....	.....	.....
Use of prior year funds	−16,366	−6,499	−6,499	.....
Total, Fossil Energy Research and Development	423,701	436,508	384,504	−52,004

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $384,504,000 for fossil energy research and development, a decrease of $52,004,000 below the budget estimate of $436,508,000 and a decrease of $39,197,000 below the fiscal year 1995 level, adjusted for rescissions, of $423,701,000.

The Committee recommendation reduces fossil energy research and development funding about 10 percent below the fiscal year 1995 level. The Committee intends to continue reducing this account by 10 percent a year for each of the next four years. The Committee believes that this approach will permit the agency to phase down gradually to a funding level more in line with the recommendations of the legislative committee of jurisdiction in the House. The Committee's recommendation will protect the multimillion dollar Federal investment, to date, in promising research and new technology which promotes the economic viability of domestically-developed energy technology and provides energy-related jobs and economic benefits to all the States across this nation. The agency is expected to terminate projects which become infeasible rather than continuing to support such projects through to completion because of some predetermined schedule. The Committee also expects the agency to review carefully each of its research programs with the goal of increasing private cost sharing and of reducing the scope and timing of projects to the greatest extent practicable. The fiscal year 1997 budget request should present a clear

explanation of the revised schedules and cost estimates for those projects which are proposed for continuation, as well as a plan for achieving continued reductions for each year through fiscal year 2000. This plan should delineate clearly the funding levels by budget activity for each year through the year 2000, so that the fossil energy research and development appropriation in total is consistent with the recommendations of the authorizing committee of jurisdiction, as adopted by the House.

The Committee expects that fossil energy programs, to the extent feasible, will incorporate the recommendations contained in the February 1995 report entitled "Alternative Futures for the Department of Energy National Laboratories"; the so-called "Galvin Report". The Committee suggests that the report recommendations apply to fossil energy research and development programs in three categories: 1) energy, environment, and related sciences engineering; 2) science-engineering; and 3) economic (technology transfer and industrial competitiveness activities).

The Committee expects reductions at Argonne National Laboratory to be no greater than the reductions to the other National Laboratories.

Coal—The Committee recommends $126,215,000 for coal research which is an increase of $11,334,000 above the budget request and a decrease of $19,748,000 below the fiscal year 1995 level adjusted for rescissions. The recommendations of the Committee as compared with the budget request are:

Program	Project	Change
Coal preparation	In house combustion research/coal fuels characterization.	−744,000
	Other coal preparation research	+2,000,000
Direct liquefaction	HRI proof of concept testing.	+1,650,000
	Bench scale research.	+1,500,000
Advanced Research and Environmental Technology.	Consortium for Fossil Fuel Liquefaction.	+1,700,000
	In house research (PETC).	+900,000
	Bench scale research.	+200,000
Advanced Pulverized Coal-Fired Powerplant.	Low emission boiler systems (2 contract teams).	+4,600,000
	Complete hospital waste project	+1,000,000
High Efficiency Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle.	R&D and testing sulfur sorbents	+500,000
	Gasifier improvement facility in WV.	−3,905,000
	In House research (METC).	+1,905,000
High Efficiency Pressurized Fluidized Bed.	Filters testing and evaluation.	+500,000
Advanced Research and Environmental Technology.	Air toxics emissions facility.	+1,800,000
Advanced Research and Technology Development.	Components/solids transport.	−400,000
	Instrumentation and diagnostics	−500,000
	Coal technology export programs (FY 1995 level).	−372,000
	HBCUs (FY 1995 level).	−1,000,000

Oil Technology.—The Committee recommends $63,794,000 for oil technology which is a decrease of $22,979,000 below the budget request and $12,914,000 below the fiscal year 1995 level adjusted for rescissions. The recommendations of the Committee as compared with the budget request are:

Program	Project	Change
Exploration and production—supporting research.	Reservoir characterization/data repository (FY 1995 level).	−1,750,000
	Technology transfer/regional outreach (FY 1995 level).	−1,000,000
	Exploration and drilling.	−1,000,000
	Advanced computational technology initiative (terminate program).	−4,115,000
Recovery field demonstrations	Class 4 (no new starts).	−6,050,000
	Class 5 (no new starts).	−50,000
	Field results assessment and transfer.	−3,000,000
	Marginal wells (no new starts).	−4,214,000
	Rocky Mountain Oilfield Test Center.	−1,980,000
Exploration and Production Environmental Research.	Risk assessment (FY 1995 level)	−1,600,000
Processing Research and downstream operations.	Pollution prevention (FY 1995 level).	−900,000
	Environmental compliance (FY 1995 level).	−1,300,000
	Upgrading technology development (FY 1995 level).	−1,000,000
Oil Technology Research	General increase.	+4,980,000

The Committee recognizes the accomplishments and the important ongoing research being performed at the National Institute for Petroleum Energy Research at Bartlesville, Oklahoma. The Committee directs that those fossil energy fuel research funds in the bill allocated to oil research should be utilized at NIPER, and that such work should not be transferred to another research laboratory.

Natural Gas.—The Committee recommends $113,786,000 for natural gas research, including fuel cell research, which is a decrease of $32,059,000 below the budget request and an increase of $2,183,000 above the fiscal year 1995 level adjusted for rescissions. The recommendations of the Committee as compared with the budget request are:

Program	Project	Change
Resource and extraction	Drilling, completion and stimulation.	−700,000
	Low-perm formations.	−655,000
	Resources and reserves/basin analysis program.	−1,500,000
	Climate change action plan/coal-bed methane (terminate program).	−1,984,000
	Advanced computational technology initiative (terminate program).	−14,000,000
Delivery and storage	Gas deliverability (no new starts).	−1,000,000
	Gas storage (FY 1995 level).	−1,000,000
Advanced turbine systems	Ultra high efficiency program (FY 1995 level).	−1,200,000
	Natural gas initiative.	−6,000,000
Utilization	Conversion of natural gases to liquid fuels.	+440,000
Environmental research/Regulatory impact analysis.	Program planning data analysis	−400,000

Program	Project	Change
	Outreach and technology transfer (FY 1995 level).	−500,000
	NORM treatment and disposal (FY 1995 level).	−920,000
	Gas processing (FY 1995 level).	−640,000
Fuel cells	Climate change action plan.	−8,000,000
	Molten carbonate systems.	+8,000,000
	Advanced concepts/tubular solid oxide fuel cell.	−2,000,000

Program Direction.—The Committee recommends $11,321,000 for headquarters program direction which is a decrease of $2,300,000 below the budget request and $1,648,000 below the fiscal year 1995 level. The recommendation for program direction at the energy technology centers is $50,276,000 which is a decrease of $6,000,000 below the budget request and $9,018,000 below the fiscal year 1995 level. The Committee expects that administrative savings will be achieved in accordance with the guidance provided in the front of this report and with the Secretary's streamlining initiative.

ALTERNATIVE FUELS PRODUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 1995	−$3,900,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−2,400,000
Recommended, 1996	−2,400,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	+1,500,000
Budget estimate, 1996	

The Committee recommends the deposit of investment income earned as of October 1, 1995 on principal amounts in a trust fund established as part of the sale of the Great Plains Gasification Plant in Beulah, ND, into this account and immediate transfer of the funds to the General Fund of the Treasury. The amount available as of October 1, 1995, is estimated to be $2,400,000.

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$187,048,000
Budget estimate, 1996	101,028,000
Recommended, 1996	151,028,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−36,020,000
Budget estimate, 1996	+50,000,000

Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale reserves include petroleum reserves Nos. 1 and 2 located at Elks Hills, California, petroleum reserve No. 3 northeast of Casper, Wyoming, Naval Oil Shale Reserves Nos. 1 and 3 in Colorado, and Naval Oil Shale No. 2 in Utah. The Government's share of oil, natural gas, and liquid product production available for sale from the Naval Petroleum Reserves is expected to average 66,700 oil equivalent barrels per day in fiscal year 1995. Total receipts for fiscal year 1995 and fiscal year 1996 are estimated to be about $460 million each year.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1996 compared with the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1995 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Oil Reserves				
Naval petroleum reserves Nos. 1 & 2	164,192	78,828	128,828	+50,000
Naval petroleum reserve No. 3	12,875	15,500	15,500	---
Program direction (headquarters)	7,685	6,600	6,600	---
Subtotal, Oil Reserves	184,752	101,028	151,028	+50,000
Shale oil development program				
Shale reserves development	2,296	---	---	---
Total, Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves	187,048	101,028	151,028	+50,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $151,028,000 for the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves, an increase of $50,000,000 above the budget estimate of $101,028,000 and a decrease of $36,020,000 below the fiscal year 1995 level.

The increase recommended by the Committee is to ensure that operations at Reserves Nos. 1 and 2 are funded sufficiently to protect this valuable National resource. The budget request assumed a caretaker budget which would have resulted in the permanent loss of a portion of the reserves in the Elk Hills field. The amount recommended by the Committee, in combination with uncosted balances available in the operational contract for Elk Hills, should be sufficient for operations in fiscal year 1996. The Committee expects the Department to make every effort to improve and streamline the operations at Elk Hills and to achieve cost savings by using good business practices.

Bill Language.—Since sufficient funds and outlay authority are not being recommended in the SPR petroleum account to purchase oil, the Committee recommends waiving the statutory requirement for selling NPR–1 oil at prices equivalent to Strategic Petroleum Reserve purchase prices.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$755,751,000
Budget estimate, 1996	923,561,000
Recommended, 1996	552,871,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−202,880,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−370,690,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1996 compared with the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	(In thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1995 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimate
Buildings				
Building systems	18,002	46,998	22,477	-24,521
Building envelope	8,617	11,999	9,899	-2,100
Building equipment	25,106	27,542	18,067	-9,475
Codes and standards	21,515	24,599	16,559	-8,040
Federal energy management program	17,472	25,408	16,968	-8,440
Implementation and deployment	1,370	5,032	1,355	-3,677
Management and planning	9,583	10,300	8,425	-1,875
Capital equipment	1,960	1,924	1,424	-500
Review of uncosted balances	---	-2,256	-2,256	---
Subtotal, Buildings	105,626	152,546	92,918	-59,628
Industrial				
Cogeneration	27,808	34,488	31,127	-3,361
Electric drives	5,153	8,882	5,332	-3,550
Process heating and cooling	7,814	4,588	1,800	-2,788
Industrial wastes	26,209	29,660	13,950	-15,710
Municipal solid wastes	2,737	2,680	500	-2,180
Materials and metals processing	22,517	25,070	18,740	-6,330
Other process efficiency	19,907	27,757	19,708	-8,049
Implementation and deployment	11,434	28,722	15,678	-14,043
Management and planning	7,130	8,000	6,400	-1,600
Capital equipment	2,575	2,020	---	-2,020
Review of uncosted balances	---	-2,518	-2,518	---
Subtotal, Industrial	133,275	170,349	110,718	-59,631
Transportation				
Alternative fuels utilization	41,955	55,578	27,603	-27,975
Materials technology	33,729	39,147	36,147	-3,000
Heat engine technologies	18,208	24,066	18,054	-6,012
Electric and hybrid propulsion development	89,355	129,395	87,532	-41,863
Implementation and deployment	2,196	3,375	2,200	-1,175
Management and planning	8,421	9,200	7,870	-1,330
Management - capital equipment	1,393	1,547	1,547	---
Review of uncosted balances	---	-3,825	-3,825	---
Partnership for new generation vehicles	-1,500	---	---	---
Subtotal, Transportation	193,757	258,483	177,128	-81,355
Utility				
Integrated resource planning	8,786	9,786	---	-9,786
Technical and Financial Assistance				
International market development	2,907	5,134	2,907	-2,227
Inventions and innovations	5,799	8,762	5,799	-2,963
Municipal energy management	1,848	1,843	1,843	---
Information and communications	1,915	1,640	1,640	---
Weatherization assistance program	214,871	229,046	107,446	-121,600
State energy conservation programs	23,993	24,651	26,500	+1,849
Institutional conservation programs	29,004	26,849	---	-26,849
Management	27,890	28,056	23,056	-5,000
Review of uncosted balances	---	-4,750	-4,750	---
Subtotal, Technical and Financial Assistance	308,227	321,231	164,441	-156,790
Policy and management	8,342	11,166	7,666	-3,500
Use of prior year funds	-2,232	---	---	---
Subtotal, Energy Conservation	755,751	923,561	552,871	-370,690
Transfer from Biomass	---	-16,000	-16,000	---
Offsetting Reductions				
Use of nonappropriated escrow funds	(-20,878)	(-17,000)	(-17,000)	---
Total, Energy Conservation	755,751	907,561	536,871	-370,690

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $552,871,000, of which $16,000,000 is to be derived by transfer from the Biomass Energy Development account, for energy conservation, a decrease of $370,690,000 below the budget estimate of $923,561,000 and $202,880,000 below the fiscal year 1995 level. Of this amount an indefinite portion is to be derived from the excess amount for fiscal year 1996, under the provisions of the Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987, Public Law 99–509. This amount, which is applied to State and local conservation programs and which originates from oil overcharge funds, is estimated to be $16,701,000.

The Committee recommendation reduces energy conservation activities by 27 percent below the fiscal year 1995 level. The Committee intends to continue reducing the research portion of this account over the next four years. The Committee believes that this approach will permit the agency to phase down gradually to a funding level more in line with the recommendations of the legislative committee of jurisdiction in the House. The Committee's recommendation will protect the multi-million dollar Federal investment, to date, in promising research and new technology which promotes the economic viability of domestically-developed energy technology and provides energy-related jobs and economic benefits to all the States across this nation. The agency is expected to terminate projects which become infeasible rather than continuing to support such projects through to completion because of some predetermined schedule. The Committee also expects the agency to review carefully each of its research programs with the goal of increasing private cost sharing and of reducing the scope and timing of projects to the greatest extent practicable. The fiscal year 1997 budget request should present a clear explanation of the revised schedules and cost estimates for those projects which are proposed for continuation, as well as a plan for achieving continued reductions for each year through fiscal year 2000. This plan should include sizable reductions to programs in fiscal year 1997 and should delineate clearly the funding levels by budget activity for each year through the year 2000, so that the research portion of the energy conservation appropriation in total is consistent with the recommendations of the authorizing committee of jurisdiction as adopted by the House.

The Committee expects that energy conservation programs, to the extent feasible, will incorporate the recommendations contained in the February 1995 report entitled "Alternative Futures for the Department of Energy National Laboratories"; the so-called "Galvin Report". The Committee suggests that the report recommendations applies to energy conservation research and development programs in three categories: 1) energy, environment, and related sciences engineering; 2) science-engineering; and 3) economic (technology transfer and industrial competitiveness activities).

Buildings.—The Committee recommends $92,918,000 for buildings research which is a decrease of $59,628,000 below the budget request and $12,708,000 below the fiscal year 1995 level adjusted for rescissions. The recommendations of the Committee as compared with the budget request are:

Program	Project	Change
Building systems	Residential buildings/building America (FY 1995 level).	−1,400,000
	Climate change action plan/residential energy efficiency (FY 1995 level).	−1,950,000
	Sustainable buildings (no new starts).	−2,979,000
	Climate change action plan/financial initiative for energy service companies (no new starts).	−993,000

Program	Project	Change
	Retrofit technologies protocols and guidelines.	−162,000
	Retrofit publications and conferences (terminate program).	−78,000
	Climate change action plan/affordable and efficient public and assisted housing (no new starts).	−4,979,000
	Climate change action plan/rebuild America partnership awards.	−10,000,000
	Best practices/utility design assistance.	−900,000
	Energy 10 model.	−92,000
	Climate change action plan/buildings design fee reform (no new starts).	−988,000
Building Envelope	Infra-red switchable films (terminate project).	−300,000
	Foam insulation (terminate project).	−150,000
	Electrochromic research.	−500,000
	Climate change action plan/superwindow collaborative.	−500,000
	Advanced glazing.	−500,000
	Radon (terminate project).	−100,000
	Indoor air quality standards (FY 1995 level).	−50,000
Building equipment	Advanced absorption fluids (terminate project).	−500,000
	Refrigerants, materials and lubricants.	−600,000
	Climate change action plan/heating and cooling technology introduction partnerships.	−1,970,000
	Fuel cell building microcogeneration (no new starts).	−1,991,000
	Climate change action plan/lighting collaboratives (no new starts).	−988,000
	Appliance development and commercialization (terminate projects).	−356,000
	Climate change action plan/appliances technology introduction partnerships.	−2,970,000
	Climate change action plan/collaboratives for lighting and appliances in commercial buildings.	−100,000
Codes and standards	Residential test procedures for lighting and appliance standards.	−500,000
	Test procedures for lamps and small electric motors.	−750,000
	Residential standards.	−1,000,000
	DEPACT standards.	−1,200,000
	DEPACT labeling.	−200,000
	Energy efficiency rating and labeling of windows (terminate project).	−150,000
	Climate change action plan/State code update (FY 1995 level).	−2,000,000

Program	Project	Change
	Federal energy efficiency standards (no new funding).	−1,140,000
	Voluntary energy codes.	−150,000
	Loan guarantee standards (HUD and DOA).	−200,000
	Report to Congress on building energy efficiency codes (State progress).	−250,000
	Climate change action plan/home energy ratings.	−500,000
Federal energy management program.	Federal energy efficiency fund (terminate fund).	−7,440,000
	Planning reporting and evaluation.	−500,000
	Technical guidance and assistance.	−500,000
Implementation and Deployment	Climate change action plan/cool communities (terminate program).	−2,190,000
	Climate change action plan/training for commercial building operators (no new starts).	−2,487,000
Management and Planning	Technology and sector data/end use consumption.	−500,000
	Analytical studies and planning support.	−775,000
	Program direction.	−600,000
Capital equipment	.....	−500,000

The Committee has received many expressions of concern about the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, published in March 1994, with respect to energy conservation standards of eight classes of products, including fluorescent lamp ballasts, television sets, room air conditioners, water heaters, direct heating equipment, mobile home furnaces, kitchen ranges and ovens, and pool heaters. The Committee understands that the proposed rulemaking was withdrawn and is in the process of being reformulated. The Committee expects the Department, in preparing the revised rulemaking, to consider carefully the economic consequences of its recommendations in addition to the question of technological feasibility. A thorough discussion of economic considerations should be included in the revised proposed rulemaking which is issued for comment. The Committee expects to be kept informed of the status of the proposed rulemaking; to receive a summary of the comments submitted to the Department on the proposal; and to be briefed on the Department's response to comments received, prior to the issuance of any final rulemaking.

Industry—The Committee recommends $110,718,000 for industrial research which is a decrease of $59,631,000 below the budget request and $22,557,000 below the fiscal year 1995 level adjusted for rescissions. The recommendations of the Committee as compared with the budget request are:

Program	Project	Change
Cogeneration	High performance steam/15 MW turbine design.	−150,000
	Ceramic components.	−2,600,000
	Turbine components/cyclic oxidation tests.	−60,000
	Low Nox combustion trials.	−2,605,000

Program	Project	Change
	Continuous fiber ceramic composites/material processing.	+1,654,000
	Ceramic supporting technologies development.	+400,000
Electric drives	Next generation technology (terminate program).	−500,000
	Climate change action plan/motor challenge.	−1,500,000
	Climate change action plan/market transformation strategies.	−1,550,000
Process heating and cooling	Combustion processes.	−833,000
	Recuperators.	−1,928,000
	Center for advanced materials (terminate Federal support).	−27,000
Industrial wastes	Waste reduction (36% below FY 1995; NICE3 at FY 1995 level of $3 million).	−7,360,000
	Waste utilization and conversion (65% below FY 1995).	−8,350,000
Municipal solid waste	Combustion (64% below FY 1995).	−895,000
	Data collection and analysis (90% below FY 1995).	−1,285,000
Materials and metals processing	Metals initiative/pressure calciner (terminate project).	−2,000,000
	PNGV/aluminum spray forming (terminate project).	−2,500,000
	Aluminum/low temperature bath.	−50,000
	Aluminum/inert anode.	−60,000
	Neodymium for braking systems/partnership for new generation vehicles (terminate project).	−800,000
	Lightweight refractory aggregate (terminate project).	−140,000
	Commercialization of high temperature fibers (terminate project).	−360,000
	Development of coatings using biomimetic processing (terminate project).	−420,000
Other process efficiency	Alternative feedstocks/portfolio development.	−675,000
	Organic acid as a chemical intermediate.	−917,000
	Solvents and cellulosic feedstocks.	−580,000
	Technology transfer and market conditioning.	−219,000
	Bioprocessing/chemical catalysts design.	−400,000
	Biocatalyst design.	−473,000
	Bioprocessing systems.	−500,000
	Process development/ hollow fiber active transport membranes.	−282,000
	Polyphosphazene membrane testing.	−50,000
	Ceramic membrane reactor.	−200,000
	Advanced fluid catalytic cracker (terminate project).	−2,000,000
	Pulp and paper/pulping/computational efficiency model (no new starts).	−43,000

Program	Project	Change
	Demonstration of pulse combustion black liquor gasification process (terminate project).	−200,000
	Papermaking/impulse drying process.	−790,000
	Food, textiles, and agriculture (terminate program).	−720,000
Implementation and deployment	Industrial assessment program (FY 1995 level).	−623,000
	Climate change action plan/collaborative projects (no new starts).	−1,000,000
	Grants to industrial associations (EPACT Sec. 131) (terminate program).	−250,000
	Industrial assessments (EPACT Sec. 132) (terminate program).	−650,000
	Energy audit guidelines (EPACT Sec. 133) (terminate program).	−500,000
	Industrial technology strategic plan (terminate project).	−300,000
	Environmental technology partnerships.	−10,720,000
Management and planning	Evaluation, planning and analysis.	−800,000
	Program direction.	−800,000
Capital equipment	(No funding).	−2,020,000

Transportation—The Committee recommends $177,128,000 for transportation research which is a decrease of $81,355,000 below the budget request and $16,629,000 below the fiscal year 1995 level adjusted for rescissions. The recommendations of the Committee as compared with the budget request are:

Program	Project	Change
Alternative fuels utilization	Engine optimization/CNG adsorbent systems and tank design (terminate program).	−1,000,000
	Alternatively fueled vehicles data acquisition/alternative fuels data center (FY 1995 level).	−400,000
	School bus and heavy duty vehicle grant programs (FY 1995 level).	−275,000
	Alternatively fueled vehicle deployment/Federal fleet vehicle acquisition (eliminate DOE funding).	−20,000,000
	Grants for State and municipal fleets.	−4,300,000
	Compliance verification (EPACT, Title V).	−2,000,000
Materials technology	Ceramics for gas turbines.	+800,000
	Fuel cells/battery materials.	−800,000
	PNGV/collaborative effort with DOT on crash behavior (terminate project).	−550,000
	Metal matrix composites (terminate project).	−990,000
	Other PNGV/vehicle system materials technology.	−1,460,000

Program	Project	Change
Heat engine technologies	Light duty engine technologies/ turbine engine technologies.	−200,000
	Ceramic turbine engine demonstration project.	−200,000
	PNGV/automotive piston technologies (terminate program).	−4,500,000
	PNGV/combustion and emissions R&D.	−612,000
	Heavy duty engine technologies/ diesel engine test and evaluation (FY 1995 level).	−500,000
Electric and hybrid propulsion development.	Battery development/fund 1 long-term effort vs. 3.	−3,900,000
	Fuel cell development/ PNGV/on board hydrogen PEM fuel cells (terminate program).	−16,228,000
	PNGV/heavy duty vehicles/ buses (terminate program).	−2,000,000
	PNGV/locomotive program (terminate program).	−1,000,000
	PNGV/fuel cell R&D.	−2,900,000
	Supporting analyses and assessments.	−700,000
	Systems development/hybrid propulsion (continue existing contracts).	−15,135,000
Implementation and deployment	Student vehicle competitions (FY 1995 level—500K).	−1,175,000
Management and planning	Evaluation, planning and analysis.	−230,000
	Program direction.	−1,100,000

The Committee has recommended eliminating the $20 million in funding which is used to pay the differential in the purchase cost between traditionally fueled vehicles and alternatively fueled vehicles for the Federal fleet. The Committee believes that each agency should be encouraged to purchase alternatively fueled vehicles using funds from the agency's budget. Indeed, the Department of Defense and the U.S. Postal Service currently fund the purchase of such vehicles. The Committee expects the Department of Energy to work with the Office of Management and Budget to develop program and budget policies which will ensure the expanded use of alternatively fueled vehicles in the Federal fleet.

The Committee expects the agency to consolidate the various proton exchange membrane fuel cell activities into a single consolidated activity for presentation in the fiscal year 1997 budget.

Utility.—The Committee recommends no funding for the Office of Utility Technologies. The programs administered by this office should be terminated at the end of fiscal year 1995.

Technical and Financial Assistance.—The Committee recommends $164,441,000 for technical and financial assistance which is a decrease of $156,790,000 below the budget request and $143,786,000 below the fiscal year 1995 level adjusted for rescissions. The recommendations of the Committee as compared with the budget request are:

Program	Change
International market development (FY 1995 level)	−2,227,000
Inventions and innovations (FY 1995 level)	−2,963,000

Program	Change
Weatherization assistance program (50% of FY 1995 level)	−121,600,000
State energy conservation program (combine with institutional conservation program—includes 50% of FY 1995 levels for SECP and for ICP)	+1,849,000
Institutional conservation program (program to be combined with SECP above)	−26,849,000
Management/program direction	−5,000,000

The Committee recommends consolidating the institutional conservation program into the State energy conservation program and has provided, under the State energy conservation program, funding which is equal to 50 percent of the amounts provided for each of those programs in fiscal year 1995. The Committee expects the agency to require at least a 50 percent cost share in this consolidated program. Further, the Committee directs the agency to work with the States on restructuring the program into a block grant-type program and on incorporating other energy conservation programs into the block grant approach to the extent practicable.

Policy and Management.—The Committee recommends $7,666,000 for policy and management which is a decrease of $3,500,000 below the budget request and $676,000 below the fiscal year 1995 level.

General.—The recommended reductions to policy and management accounts and to program direction assume that savings will be achieved in accordance with the guidance provided in the front of this report and with the Secretary's strategic realignment initiative.

ECONOMIC REGULATION

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$12,413,000
Budget estimate, 1996	10,500,000
Recommended, 1996	6,297,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−6,116,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−4,203,000

The economic regulation account funds the Economic Regulatory Administration and the independent Office of Hearings and Appeals which is responsible for all of the Department's adjudication processes except those that are the responsibility of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1996 compared with the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1995 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Economic regulatory administration	6,691	3,700	3,625	-75
Office of Hearings and Appeals	6,742	6,800	2,672	-4,128
Procurement reform (OHA)	-20	---	---	---
Total, Economic Regulation	12,413	10,500	6,297	-4,203

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,297,000 for economic regulation which is a decrease of $4,203,000 below the budget request and $6,116,000 below the fiscal year 1995 level.

The Committee recommendation includes a decrease of $75,000 for the economic regulatory administration of which $60,000 is for

a reduction in administrative overhead charges to be paid to the Department's human resources office and $15,000 is for administrative savings to be achieved in accordance with the guidance provided in the front of this report and with the Secretary's strategic realignment initiative. The Committee understands that this will be the final year of funding for the economic regulatory administration.

For the office of hearings and appeals, the Committee recommends a decrease of $4,128,000, including reductions of $600,000 for processing Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act appeals, $500,000 for whistleblower cases, $1,500,000 for security clearance cases, $1,350,000 for other miscellaneous cases, and $178,000 for administrative overhead of which $150,000 is for a reduction in administrative overhead charges to be paid to the Department's human resources office and $28,000 is for administrative savings to be achieved in accordance with the guidance provided in the front of this report and with the Secretary's strategic realignment initiative. The Committee expects the office of hearings and appeals to charge other Departmental elements, on a reimbursable basis, for all casework not related to petroleum overcharge cases beginning in fiscal year 1996.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$8,233,000
Budget estimate, 1996	8,219,000
Recommended, 1996	.....
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−8,233,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−8,219,000

The activities funded in this account include developing, testing and evaluating energy emergency preparedness related to national security and defense operations and energy requirements; maintaining systems to ensure communications and operations during an emergency; and IEA emergency programs and civil emergency activities.

The Committee recommends no funding for emergency preparedness in fiscal year 1996. Emergency preparedness activities are being consolidated and funded in the energy and water appropriation. The Committee believes this approach is consistent with the Secretary's strategic realignment initiative.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$243,718,000
Budget estimate, 1996	312,689,000
Recommended, 1996	287,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	+43,282,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−25,689,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1996 compared with the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1995 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Storage facilities development and operations	226,938	193,862	170,173	-23,689
Management	16,780	18,827	16,827	-2,000
SPR Decommissioning Fund	---	100,000	100,000	---
Subtotal, Strategic Petroleum Reserve	243,718	312,689	287,000	-25,689
Use of SPR petroleum receipts	-107,754	-187,000	-187,000	---
Proceeds from sale of Weeks Island Oil, SPR Decommissioning	---	-100,000	-100,000	---
Total, Strategic Petroleum Reserve	135,964	25,689	---	-25,689

The Committee recommends $287,000,000 for construction and operation of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, of which $187,000,000 is to be derived by transfer from unobligated balances in the SPR Petroleum account and $100,000,000 is to be derived by transfer from the SPR Decommissioning Fund. The recommendation is a decrease of $25,689,000 below the budget request.

Most surface facilities of the Reserve are reaching the end of their useful life and require upgrading and modernization. A life extension program was begun in fiscal year 1994 and will continue through fiscal year 1999.

The fiscal year 1996 recommendation assumes that $25,689,000 in savings can be achieved in the various SPR programs, in accordance with the guidance provided in the front of this report and with the Secretary's strategic realignment initiative.

Bill language has been recommended to provide for the sale of a portion of the oil from the Weeks Island, LA site and for the use of $100,000,000 in proceeds from the sale of that oil for the decommissioning of Weeks Island and for other operational expenses of the SPR. The Weeks Island site needs to be decommissioned, and the oil removed, due to a water intrusion problem.

SPR PETROLEUM ACCOUNT

The Committee does not recommend additional appropriations for the purchase of petroleum for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

The Committee recommends an outlay limitation of $5,000,000 for this account. The limitation caps outlays from all sources in the account, and is required to reduce expenditures chargeable to the appropriations bill.

The Committee has recommended transferring $187,000,000 in unobligated balances from this account to the "Strategic Petroleum Reserve" account as requested in the budget.

The Committee also recommends retaining bill language, included for the past seven fiscal years, that allows continued normal operations at Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 1 (Elk Hills) even though the fill rate of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is less than 75,000 barrels a day.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$84,566,000
Budget estimate, 1996	84,689,000
Recommended, 1996	79,766,000

Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−4,800,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−4,923,000

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

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $79,766,000 for the Energy Information Administration which is a decrease of $4,923,000 below the budget request and $4,800,000 below the fiscal year 1995 level. The reduction to the budget request recommended by the Committee includes decreases of $333,000 for the manufacturing energy consumption survey, $750,000 for mid-term forecasting model development, $1,000,000 for oil and gas surveys, $1,540,000 for administrative overhead expenses paid to the Department's office of human resources, and $1,300,000 for pay and other administrative cost savings to be achieved in accordance with the guidance provided in the front of this report and with the Secretary's strategic realignment initiative.

Bill language has been recommended to require that the manufacturing energy consumption survey be conducted once every three years, rather than the currently mandated two-year cycle. Language also has been recommended to make permanent the authority to enter into 8-year contracts for end use consumption surveys.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$1,709,780,000
Budget estimate, 1996	1,816,350,000
Recommended, 1996	1,725,792,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	+16,012,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−90,558,000

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. This relationship has been reconfirmed by numerous treaties, statutes, constitutional provisions, and international law. 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 41 hospitals, 66 health centers, 4 school health centers, and 44 health stations. Tribes and tribal groups, through contracts with the IHS, operate 8 hospitals, 110 health centers, 4 school health centers, 62 health stations, and 171 Alaska village clinics. The IHS, tribes and tribal groups also operate 7 re-

gional youth substance abuse treatment centers and more than 2,000 units of staff quarters.

The Committee recommends $1,725,792,000 for Indian Health Services, an increase of $16,012,000 above the fiscal year 1995 enacted level of $1,709,780,000 and $90,558,000 below the fiscal year 1996 budget request of $1,816,350,000. The Committee's recommendation for the Indian Health Service assumes that pay and fixed cost increases will be absorbed by the agency, and that no new initiatives will be funded in fiscal year 1996. However, the Committee is providing an increase to accommodate staffing at four new facilities: Kotzebu, AK; Alaska Native Medical Center, AK; Shiprock Hospital, NM; and Hays Health Center, MT.

It is the Committee's intent that all tribes, including those compacting or contracting under Indian self determination or Indian self governance, should share equitably as a result of any reductions from the budget request.

The amount recommended by the Committee as compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1995 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Clinical services				
IHS and tribal health delivery				
Hospital and health clinic programs	823,865	871,597	832,857	-38,740
Dental health program	57,518	60,831	58,285	-2,546
Mental health program	36,448	38,749	36,824	-1,925
Alcohol and substance abuse program	91,352	96,046	91,362	-4,684
Contract care	362,564	384,704	362,564	-22,140
Subtotal, Clinical services	1,371,748	1,451,927	1,381,882	-70,045
Preventive health				
Public health nursing	23,505	24,771	23,734	-1,037
Health education	8,244	8,698	8,313	-385
Community health representatives program	43,956	46,273	43,955	-2,318
Immunization (Alaska)	1,328	1,397	1,328	-69
Subtotal, Preventive health	77,032	81,138	77,330	-3,808
Urban health projects	23,349	25,780	23,349	-2,431
Indian health professions	28,044	29,519	28,044	-1,475
Tribal management	5,348	5,509	5,348	-161
Direct operations	49,709	51,733	47,709	-4,024
Self-governance	9,090	9,569	9,090	-479
Contract support costs	145,460	161,174	153,040	-8,134
Medicare/Medicaid Reimbursements				
Hospital and clinic accreditation (Est. collecting)	(189,429)	(176,536)	(176,536)	---
Total, Indian Health Services	1,709,780	1,816,350	1,725,792	-90,558

Hospitals and Health Clinics.—The Committee recommends $832,857,000 for hospitals and health clinics which includes decreases of $35,990,000 for pay and fixed costs, $250,000 for woman's health, $250,000 for elder health programs, $750,000 for epidemiology centers, and $1,500,000 for the information system initiative. The Committee is recommending an increase of $8,991,000 for staffing and operations at new facilities, same as the budget request.

Dental Health.—The Committee recommends $58,285,000 for dental health services including a decrease of $2,546,000 for pay and fixed costs. The Committee is recommending an increase of $767,000 for staffing and operations at new facilities, same as the budget request.

Mental Health.—The Committee recommends $36,824,000 for mental health services, including decreases of $1,675,000 for pay and fixed costs and $250,000 for the Child Abuse Prevention Act.

The Committee recommends an increase of $376,000 for staffing and operations at new facilities, same as the budget request.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse.—The Committee recommends $91,352,000 for the alcohol and substance abuse treatment and prevention services including a decrease of $4,694,000 for pay and fixed costs.

The Committee recommends that the fetal alcohol syndrome project at the University of Washington be funded at the fiscal year 1995 level. This project is providing important insight into early identification of fetal alcohol syndrome. Early identification and intervention by health care professionals results in significantly improved lives for those afflicted by fetal alcohol syndrome.

Contract Health Services.—The Committee recommends $362,564,000 in contract health services including decreases of $19,640,000 for pay and fixed cost and $2,500,000 for the contract health care initiative.

The Committee does not object to continuing the California contract health demonstration project as long as the tribes in California choose to participate and elect to provide funding for this program.

Public Health Nursing.—The Committee recommends $23,734,000 for public health nursing including a reduction of $1,037,000 for pay and fixed costs and an increase of $229,000 for staffing and operations at new facilities, same as the budget request.

Health Education.—The Committee recommends $8,313,000 for health education including a decrease of $385,000 for pay and fixed costs and an increase of $69,000 for staffing and operations at new facilities, same as the budget request.

Community Health Representatives.—The Committee recommends $43,955,000 for community health representatives including a decrease of $2,318,000 for pay and fixed costs.

Alaska Immunization.—The Committee recommends $1,328,000 for the Alaska immunization program including a decrease of $69,000 for pay and fixed costs.

Urban Health.—The Committee recommends $23,349,000 for urban health including a decrease of $1,231,000 for pay and fixed costs and $1,200,000 for increased urban health services.

Indian Health Professions.—The Committee recommends $28,044,000 for Indian health professions including a decrease of $1,475,000 for pay and fixed costs.

Tribal Management.—The Committee recommends $5,348,000 for Indian health professions including a decrease of $161,000 for pay and fixed costs.

Direct Operations.—The Committee recommends $47,709,000 for direct operations including decreases of $2,024,000 for pay and fixed costs and a general reduction of $2,000,000.

Self-Governance.—The Committee recommends $9,090,000 for self-governance including a reduction of $479,000 for pay and fixed costs.

While the Committee strongly supports the self-governance program and expects the IHS to expand the program to accommodate additional compacts with tribes in fiscal year 1996, the Committee believes that new self-governance compacts should not be nego-

tiated at the expense of program funding for other tribes. To the extent that funds cannot be made available for a new compact without negatively affecting services available to other tribes, IHS should not enter into the compact.

Contract Support Costs.—The Committee recommends $153,040,000 for contract support costs including decreases of $11,864,000 for pay and fixed costs and $3,770,000 for support cost shortfalls. The Committee recommends an increase of $80,000 for staffing and operations of new facilities, same as the budget request.

The Committee has provided $7,500,000 for the Indian Self Determination Fund. These funds are to be used for new and expanded contracts. The IHS should not use ISD funds to accommodate existing or new self governance compacts.

The Committee again expects IHS to work with the tribes, the BIA and the Inspector General at the Department of the Interior to contain the cost escalation in contract support costs. In today's constrained budget climate the contract support cost activity must receive its fair share of administrative streamlining and procurement reform funding reductions as well as the lower inflation allowances provided for all other programs within IHS.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$253,282,000
Budget estimate, 1996	242,672,000
Recommended, 1996	236,975,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−16,307,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−5,697,000

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. 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.

The Committee recommends $236,975,000 for Indian health facilities, a decrease of $16,307,000 below the fiscal year 1995 appropriation of $253,282,000 and a decrease $5,697,000 below the fiscal year 1996 budget request of $242,672,000.

The amount recommended by the Committee as compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1995 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Maintenance and improvement	38,334	39,484	38,334	-1,150
Construction facilities	27,822	11,214	11,214	---
Equipment	12,975	13,083	12,975	-108
Sanitation facilities	84,680	85,081	84,889	-192
Facilities and environmental health support	88,780	92,734	83,081	-9,653
Contract support costs	462	480	462	-14
Total, Indian Health Facilities	253,282	242,672	236,975	-5,697

Maintenance and Improvement.—The Committee recommends $38,334,000 for maintenance and improvement including a decrease of $1,150,000 for pay and fixed costs.

New and Replacement Hospitals.—The Committee recommends $11,214,000 for new and replacement hospitals, including $2,216,000 for the Hays, MT health center, and $8,998,000 for the White Earth, NM health center.

Sanitation Facilities.—The Committee recommends $84,889,000 for sanitation facilities including a decrease of $192,000 for pay and fixed costs.

The Committee has not specified the amount of sanitation funds to be used for new and renovated homes or for addressing the backlog of needs for existing homes. Funds for sanitation facilities for new and renovated homes should be limited to projects serving the Bureau of Indian Affairs housing improvement program, homes new to the site during the funding year or the previous fiscal year and existing homes renovated during the funding year or the previous fiscal year. A renovation should include at least a bedroom or bathroom addition. All other needs should be included in the sanitation deficiency system and addressed in priority order.

Equipment.—The Committee recommends $12,975,000 for equipment including a decrease of $688,000 for pay and fixed costs.

Facilities and Environmental Health Support.—The Committee recommends $89,081,000 for facilities and environmental health support including decreases of $3,653,000 for pay and fixed costs, and an increase of $301,000 for staffing and operations of new facilities, same as the budget request.

Contract Support Costs.—The Committee recommends $482,000 for contract support costs including a reduction of $14,000 for pay and fixed costs.

The Committee again recommends that funds provided for the facilities program should be distributed in accordance with a methodology that addresses the fluctuating annual workload and maintains parity among IHS areas and the tribes as the workload shifts.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

INDIAN EDUCATION

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$81,341,000
Budget estimate, 1996	84,785,000
Recommended, 1996	1,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−80,341,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−83,785,000

In order to reduce duplication, achieve savings, and fund priority reservation based school operations in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Committee recommends $1,000,000 for the orderly termination of the programs administered by the Office of Indian Education.

The amount recommended by the Committee as compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1995 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Grants to local education agencies	59,686	60,593	---	-60,593
Special programs for Indian children	6,983	14,009	---	-14,009
Special programs for Indian adults	10,779	5,431	---	-5,431
National activities	125	967	---	-967
Administration	3,768	3,785	1,000	-2,785
Total, Indian Education	81,341	84,785	1,000	-83,785

The Committee recommends that the orderly shut down of the Office of Indian Education be accomplished within 90 days from the date of enactment of this Act. Any responsibilities which have not been completed by the shut down date should be assumed by the Department of Education.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$24,888,000
Budget estimate, 1996	26,345,000
Recommended, 1996	21,345,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−3,543,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−5,000,000

The dispute between the Hopi and Navajo tribes is centuries-old. The Hopi were the original occupants of the land with their origin tracking 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 721 households remain to be relocated, of which 95 are full-time residents on the Hopi Partitioned Land. Three hundred three Navajo households have settled on the new lands obtained to support Navajo relocatees, and 7 additional Navajo households are having homes constructed on the new lands. Progress to accomplish the 1974 mandate, despite development of the new lands, has been slow. To date, a total of 2,564 families have been relocated.

The Committee recommends $21,345,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, which is $5,000,000 below the budget request. The recommendation is consistent with the slowed pace of relocation. Within the funds available to the Office, funds should be provided for a cooperative grazing and range management program to assist the Hopi Tribe with the development of the Hopi Partitioned Land.

The Committee expects the Office to stop further development on the New Lands beyond that required to meet the expressed interest by relocatees in relocation to that area. The Committee notes that only 6 relocations to the New Lands have occurred since the fiscal year 1995 Committee report was prepared last year.

The Committee continues to be concerned by the slow pace of relocation and the extraordinarily large number of appeals which are adding to the total number of families eligible for relocation. The Office should continue to work with the legislative committees of jurisdiction to provide for the orderly termination of the relocation program over the next few years and the transfer of the New Lands to the Navajo Nation.

Bill language.—The Committee has included bill language which specifies that the Office may move only those who have voluntarily applied and been certified eligible for relocation and lists the priorities for accommodating eligible relocatees. This language has been carried in previous years.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$11,213,000
Budget estimate, 1996	19,846,000
Recommended, 1996	5,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−5,713,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−14,346,000

The Committee has provided $5,500,000 for the Institute Of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development (IAIA), with the understanding that Federal funding will be phased out for this program.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

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

world. Its traveling exhibits bring beauty and information throughout the country.

It attracted approximately 28,000,000 visitors in 1994 to its museums, galleries, and zoological park. Additional millions also view Smithsonian traveling exhibitions, which appear across the United States and abroad, and the annual Folklife Festival. As custodian of the National Collections, the Smithsonian is responsible for more than 100 million art objects, natural history specimens, and artifacts. These collections are displayed for the enjoyment and education of visitors and are available for research by the staff of the Institution and by hundreds of visiting students, scientists, and historians each year. Other significant study efforts draw their data and results directly from terrestrial, marine, and astrophysical observations at various Smithsonian installations.

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$313,853,000
Budget estimate, 1996	329,800,000
Recommended, 1996	309,471,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−4,382,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−20,329,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1996, compared with the budget estimate by activity, is shown in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

	FY 1995 enacted	Budget estimates	Committee bill	Change from estimates
Sciences	104,521	110,254	105,364	−4,890
Arts and humanities	79,907	89,027	80,907	−8,120
Public service and external affairs	4,346	4,516	4,546	+30
Administration	29,163	30,210	29,163	−1,047
Facilities services	84,758	91,060	84,758	−6,302
Institution-wide programs	4,733	4,733	4,733	.....
Federal workforce reduction	6,425	.....	.....	.....
Total, Salaries and Expenses	313,853	329,800	309,471	−20,329

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $309,471,000 for salaries and expenses a net reduction of $20,329,000 below the budget request. The Committee has not included funds to cover uncontrollable expenses due to budget constraints. All programs remain at the 1995 enacted level with the exception of three program

increases. Included are $650,000 and 6 FTE's for staffing and operational needs associated with the continued development and operation of the submillimeter telescope array project, $283,000 and 9 FTE's is included for staffing and facilities operations for the National Museum of Natural History (East Court) project, and $1 million and 12 FTE's are provided to expand the electronic outreach/public access program. The Committee encourages the Smithsonian to continue to advance this new initiative which will make the Smithsonian's collections more accessible to the American public through the national information highway.

The Committee is concerned that federal institutions, like the Smithsonian, sell posters and art cards in their gift shops that are printed overseas. By contrast, other federal institutions, like the Kennedy Space Center, require that all materials eligible for bid be printed in the United States. The Committee strongly supports the latter and believes that all federal institutions should contract, through the competitive bid process, for materials of like quality and price produced in the United States. The Committee directs the Smithsonian, when contracting for printed materials that are of like quality and price and are available in the United States, to select American companies.

The Committee has included an additional $200,000 for a total of $400,000 to the Center for folklife programs specifically for the 1996 Festival of American Folklife which will feature the State of Iowa. The State of Iowa, which will be celebrating its sesquicementennial, will contribute $ 250,000 for this effort.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$3,042,000
Budget estimate, 1996	4,950,000
Recommended, 1996	3,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−42,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−1,950,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,000,000, a reduction of $1,950,000 below the budget request for repairs, renovations and improvements at the National Zoological Park which consists of the Rock Creek Zoo and Front Royal Conservation and Research Center. The amount provided will fund ongoing repairs, preventive maintenance and improvements of its facilities which include nearly 500,000 square feet of buildings located on 163 acres.

REPAIR AND RESTORATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$23,954,000
Budget estimate, 1996	34,000,000
Recommended, 1996	24,954,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	+1,000,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−9,046,000

The Committee recommends $24,954,000 for Repair and Restoration of Buildings, an increase of $1,000,000 above the 1995 enacted level and a decrease of $9,046,000 below the budget request. The Committee has received testimony from the Smithsonian which indicates that the unfunded facility renewal requirements total approximately $250 million. As the Smithsonian reevaluates its short

and long term priorities for next year's budget submission, the Committee urges the Institution to continue to request adequate funding levels for this important initiative.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$21,857,000
Budget estimate, 1996	38,700,000
Recommended, 1996	12,950,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−8,907,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−25,750,000

The Committee recommends $12,950,000, a decrease of $25,750,000 below the budget request. Included in this appropriation is $8,700,000 to complete the National History Museum's East Court project, $3,000,000 for minor Alterations and Modifications and $250,000 for related planning activities.

Funds are not included for the continued construction of the National Museum of the American Indian Cultural Resources Center in Suitland, Maryland or the planning, engineering and design of the National Museum of the American Indian Mall Museum. Language was included in H.R. 1158 which encourages the Smithsonian to seek non-federal funds to complete the National Museum of the American Indian Suitland facility, and develop additional cost scenarios for the proposed National Museum of the American Indian Mall Museum including the possible downsizing of the building and decreasing the amount of federal appropriations.

The Committee has provided $1,000,000 to be used to complete a proposed master plan and initiate detailed planning and design to allow for the development of a proposed financing plan for the proposed extension at Dulles Airport for the National Air and Space Museum. The Committee expects that the financial plan shall specify in detail the phasing of the project and commitments by the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Smithsonian towards both construction and operation of the facility. The Committee expects that beyond the costs of planning and design, no Federal funds shall be available for construction of the project, and that the Commonwealth of Virginia will contribute $500,000 before this $1,000,000 is made available for planning.

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1995 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
National Museum of the American Indian	19,489	24,500	---	-24,500
Air and Space Museum extension	92	2,000	1,000	-1,000
Natural History East Court Building	---	8,700	8,700	---
Minor construction, alterations and modifications	2,996	3,000	3,000	---
Construction planning	---	500	250	-250
Prior year appropriations	-700	---	---	---
Total, Construction	21,857	38,700	12,950	-25,750

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$52,902,000
Budget estimate, 1996	54,566,000
Recommended, 1996	51,315,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−1,587,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−3,251,000

The National Gallery of Art is one of the world's great galleries. Its magnificent works of art are displayed for the benefit of millions of visitors from across this Nation and from other nations. The National Gallery of Art serves as an example of a successful cooperative endeavor between private individuals and institutions and the Federal Government. The many special exhibitions shown in the Gallery and then throughout the country bring great art treasures to Washington and the Nation.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $51,315,000 for salaries and expenses, which is $3,251,000 below the request, and $1,587,000 below the 1995 funding level. The comparisons of the recommendation and the budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1995 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Care and utilization of art collections	21,419	22,132	20,784	-1,348
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds	11,611	12,002	11,287	-715
Protection of buildings, grounds and contents	11,084	11,471	10,788	-683
General administration	8,788	8,992	8,456	-536
Staffing reduction	---	-31	---	+31
Total, Salaries and Expenses	52,902	54,566	51,315	-3,251

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$4,016,000
Budget estimate, 1996	9,885,000
Recommended, 1996	5,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	+1,484,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−4,385,000

The Committee recommends $5,500,000 for repair, restoration and renovation of buildings, which is $4,385,000 below the request, and $1,484,000 above the 1995 funding level. Included are projects for the West Building skylights and fire protection systems. The Committee expects the Gallery to defer the proposed sculpture garden project, and use funds only for maintenance of the site.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts is a living memorial to the late President Kennedy and the national center for the performing arts. The Center consists of over 1.5 million square feet of usable floor space with visitation averaging 10,000 on a daily basis.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$10,323,000
Budget estimate, 1996	10,373,000
Recommended, 1996	9,800,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−523,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−573,000

The Committee recommends $9,800,000 for the operations and maintenance of the Center, which is 573,000 below the request, and $523,000 below the 1995 funding level. This amount covers the operation and maintenance of the Kennedy Center building, structures, and surrounding grounds. Activities include maintenance, se-

curity, visitor information, interpretation, janitorial services, and short-term repair and improvement of the physical plant.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$8,983,000
Budget estimate, 1996	9,000,000
Recommended, 1996	8,983,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	.....
Budget estimate, 1996	−17,000

The Committee recommends $8,983,000 for the repair, restoration, and renovation of the Kennedy Center, which is $17,000 below the request, and the same as the 1995 funding level. This amount will be used for exterior restoration, major building system projects related to plumbing and electrical systems, urgent repair and replacement projects and interior and theater access projects for persons with disabilities.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$8,878,000
Budget estimate, 1996	10,070,000
Recommended, 1996	6,152,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−2,726,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−3,918,000

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars is a unique institution with a special mission to serve as a living memorial to the late Woodrow Wilson. The Center performs this mandate through its role as an international institute for advanced study as well as a facilitator for discussions among scholars, public officials, journalists and business leaders from across the country on major long-term issues facing America and the world.

The Committee recommends $6,152,000 for salaries and expenses for the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, a $3,918,000 reduction below the 1996 budget request. This decrease reflects the Committees decision, stated in H.R. 1158, not to approve funding for the move to the Federal Triangle Building.

The Center currently pays no rent for its principal space at the Smithsonian Institution, and only $464,000 for additional space in L'Enfant Plaza. In addition to the upfront move costs totaling $3.3 million, the projected rent per year for the new quarters could approach $5 million annually. This could represents a 900% increase in yearly rent requirements.

While the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars enjoys a fine reputation for sponsoring scholarship of both quality and relevance, the Committee needs to impress upon the Center the seriousness of the Nation's budgetary problems and the need for economies. Accordingly, the Center is encouraged in the strongest terms to devote its federal funds only to essential core activities, and to streamline its operations for a leaner, more efficient future. This recommendation reflects a 12% reduction in FTE's.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$133,846,000
Budget estimate, 1996	143,675,000
Recommended, 1996	82,259,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−51,587,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−61,416,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1995 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

	FY 1995 enacted	Budget estimated	Committee bill	Change from estimates
Grants:				
Program grants	69,816	75,770	37,435	−38,335
State programs:				
State grants	31,010	32,060	22,442	−9,618
State set-aside	8,175	8,745	6,122	−2,623
Subtotal, State programs	39,185	40,805	28,564	−12,241
Subtotal, Grants	109,001	116,575	65,999	−50,576
Administrative Areas:				
Policy planning and research	560	700	420	−280
Administration	23,475	24,900	14,940	−9,960
Computer replacement	810	1,500	900	−600
Subtotal, Administrative Areas	24,845	27,100	16,260	−10,840
Total, Grants and Administration	133,846	143,675	82,259	−61,416

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1996 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

The Committee recommends $82,259,000 for grants and administration of which, $37,435,000 is for program grants, $22,442,000 is for state grants, $6,122,000 is for state set-aside, and $16,260,000 is for administration. In addition, no funds are provided for the millennium project. The Endowment is provided the flexibility to allocate its program grants among the various arts programs. This funding level is consistent with the proposed reauthorization in the House legislative Committee to phase out Federal funding for the National Endowment for the Arts over the next three years.

The Committee recognizes that the recommended funding reductions will result in reductions in force. The National Endowment for the Arts may use up to $4.4 million of program funds to accommodate these necessary personnel actions.

MATCHING GRANTS

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$28,512,000
Budget estimate, 1996	28,725,000
Recommended, 1996	17,235,000

Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−11,277,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−11,490,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $17,235,000 for matching grants, of which $7,500,000 is for challenge grants and $9,735,000 is for Treasury funds.

Treasury funds are used to accomplish the same goals as definite funds provided under the grants and administration account except that they require at least a one-to-one match from private monies.

Challenge grants are awarded to cultural institutions or groups of cultural institutions that have demonstrated a commitment to artistic quality and have arts programs of recognized national significance. The funds are used to broaden the base of contributed support and achieve financial stability.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$146,131,000
Budget estimate, 1996	156,087,000
Recommended, 1996	82,469,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−63,662,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−73,,618,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1996 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

	FY 1995 enacted	Budget estimates	Committee bill	Change from estimate
Grants:				
Program grants	75,409	76,650	28,573	−48,077
State programs	28,014	27,911	23,359	−4,552
Office of Preservation	22,017	24,416	17,041	−7,375
Technology and the Humanaties	.....	4,000	.....	−4,000
Subtotal, Grants	125,440	132,977	68,973	−64,004
Administrative Areas: Administration	20,691	23,110	13,496	−9,614
Total, Grants and Administration	146,131	156,087	82,469	−73,618

The Committee recommends $82,469,000 for grants and administration, of which $28,573,000 is for program grants, $23,359,000 is for state programs, $17,041,000 is for the office of preservation, and $13,469,000 is for administration. No funding is provided for technology and the humanities. The Committee is providing the Endowment with the flexibility to allocate its program grant funds. This funding level is consistent with the proposed reauthorization in the House legislative Committee to phase out Federal funding for the National Endowment for the Humanities over the next three years. Until final passage of a reauthorization bill, the Committee does not approve the Endowment's request for a new budget structure.

The Committee recognizes that the recommended funding reductions will result in reductions in force. The National Endowment

for the Humanities may use up to $4 million of program funds to accommodate these necessary personnel actions.

MATCHING GRANTS

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$25,913,000
Budget estimate, 1996	25,913,000
Recommended, 1996	17,025,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−8,888,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−8,888,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $17,025,000 for matching grants, of which $9,180,000 is for challenge grants and $7,845,000 is for Treasury funds.

Treasury funds are used to accomplish the same goals as definite funds provided under the grants and administration account except that they require at least a one-to-one match from private monies.

The purpose of challenge grants is to encourage new and increased sources of support on a continuing basis for our nation's humanistic institutions. The challenge grants, which are of a limited duration, are an important complement to other Endowment program categories which provide ongoing support to groups of the highest quality.

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM SERVICES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$28,715,000
Budget estimate, 1996	29,800,000
Recommended, 1996	21,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−7,715,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−8,800,000

The Institute of Museum Services provides operating support, conservation support and professional services to assist museums. General operating support awards assist museums with essential operating expenditures.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $21,000,000 for the Institute of Museum Services. The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1996 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1995 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Grants to Museums				
Support for operations	22,874	23,095	16,169	-6,926
Support for conservation	3,430	3,560	2,492	-1,068
Services to the profession	697	1,245	1,009	-236
Subtotal, Grants to Museums	27,101	27,900	19,670	-8,230
Program administration	1,614	1,900	1,330	-570
Total, Institute of Museum Services	28,715	29,800	21,000	-8,800

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$834,000
Budget estimate, 1996	879,000

Recommended, 1996	834,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	
Budget estimate, 1996	−45,000

The Commission of Fine Arts was established in 1910 to meet the need for a permanent body to advise the government on matters pertaining to the arts, and particularly, to guide the architectural development of Washington. Over the years the Commission's scope has been expanded to include advice on areas such as plans for parks, public buildings, location of national monuments and development of public squares. As a result, the Commission annually reviews approximately 500 projects. In fiscal year 1988 the Commission was given responsibility for the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program.

The Committee recommends $834,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts, a decrease of $45,000 below the request, and the same as the 1995 funding level.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$7,500,000
Budget estimate, 1996	6,941,000
Recommended, 1996	6,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−1,500,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−941,000

The National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program was established in Public Law 99–190 to support artistic and cultural programs in the Nation's Capital. This program was established by Congress in recognition of the fact that major arts institutions in the District of Columbia, unlike their counterparts in other cities, have little access to non-Federal public funding, particularly for general operating support purposes. But in order to assure that public funding does not displace the role of private sector support, no grant from this program may exceed 25 percent of an institution's annual income budget. For fiscal year 1996, the Committee recommends $6,000,000, which is $1,500,000 below the request and $941,000 below the 1995 funding level.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$2,947,000
Budget estimate, 1996	3,063,000
Recommended, 1996	1,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−1,947,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−2,063,000

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Its mandate is to further the national policy of preserving historic and cultural resources for the benefit of present and future generations. The Council advises the President and Congress on preservation matters and provides consultation on historic properties threatened by Federal action.

The Committee recommends $1,000,000 to fund close-out costs of the Council. The Administration requested $3,063,000 for 1996, compared to the 1995 funding level of $2,947,000.

Currently the Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service and the Council share responsibility for managing the National Historic Preservation Program. The major portion of the Council's program activities involve managing the Section 106 consultation process. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires Federal agencies to take into account the effect of their actions on historic properties. The Council has no authority to unilaterally alter Federal actions that will affect historic properties nor could it impose solutions on non-Federal parties. Its function was purely advisory. The action of the Committee to terminate Federal support for the Council in no way negates the legal requirement for all Federal agencies to continue to identify, evaluate, and consider in good faith the impacts of proposed actions on properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. It is the Committee's intent that the advisory functions shared by the Council and the Secretary of the Interior should now be carried out through the Park Service in cooperation with the State Historic Preservation Offices.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$5,655,000
Budget estimate, 1996	6,000,000
Recommended, 1996	5,090,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−565,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−910,000

The National Capital Planning Act of 1952 designated the National Capital Planning Commission as the central planning agency for the Federal government in the National Capital Region. The three major functions of the Commission are to prepare and adopt the Federal elements of the National Capital Comprehensive Plan, prepare an annual report on a five-year projection of the Federal Capital Improvement Program, and review plans and proposals submitted to the Commission. As part of its long-range planning responsibilities, the Commission is preparing a Monumental Core Plan to guide development in the Nation's Capital into the 21st century.

To support this mission, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,090,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission. In addition, authority is transferred from the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation to the National Capital Planning Commission to ensure that any development or redevelopment along Pennsylvania Avenue is consistent with the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation Plan.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$48,000
Budget estimate, 1996	147,000

Recommended, 1996	48,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	.....
Budget estimate, 1996	−99,000

The Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission, in conjunction with the National Park Service in the Department of the Interior, is responsible for having plans prepared for completion of a suitable memorial to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The Committee recommends $48,000 for salaries and expenses for the Commission.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$2,738,000
Budget estimate, 1996	3,043,000
Recommended, 1996	2,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−738,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−1,043,000

The Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation has made great strides since its establishment in 1972 in rehabilitating and upgrading the area on, and adjacent to, Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol and the White House. The Corporation has revived a vital component of downtown Washington which serves as a ceremonial link between the Executive and Legislative branches of government. However, the Corporation's work is essentially completed, therefore, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,000,000 for the termination of the Corporation. The Committee recommends that the orderly shut down of the Corporation be accomplished within six months from the date of enactment of this Act. No staff should be maintained beyond April 1, 1996.

The Committee has included bill language in Title III to do the following: (1) transfer jurisdiction for maintaining the seven parks and plazas currently under the jurisdiction of the Corporation to the National Park Service; (2) transfer authority to the National Capital Planning Commission for ensuring that development or redevelopment is carried out in accordance with the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation Plan; and (3) the transfer of all other necessary rights and responsibilities that need to be continued and are currently carried out by the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation to the General Services Administration.

Bill language is also included in the Treasury, Postal Services appropriation bill to transfer Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation staff devoted solely to the Federal Triangle project to the General Services Administration for the purpose of completing the Federal Triangle building.

PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$4,084,000
Budget estimate, 1996	2,445,000
Recommended, 1996	.....
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	−4,084,000
Budget estimate, 1996	−2,445,000

The Committee recommends no appropriation for public development.

LAND ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1995	.....
Budget estimate, 1996	$1,388,000
Recommended, 1996	.....
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	.....
Budget estimate, 1996	−1,388,000

The Committee recommends no appropriation for public development.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

Appropriation enacted, 1995	$26,609,000
Budget estimate, 1996	28,707,000
Recommended, 1996	28,707,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1995	+2,098,000
Budget estimate, 1996	.....

In 1980 Congress passed legislation creating a 65 member Holocaust Memorial Council with the mandate to create and oversee a living memorial/museum to victims of holocausts. The museum opened in April 1993. Construction costs for the museum have come solely from donated funds being raised by the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum Campaign and appropriated funds have been used for planning and development of programmatic components, overall administrative support and annual commemorative observances. Since the opening of the museum, appropriated funds have been provided to pay for the ongoing operating costs of the museum as authorized by Public Law 102-529.

The Committee recommends the budget request of $28,707,000 for the Holocaust Memorial Council, an increase of $2,098,000 above the fiscal year 1995 level.

Public interest in the Holocaust Memorial Museum, as evidenced by the demand for tickets to view the museum, has been overwhelming. The Council has reported to the Committee that museum visitation has been roughly four times the projected level. This has had the effect of inflicting four years worth of wear and tear on the museum in its first year of operation. The increase recommended by the Committee is needed to meet the costs associated with the inordinately large number of visitors and the demands they are placing on the operation of the museum including additional guard services and museum maintenance.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee applauds the Departments of the Interior and Energy on their efforts to enhance educational and career opportunities for minority students in the areas of science and technology. The Committee strongly encourages the Departments to include participation by Hispanic-Serving Institutions in any current or future plans to increase its predesignated or targeted research, development, and education funds.

Committee recommends continuing several provisions carried in previous bills as follows. Section 301 provides for public availability of information on consulting services contracts. Section 302 limits non-competitive leasing of oil and natural gas on the Shawnee National Forest, Illinois. Section 303 prohibits activities to promote public support or opposition to legislative proposals. Section 304 provides for annual appropriations unless expressly provided otherwise in this Act. Section 305 limits the use of personal cooks, chauffeurs or servants. Section 306 limits assessments against programs without Committee approval. Section 307 contains Buy American procedures and requirements. Section 308 limits the sale of giant sequoia trees by the Forest Service. Section 309 prohibits the use of funds by the National Park Service to enter into a contract requiring the removal of the underground lunchroom at Carlsbad Caverns NP.

Section 310 allows the Secretary to determine the use of certain construction funds after consultation with tribes.

Section 311 provides that quarterly payments to tribes may be made on the first business day following the first day of a fiscal year.

Section 312 provides that no funds can be used for Americorps.

Section 313 provides for the dissolution of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation on April 1, 1996, and for the transfer of certain PADC responsibilities to other agencies.

Section 314 relates to the Columbia River Basin Ecoregion Assessment.

The Committee believes that the Interior Columbia Basin Ecoregion Management Project has collected important scientific information on forest health conditions which is particularly relevant to forest management opportunities and needs. Despite this accomplishment, the Project has grown too large and too costly to sustain in a time of fiscal constraints and is drawing away personnel and funding that should be employed for on the ground management. Consequently, the section halts all funding of the Project, with one exception. It makes funds available to the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to publish the data collected and the analysis accomplished by the Project, specifically as this Project relates to forest health and management needs, prior to the date of enactment of the Act. The deadline for this publication is January 1, 1996. The section makes clear that the publication is to be submitted both to peer review and public comment. The Committee expects the Forest Service to provide $430,000 and the Bureau of Land Management to provide $170,000 of the $600,000 allocated for this purpose. Of the remaining $6,100,000 requested in the budget for the Project a sum of $3,000,000 was allocated to the Forest Service, National Forest System, to conduct site-specific watershed and environmental analyses in the area encompassed by the Project where necessary to resume multiple use programs. The remaining $3,100,000 was not appropriated so as to contribute to the deficit reduction effort.

The Committee does not wish the termination of the Project to be a justification for the continued development and implementation of broadly applicable interim forest management guidelines such as the Eastside Screens, PACFISH, and INFISH. These guide-

lines were (and are being) developed outside of the forest planning process and then applied to a large number of national forests by a generic amendment to all the applicable forest plans through a single environmental assessment and decision document—without consideration of the particular conditions of the individual forests and without forest-specific environmental documentation that analyzes alternative guidelines tailored to those precise forest conditions. The Committee believes this new agency reliance on generic guidelines is misplaced. The process of developing them (frequently all but completed before the skeletal environmental assessment and decision document is even prepared) is simply not as rigorous as that contemplated in the planning provisions of the National Forest Management Act and the Forest Service's implementing regulations. For example, the opportunity provided for public review, comment, and the consideration of alternatives has been inadequate for the PACFISH, INFISH, and Eastside Screens guidelines. And, even though the generic amendment incorporating the guidelines into the various forest plans often results in significant changes in the plan's land allocations and likely compromises the agency's ability to achieve the plan's goals and objectives, the Forest Service consistently and incorrectly maintains that the guidelines and their amendment do not warrant an environmental impact statement.

The remaining provisions of this section require the Forest Service to employ funding provided by the Act to remove these generic guidelines from the management of national forests within the area encompassed by the Project and, where necessary, to substitute forest-specific guidelines through individual amendments to the applicable forest plans. The generic guidelines will remain effective until April 1, 1996. During the period prior to that date, the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to review each forest plan which contains or is subject to such generic guidelines and determine whether, after those guidelines are removed, that forest will need to have in place either those guidelines modified to correspond to that forest's conditions or alternative forest-specific guidelines. If the Secretary decides that a particular forest requires a modified or alternative guideline, he must develop and apply that guideline to the forest through an amendment to the applicable forest plan. Processing of these amendments to forest plans must be completed on or before March 31, 1996, unless a particular amendment contains a modified or alternative guideline that would effect a change in land allocations or alter the likelihood of achievement of a goal or objective which the plan contained prior to the application of the expiring generic guideline. For that type of amendment, which the section makes clear must be treated as a significant amendment and be addressed in an environmental impact statement, the deadline is June 30, 1996. To minimize the possibility that the agency will simply repeat the process of developing generic guidelines at the forest level, the section expresses a strong preference for guidelines that provide procedures for developing site-specific standards instead of guidelines that impose one-size-fits-all, multi-site standards. Finally, the section eliminates the need to repeat consultations under the Endangered Species Act either on any plan amendment that simply substitutes a modified or alternative guideline for

a generic guideline that has already undergone consultation or on the expiration of the generic guidelines.

Section 315 establishes a demonstration program that allows land management agencies to charge recreational fees and to use a portion of those fees for the benefit of the specific collection site. The program applies to the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service in the Department of the Interior, and to the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture.

Section 316 provides for timber salvage sales by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management in Northern spotted owl habitat as long as the sales do not render the habitat unsuitable.

Section 317 emphasizes that Federal personnel should adhere to the law with respect to risk assessment, private property rights protection and unfunded mandates.

RESCISSIONS

Pursuant to clause 1(b), rule X of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the rescissions recommended in the accompanying bill:

RESCISSION RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Department and activity	Amounts recommended for rescission
Department of the Interior: Land and Water Conservation Fund (contract authority)	$30,000,000

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 1(b), rule X 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 to which transfer is to be made	Amount	Account from which transfer is to be made	Amount
Department of Energy, Alternative Fuels Production	$2,400,000	General Fund of the Treasury.	$2,400,000
Department of Energy, Strategic Petroleum Reserve	187,000,000	Department of Energy, SPR Petroleum account.	187,000,000
Department of Energy, Stratetgic Petroleum Reserve	100,000,000	Treasury, SPR Decommissioning Fund.	100,000,000

CHANGES IN APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3, rule XXI of the rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions in the accompanying bill which directly or indirectly change the application of existing law. In most instances these provisions have been included in prior appropriations Acts.

The bill provides that certain appropriations items remain available until expended or extends the availability of funds beyond the fiscal year where programs or projects are continuing in nature under the provisions of authorizing legislation but for which that

legislation does not specifically authorize such extended availability. Most of these items have been carried in previous appropriations Acts. This authority tends to result in savings by preventing the practice of committing funds at the end of the fiscal year.

The bill includes, in certain instances, limitations on the obligation of funds for particular functions or programs. These limitations include restrictions on the obligation of funds for administrative expenses, travel expenses, the use of consultants, and programmatic areas within the overall jurisdiction of a particular agency.

The Committee has included limitations for official entertainment or reception and representation expenses for selected agencies in the bill.

Language is included in the various parts of the bill to continue ongoing activities of those Federal agencies which require annual authorization or additional legislation which to date has not been enacted.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Management of lands and resources, prohibiting the destruction of healthy, unadopted, wild horses and burros and providing for the operation of the Needles Resources Area for managing the East Mojave National Scenic Area.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Central hazardous materials fund, providing that sums received from a party for remedial actions shall be credited to the account, and defining non-monetary payments.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures, to allow use of funds on any damaged public lands.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Administrative provisions, providing for cost-sharing arrangements for printing services.

Language is included under United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Resource management, allowing for the maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge. Without this language, the long-horned cattle would have to be removed from the refuge. Language is also included providing for a Youth Conservation Corps.

Language is included under United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Natural resource damage assessment and restoration fund, allowing the transfer of appropriations to carry out certain assessments and restoration activity, and defining the use of non-monetary payments.

Language is included under United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Administrative provisions, providing for repair of damage to public roads; options for the purchase of land not to exceed $1; installation of certain recreation facilities; the maintenance and improvement of aquaria; the acceptance of donated aircraft; cost-shared arrangements for printing services. Language is also included limiting the use of funds for the purchase of lands and changing the distribution of entrance fees collected through the National wildlife refuge system.

Language is included under National Park Service, Operation of the National Park System to allow road maintenance service to

trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis. This provision has been included in annual appropriations Acts since 1954.

Language is included under National Park Service, Operation of the National Park System, providing for a Youth Conservation Corps program and limiting expenditures for the operations of the Mojave National Preserve.

Language is included under National Park Service, National recreation and preservation making the use of funds for the William O. Douglas Outdoor Education Center subject to authorization.

Language is included under National Park Service, Administrative provisions, preventing the implementation of an agreement for the redevelopment of the southern end of Ellis Island.

Language is included under United States Geological Survey, Administrative provisions, providing for the reimbursement to the GSA for security guard services; for contracting for topographic maps and geophysical or other surveys; and for the use of contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements.

Language is included under United States Geological Survey, Surveys, investigations and research, providing for two-year availability of funds for natural resources research and for the operations of cooperative research units; permitting the purchase of passenger motor vehicles; prohibiting the conduct of new surveys on private property; prohibiting a volunteer program for resource research activities; mandating the issuance of guidelines for resource research; prohibiting the use of funds for natural resource programs not authorized prior to the establishment of the National Biological Survey; providing for a review every 5 years by the National Academy of Sciences on resource research activities; specifying that, if authorizing legislation is enacted during or before the start of fiscal year 1996, the provisions of the authorizing legislation should be complied with; and providing for the merger of available funds from the National Biological Survey into the U.S. Geological Survey.

Language is included under Minerals Management Service, Royalty and offshore minerals management, providing for the use of certain receipts for a technical information system; providing for reasonable expenses related to volunteer beach and marine cleanup activities; providing for refunds for overpayments on Indian allottee leases and providing for collecting royalties and late payment interest on amounts received in settlements associated with Federal and Indian leases.

Language is included under Bureau of Mines, Administrative provisions, providing for the sale of metal or mineral products manufactured in pilot plant projects; the acceptance of contributions from other sources and for cooperative projects; and providing for the transfer of property and facilities to non-Federal entities without reimbursement.

Language is included under Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Regulation and technology, to allow the use of performance bond forfeitures by the regulatory authority to conduct reclamation activities; the use of monies collected pursuant to assessment of civil penalties to reclaim lands affected by coal min-

ing after August 3, 1977; and permitting payment to State and tribal personnel for travel and per diem expenses for training.

Language is included under Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Abandoned mine reclamation fund, which earmarks specific amounts in the account for emergency reclamation projects and which allows use of debt recovery to pay for debt collection. Language also is included permitting donations and providing for supplemental grants to States for remediating acid mine drainage.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Operation of Indian programs, for advance payments to Indian schools and business enterprises. Language also is included to change the dates of payments for grants to schools under Public Law 100–297; to change the due date for the reconciliation report required by Public Law 103–412; and to permit local school boards to determine teacher compensation rates.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Operation of Indian programs, allowing reprogramming of Self-Governance funds, allowing changes to certain eligibility criteria by tribal governments, allowing the transfer of certain forestry funds, providing for an Indian self-determination fund, prohibiting support of Alaska schools in 1996; limiting the number of Bureau schools, and limiting the use of funds for any expanded grade levels in schools.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Construction, providing that 6 percent of Federal Highway Trust Fund contract authority may be used for management costs, providing for the transfer of Navajo irrigation project funds and various water resource development related funds from water rights settlements to the Bureau of Reclamation, and providing Safety of Dams funds on a non-reimbursable basis.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian and water claim settlements, and miscellaneous payments to Indians, making funds available to liquidate obligations to individual Indians and restore amounts to trust funds invested in failed savings and loans not covered by Federal deposit insurance, and to reimburse individual account holders for losses.

Language is included under Territorial and International Affairs, Assistance to Territories, requiring audits of the financial transactions of the Territorial governments by the General Accounting Office, providing grant funding under certain terms of the Agreement of the Special Representatives on Future United States Financial Assistance for the Northern Mariana Islands, providing a grant to the Close-Up foundation, and allowing appropriations for disaster assistance to be used as non-Federal matching funds for hazard mitigation grants provided pursuant to other law.

Language is included under Territorial and International Affairs, Compact of Free Association to permit specification changes to a road construction project.

Language is included under Departmental Offices, Administrative provisions, prohibiting the use of working capital or consolidated working funds to augment certain offices, and allowing the sale of existing aircraft with proceeds used to offset the purchase price of replacement aircraft.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to allow transfer of funds in certain emergency situations, requiring replacement with a supplemental appropriation request, and designating certain transferred funds as "emergency requirements" under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to consolidate services and receive reimbursement for said services. Language also is included providing for uniform allowances.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to allow for obligations in connection with contracts issued for services or rentals for periods not in excess of 12 months beginning at any time during the fiscal year.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to provide for the transfer of funds among the various Departmental land acquisition accounts; to permit the transfer of funds for the Presidio upon establishment of a Presidio Trust; to repeal section 6003 of Public Law 101–380, with respect to oil and gas leases offshore North Carolina; and prohibiting the use of funds for a rulemaking concerning certain rights-of-way.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, restricting various oil and gas preleasing, leasing, exploration and drilling activities within the Outer Continental Shelf in the Georges Bank-North Atlantic planning area, Mid-Atlantic and South Atlantic planning area, Eastern Gulf of Mexico planning area, North Aleutian Basin planning area, Northern, Southern and Central California planning areas, and Washington/Oregon planning area.

Language is included under Forest Service, National Forest System, earmarking funds for obliteration of roads.

Language is included under Forest Service, Emergency Forest Service firefighting fund, allowing the use of funds to repay advances from other accounts.

Language is included under Forest Service, Acquisition of lands to complete exchanges, and Acquisition of lands for national forest special acts, to provide that revenues and funds deposited are made available for appropriation.

Language is included under Forest Service, Range Betterment Fund, to provide that 6 percent of the funds may be used for administrative expenses.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, limiting the availability of funds to change the boundaries of or abolish any region or to move or close any regional office. Language is also provided to allow for advances for firefighting and emergency rehabilitation of burned-over lands, to provide for the use of collected fire funds, and to provide that proceeds from the sale of aircraft may be used to purchase replacement aircraft.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, to provide for a Youth Conservation Corps program.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, allowing funds to be used through the Agency for International Development and the Office of International Cooperation and Development for work in foreign countries, and to support for-

estry activities outside of the United States; and providing that money collected from States for fire suppression may be used for authorized programs.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, to prohibit transfer of funds among appropriations without advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, and to prohibit transfer of funds to the working capital fund of the Department of Agriculture without approval of the Chief of the Forest Service.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, providing for nonmonetary awards, and allowing payment for emergency work.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, allowing reimbursement of certain pipeline rights-of-way costs, allowing payments in emergency situations at regular rates of pay, limiting clearcutting in the Wayne National Forest, Ohio, prohibiting preparation of certain timber sales in the Shawnee National Forest, Illinois, permitting the transfer of certain funds to the State of Washington fish and wildlife department for planned projects, and allowing technical assistance to rural communities.

Language is included under Department of Energy, Fossil energy research and development, which places a limitation on the field testing of nuclear explosives for the recovery of oil and gas.

Language is included under Department of Energy, Naval Petroleum and oil shale reserves waiving sales requirements based on Strategic Petroleum Reserves oil purchases.

Language is included under Department of Energy, Energy conservation, which provides for an allocation of grants to State and local programs.

Language is included under Department of Energy, Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which provides for the sale of Weeks Island oil and the use of proceeds for SPR operations.

Language is included under Department of Energy, SPR petroleum account, which places an outlay ceiling on the account, and which waives minimum purchase requirements for operating Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1.

Language is included under Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, allowing contracts of up to eight years duration for end use consumption surveys, and requiring that the manufacturing energy consumption survey be conducted every three years.

Language is included under Administrative provisions, Department of Energy, limiting programs of price supports and loan guarantees to what is provided in appropriations Acts; providing for the transfer of funds to other agencies of the Government; providing for retention of revenues by the Secretary of Energy on certain projects; requiring certain contracts be submitted to Congress prior to implementation; allowing acceptance of contributions in carrying out cooperative projects; and prohibiting issuance of procurement documents without appropriations.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Indian health services, providing that contracts and grants may be performed in two fiscal years and for a Self-Determination Fund; and providing

for use of collections under Title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Indian health facilities, providing that funds may be used to purchase land, modular buildings and trailers.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, providing for payments for telephone service in private residences in the field, purchase of reprints, purchase and erection of portable buildings, and allowing deobligation and reobligation of funds applied to self-governance funding agreements.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, providing that health care may be extended to non-Indians at Indian Health Service facilities and providing for expenditure of funds transferred to IHS from the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, to prevent the Indian Health Service from billing Indians in order to collect from third-party payers until Congress has agreed to implement a specific policy.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, allowing payment of expenses for meeting attendance, specifying that certain funds shall not be subject to certain travel limitations, prohibiting the expenditure of funds to implement new eligibility regulations, providing that funds be apportioned only in the appropriation structure in this Act, and prohibiting changing the appropriations structure without approval of the Appropriations Committees.

Language is included under Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, salaries and expenses, defining eligible relocatees; prohibiting movement of any single Navajo or Navajo family unless a new or replacement home is available; limiting relocatees to one new or replacement home; and establishing a priority for relocation of Navajos to those certified eligible who have selected and received homesites on the Navajo reservation or selected a replacement residence off the Navajo reservation.

Language is included under Smithsonian Institution, Salaries and expenses, to allow for advance payments to independent contractors performing research services or participating in official Smithsonian presentations, and providing that funds may be used to support American overseas research centers.

Language is included under Smithsonian Institution, Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park, and Repair and restoration of buildings, to construct facilities by contract or otherwise.

Language is included under Smithsonian Institution, Repair and restoration of buildings, to permit the Smithsonian Institution to select contractors for certain purposes on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price.

Language is included under Smithsonian Institution, Construction, allowing a procurement for the full scope of construction of the National Museum of the American Indian Cultural Resources Center.

Language is included under National Gallery of Art, Salaries and expenses, for payment in advance for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies and for restoration and repair of works of art by contract without advertising.

Language is included under National Gallery of Art, Repair, restoration and renovation of buildings, to perform work by contract or otherwise and to select contractors for certain purposes on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price.

Language is included under National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, Matching grants, to allow for the obligation of current and preceding fiscal years' funds of gifts, bequests, and devises of money for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

Language is included under Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, to restrict hiring anyone at Executive Level V or higher positions.

Language is included under National Capital Planning Commission, salaries and expenses, to provide for a pay level at the rate of Executive Level IV for all appointed members.

Title III—General provisions contains language carried in previous appropriations Acts, which limits the use of funds for the leasing of oil and natural gas by noncompetitive leasing within the boundaries of the Shawnee National Forest and prohibits use of funds to distribute literature either to promote or oppose legislative proposals on which Congressional action is incomplete.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions to prohibit the use of funds to provide personal cooks, chauffeurs or other personal servants to any office or employee and to limit use of consulting services.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions prohibiting assessments against programs funded in this bill and providing Buy American requirements.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions prohibiting the sale of giant sequoia trees in a manner different from 1995.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions prohibiting the use of funds by the National Park Service to enter into a concession contract requiring the removal of the underground lunchroom at Carlsbad Caverns NP.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions abolishing the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation effective April 1, 1996, and transferring certain responsibilities to the National Park Service, the General Services Administration and the National Capital Planning Commission.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions prohibiting the use of funds for the Interior Columbia River Basin Ecoregion Assessment.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions establishing a pilot fee collection program for the land management agencies in the bill.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions providing for the sale of salvage timber in the Pacific Northwest in spotted owl habitat under certain conditions.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, emphasizing that Federal personnel should adhere to the law with re-

spect to risk assessment, private property rights protection and unfunded mandates.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3 of rule XXI of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill which, in whole or in part, are not authorized by law:

Department of the Interior:
- Bureau of Land Management, Management of Lands and Resources
- Bureau of Land Management, Construction and Access
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Resource Management
- National Park Service, National Recreation and Preservation

Department of Energy:
- Fossil Energy Research and Development
- Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves
- Energy Conservation
- Economic Regulation
- Strategic Petroleum Reserve
- Energy Information Administration

Other Related Agencies:
- Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, Salaries and Expenses
- National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities (all accounts)
- Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, Salaries and Expenses

The Committee notes that authorizing legislation for many of these programs is in various stages of the legislative process and these authorizations are expected to be enacted into law later this year.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII—CLAUSE 3

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

Section 201 of the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. 3911) is amended as follows:

§ 3911. Sale of admission permit at certain refuge units

(a) SALE OF ADMISSION PERMITS.—(1) Notwithstanding the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460*l*–4 et seq.), in order to provide additional revenues for the conservation of wetland resources of the Nation and for the operation and maintenance of refuges—

(A) the Secretary of the Interior may, at units of the National Wildlife Refuge System designated by the Secretary under paragraph (2)—

(i) charge fees for admission permits;

(ii) sell Golden Eagle passports and Golden Age passports;

(iii) issue at no charge lifetime admission permits as authorized in section 4(a)(5) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 [16 U.S.C. 460*l*–6a(a)(5)];

(B) the amounts collected by the Secretary as a result of the activities described in subparagraph (A) shall be [distributed] *used* as provided in subsection (c) of this section.

(2) The Secretary shall designate a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System for purposes of this chapter if the Secretary determines, with respect to such unit, that—

(A) The level of visitation for recreational purposes is high enough to justify the collection of fees for admission permits for economic reasons.

(B) There is a practical mechanism in existence for implementing and operating a system of collecting fees for admission permits.

(C) Imposition of a fee for admission permits is not likely to result in undue economic hardship for a significant number of visitors to the unit.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—(1) The Secretary may not require an admission permit under subsection (a)(1) of this section for entry by a person into a designated unit if such person is the holder of—

(A) a valid migratory bird hunting and conservation stamp issued under section 718b of this title;

(B) a valid Golden Eagle Passport issued under section 4(a)(1) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460*l*–6a(a)(1)); or

(C) a valid Golden Age Passport issued under section 4(a)(4) of such Act [16 U.S.C. 460*l*–6a(a)(4)]; or

(D) a valid lifetime admission permit as authorized in section 4(a)(5) of such Act [16 U.S.C. 460*l*–6a(a)(5)].

(2) Permits for a single visit to any designated unit shall be made available by the Secretary of the Interior for a reasonable fee, but not to exceed $3 for individuals or $7.50 per vehicle. For purposes of this subsection, the term "single visit" means a more or less continuous stay within a designated unit by a person or group described in subsection (d) of this section. Payment of a single visit fee and issuance of a single visit permit shall authorize exits from and re-entries to a single designated unit for a period of from one to fifteen days. Such period shall be defined for each designated unit by the Secretary based upon a determination of the period of time reasonably and ordinarily necessary for such a single visit.

(3) Special admission permits for uses such as group activities may be issued in accordance with procedures and at fees established by the Secretary.

(4) A person may not be required to purchase an admission permit under subsection (a)(1) of this section in order to travel by private noncommercial vehicle over any road or highway—

(A)(i) established as part of the National Federal Aid System (as defined in section 101 of title 23); and

(ii) commonly used by the public as a means of travel between two places which are outside the designated unit; or

(B) to any land in which such person has a property interest if such land is within any designated unit.

(5) A person may not be required to purchase an admission permit under subsection (a)(1) of this section for entrance or admission to a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System created, expanded, or modified by Public Law 96–487.

(c) DISTRIBUTION OF AMOUNTS COLLECTED.—Amounts collected from the sale of admission permits under this section and from fees collected at any unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System under subsections (b) and (c) of section 4 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460*l*–6a(b), (c)) [shall be distributed as follows:

(A) Thirty per centum shall be available to the Secretary of the Interior until expended. The Secretary shall use such amount—] *shall be used by the Secretary—*

[(i)] *(1)* first, to defray the cost of collection;

[(ii)] *(2)* next, for operation and maintenance of the collecting unit; and

[(iii)] *(3)* next, for operation and maintenance of all units within the National Wildlife Refuge System, except those units created, expanded, or modified by Public Law 96–487.

[(B) Seventy percent shall be deposited into the migratory bird conservation fund established under section 718d of this title.]

(d) PERSONS ACCOMPANYING PERMITTEES.—A person who holds a stamp, passport, or permit described in subsection (b) of this section shall be entitled to general entrance into any designated unit, along with—

(1) any persons accompanying such person in a single, private, noncommercial vehicle; or

(2) where entry to the area is by any means other than single, private, noncommercial vehicle, the person and any accompanying spouse, children, or parents.

(e) RESTRICTIONS.—A permit issued under this section is nontransferable. Such a permit may not authorize any uses for which fees are charged under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460*l*–4 et seq.).

(f) ESTABLISHMENT OF FEES; POSTING OF NOTICES.—(1) All fees established pursuant to this section shall be fair and equitable. In establishing such fees, the Secretary shall consider the following:

(A) The direct and indirect cost to the Government.

(B) The benefits to the permit holder.

(C) The public policy or interest served.

(D) The comparable fees charged by non-Federal public agencies.

(E) The economic and administrative feasibility of fee collection and other pertinent factors.

(2) The Secretary shall require that notice that a fee has been established under this section—

(A) be prominently posted at each designated unit and at appropriate locations in each such unit; and

(B) to the extent practicable, be included in publications distributed at such units.

(g) VOLUNTEERS.—The Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service may accept services of volunteers to sell admission

permits under this section or to sell Golden Eagle and Golden Age Passports or Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamps. The Director may use funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Service to cover the cost of any surety bond that may be required of a volunteer performing the services authorized under this subsection.

Section 6003 of Public Law 101–380 (33 U.S.C. 2753) is repealed as follows:

[SEC. 6003. OUTER BANKS PROTECTION.

[(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Outer Banks Protection Act".

[(b) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

[(1) the Outer Banks of North Carolina is an area of exceptional environmental fragility and beauty;

[(2) the annual economic benefits of commercial and recreational fishing activities to North Carolina, which could be adversely affected by oil or gas development offshore the State's coast, exceeds $1,000,000,000;

[(3) the major industry in coastal North Carolina is tourism, which is subject to potentially significant disruption by offshore oil or gas development;

[(4) the physical oceanographic characteristics of the area offshore North Carolina between Cape Hatteras and the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay are not well understood, being affected by Gulf Stream western boundary perturbations and accompanying warm filaments, warm and cold core rings which separate from the Gulf Stream, wind stress, outflow from the Chesapeake Bay, Gulf Stream meanders, and intrusions of Virginia Coastal Waters around and over the Diamond shoals;

[(5) diverse and abundant fisheries resources occur in the western boundary area of the Gulf Stream offshore North Carolina, but little is understood of the complex ecological relationships between the life histories of those species and their physical, chemical, and biological environment;

[(6) the environmental impact statements prepared for Outer Continental Shelf lease sales numbered 56 (1981) and 78 (1983) contain insufficient and outdated environmental information from which to make decisions on approval of additional oil and gas leasing, exploration, and development activities;

[(7) the draft environmental report, dated November 1, 1989, and the preliminary final environmental report dated June 1, 1990, prepared pursuant to a July 14, 1989 memorandum of understanding between the State of North Carolina, the Department of the Interior, and the Mobil Oil Company, have not allayed concerns about the adequacy of the environmental information available to determine whether to proceed with additional offshore leasing, exploration, or development offshore North Carolina; and

[(8) the National Research Council report entitled "The Adequacy of Environmental Information for Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Decisions: Florida and California", issued in 1989, concluded that—

[(A) information with respect to those States, which have received greater scrutiny than has North Carolina, is inadequate; and

[(B) there are serious generic defects in the Minerals Management Service's methods of environmental analysis, reinforcing concerns about the adequacy of the scientific and technical information which are the basis for a decision to lease additional tracts or approve an exploration plan offshore North Carolina, especially with respect to oceanographic, ecological, and socioeconomic information.

[(c) PROHIBITION OF OIL AND GAS LEASING, EXPLORATION, AND DEVELOPMENT.—

[(1) PROHIBITION.—The Secretary of the Interior shall not—

[(A) conduct a lease sale;

[(B) issue any new leases;

[(C) approve any exploration plan;

[(D) approve any development and production plan;

[(E) approve any application for permit to drill; and

[(F) permit any drilling,

[for oil or gas under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act on any lands of the Outer Continental Shell offshore North Carolina.

[(2) BOUNDARIES.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term "offshore North Carolina" means the area within the lateral seaward boundaries between areas offshore North Carolina and areas offshore—

[(A) Virginia as provided in the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to an agreement between the States of North Carolina and Virginia establishing their lateral seaward boundary" approved October 27, 1972 (86 Stat. 1298); and

[(B) South Carolina as provided in the Act entitled "An Act granting the consent of Congress to the agreement between the States of North Carolina and South Carolina establishing their lateral seaward boundary" approved October 9, 1981 (95 Stat. 988).

[(3) DURATION OF PROHIBITION.—

[(A) IN GENERAL.—The prohibition under paragraph (1) shall remain in effect until the later of—

[(i) October 1, 1991; or

[(ii) 45 days of continuous session of the Congress after submission of a written report to the Congress by the Secretary of the Interior, made after consideration of the findings and recommendations of the Environmental Sciences Review Panel under subsection (e)—

[(I) certifying that the information available, including information acquired pursuant to subsection (d), is sufficient to enable the Secretary to carry out his responsibilities under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act with respect to authorizing the activities described in paragraph (1); and

[(II) including a detailed explanation of any differences between such certification and the findings and recommendations of the Environmental

Sciences Review Panel under subsection (e), and a detailed justification of each such difference.

[(B) CONTINUOUS SESSION OF CONGRESS.—In computing any 45-day period of continuous session of Congress under subparagraph (A)(ii)—

[(i) continuity of session is broken only by an adjournment of the Congress sine die; and

[(ii) the days on which either House of Congress is not in session because of an adjournment of more than 3 days to a day certain are excluded.

[(d) ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION.—The Secretary of the Interior shall undertake ecological and socioeconomic studies, additional physical oceanographic studies, including actual field work and the correlation of existing data, and other additional environmental studies, to obtain sufficient information about all significant conditions, processes, and environments which influence, or may be influenced by, oil and gas leasing, exploration, and development activities offshore North Carolina to enable the Secretary to carry out his responsibilities under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act with respect to authorizing the activities described in subsection (c)(1). During the time that the Environmental Sciences Review Panel established under subsection (e) is in existence, the Secretary of the Interior shall consult with such Panel in carrying out this subsection.

[(e) ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES REVIEW PANEL.—

[(1) ESTABLISHMENT AND MEMBERSHIP.—There shall be established an Environmental Sciences Review Panel, to consist of—

[(A) 1 marine scientist selected by the Secretary of the Interior;

[(B) 1 marine scientist selected by the Governor of North Carolina; and

[(C) 1 person each from the disciplines of physical oceanography, ecology, and social science, to be selected jointly by the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of North Carolina from a list of individuals nominated by the National Academy of Sciences.

[(2) FUNCTIONS.—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Environmental Sciences Review Panel shall—

[(A) prepare and submit to the Secretary of the Interior findings and recommendations—

[(i) assessing the adequacy of available physical oceanographic, ecological, and socioeconomic information in enabling the Secretary to carry out his responsibilities under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act with respect to authorizing the activities described in subsection (c)(1); and

[(ii) if such available information is not adequate for such purposes, indicating what additional information is required to enable the Secretary to carry out such responsibilities; and

[(B) consult with the Secretary of the Interior as provided in subsection (d).

[(3) EXPENSES.—Each member of the Environmental Sciences Review Panel shall be reimbursed for actual travel expenses and shall receive per diem in lieu of subsistence for each day such member is engaged in the business of the Environmental Sciences Review Panel.

[(4) TERMINATION.—The Environmental Sciences Review Panel shall be terminated after the submission of all findings and recommendations required under paragraph (2)(A).

[(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior to carry out this section not to exceed $500,000 for fiscal year 1991, to remain available until expended.]

Section 872(b) of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation Act of 1972 (40 U.S.C. 871–885) is amended as follows:

[(b) DISSOLUTION.—The Corporation shall be dissolved upon completion, as determined by the Board of Directors, of its implementation of the development plan provided in section 874 of this title. Upon dissolution, assets remaining after all the obligations and indebtedness of the Corporation has been fulfilled and paid or satisfied shall be the assets of the United States.] *(b) The Corporation shall be dissolved on April 1, 1996. Upon dissolution, assets, obligations, and indebtedness of the Corporation shall be transferred in accordance with the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996.*

FIVE-YEAR PROJECTION OF OUTLAYS

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill:

[In millions]

Budget authority	$12,092
Outlays:	
Fiscal year 1996	8,197
Fiscal year 1997	2,798
Fiscal year 1998	713
Fiscal year 1999	202
Fiscal year 2000 and future years	66

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the following information was provided to the Committee by the Congressional Budget Office.

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(D) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the financial assistance to State and local governments is as follows:

[In millions]

New budget authority	$908
Fiscal year 1996 outlays resulting therefrom	422

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NUMBER 1

Date: June 22, 1995.

Measure: Department of Interior Appropriations bill, fiscal year 1996.

Motion by: Mr. Yates.

Description of motion: To amend the Regula amendment, as amended by the Obey amendment, to decrease the reduction for the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Results: Rejected 15 to 23.

Members Voting Yea	Members Voting Nay
Mr. Coleman	Mr. Bevill
Mr. Dicks	Mr. Bonilla
Mr. Foglietta	Mr. Bunn
Mr. Forbes	Mr. Callahan
Mr. Hefner	Mr. Dickey
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Istook
Mr. Mollohan	Mr. Knollenberg
Mr. Murtha	Mr. Kolbe
Mr. Obey	Mr. Lewis
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Lightfoot
Mr. Skaggs	Mr. Livingston
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. McDade
Mr. Walsh	Mr. Miller
Mr. Yates	Mr. Myers
	Mr. Nethercutt
	Mr. Regula
	Mr. Riggs
	Mr. Rogers
	Mrs. Vucanovich
	Mr. Wicker
	Mr. Wolf
	Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NUMBER 2

Date: June 27, 1995.

Measure: Department of Interior appropriations bill, fiscal year 1996.

Motion by: Mr. Regula.

Description of motion: To provide guidance on natural resources research in U.S. Geological Survey.

Results: Adopted 26 to 16.

Members Voting Yea	Members Voting Nay
Mr. Bonilla	Mr. Bevill
Mr. Bunn	Mr. Coleman
Mr. Dickey	Mr. Dicks
Mr. Forbes	Mr. Dixon
Mr. Frelinghuysen	Mr. Durbin
Mr. Hobson	Mr. Fazio
Mr. Istook	Mr. Hefner
Mr. Kingston	Mr. Hoyer
Mr. Knollenberg	Mrs. Lowey
Mr. Kolbe	Mr. Murtha
Mr. Lewis	Mr. Obey
Mr. Lightfoot	Mr. Riggs
Mr. Livingston	Mr. Skaggs
Mr. McDade	Mr. Thornton
Mr. Myers	Mr. Wilson
Mr. Nethercutt	Mr. Yates
Mr. Packard	
Mr. Regula	
Mr. Rogers	
Mr. Skeen	
Mr. Taylor	
Mrs. Vucanovich	
Mr. Walsh	
Mr. Wicker	
Mr. Wolf	
Mr. Young	

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NUMBER 3

Date: June 27, 1995.

Measure: Department of Interior appropriations bill, fiscal year 1996.

Motion by: Mr. Regula.

Description of motion: To reduce the amount for the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Results: Adopted 26 to 17.

Members Voting Yea	Members Voting Nay
Mr. Bonilla	Mr. Bevill
Mr. Dickey	Mr. Bunn
Mr. Forbes	Mr. Coleman
Mr. Frelinghuysen	Mr. Dicks
Mr. Hobson	Mr. Dixon
Mr. Istook	Mr. Durbin
Mr. Kingston	Mr. Fazio
Mr. Knollenberg	Mr. Hefner
Mr. Kolbe	Mr. Hoyer
Mr. Lewis	Mrs. Lowey
Mr. Lightfoot	Mr. Murtha
Mr. Livingston	Mr. Obey
Mr. McDade	Mr. Skaggs
Mr. Myers	Mr. Thornton
Mr. Nethercutt	Mr. Visclosky
Mr. Packard	Mr. Wilson
Mr. Regula	Mr. Yates
Mr. Riggs	
Mr. Rogers	
Mr. Skeen	
Mr. Taylor	
Mrs. Vucanovich	
Mr. Walsh	
Mr. Wicker	
Mr. Wolf	
Mr. Young	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1996 — PERMANENT AUTHORITY

[These funds become available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill.]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1995 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1996 (3)	Fiscal year 1996 estimate compared with, fiscal year 1995 (4)
FEDERAL FUNDS			
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Land Management:			
Operation and maintenance of quarters	250,000	250,000	.....
Recreation fee collection	255,000	255,000	.....
Forest ecosystems health and recovery	2,500,000	2,500,000	.....
Expenses, road maintenance deposits	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....
Payments to Oklahoma, in lieu of taxes on Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribal lands	4,000	4,000	.....
Payments to States (proceeds of sales)	654,000	634,000	-20,000
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands	2,922,000	2,763,000	-159,000
Payment to counties, national grasslands	462,000	453,000	-9,000
Payments to Nevada from receipts on land sales	225,000	75,000	-150,000
Payments to Western Oregon counties	76,416,000	73,620,000	-2,796,000
Minerals Management Service:			
Mineral leasing and associated payments	547,509,000	559,911,000	+12,402,000
Payments to States, National Forest Fund	1,764,000	1,765,000	+1,000
Leases of lands acquired for flood control, navigation, and allied purposes	836,000	844,000	+8,000

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement:			
Abandoned mine reclamation fund	.....	70,000	+70,000
Geological Survey: Operation and maintenance of quarters	22,000	21,000	-1,000
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:			
Natural resource damage assessment and restoration fund	64,625,000	39,400,000	-25,225,000
Wildlife conservation and appreciation fund	131,000	.....	-131,000
Migratory bird conservation account	40,928,000	40,928,000	.....
North American wetlands conservation fund	13,000	50,000	+37,000
Cooperative endangered species conservation fund	25,458,000	25,035,000	-423,000
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	7,254,000	7,450,000	+196,000
Operation and maintenance of quarters	1,917,000	1,971,000	+54,000
Federal aid in wildlife restoration	223,652,000	198,000,000	-25,652,000
Proceeds from sales, water resources development projects	100,000	100,000	.....
Interest on investments, North American wetlands conservation fund	10,200,000	9,900,000	-300,000
Life Sciences Research Service:			
Operation and maintenance of quarters	82,000	82,000	.....
National Park Service:			
Land acquisition (contract authority)	30,000,000	30,000,000	.....
Operation and maintenance of quarters	10,810,000	11,134,000	+324,000
Fee collection support, national park system	11,348,000	12,300,000	+952,000
Educational expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park	730,000	730,000	.....
Payment for tax losses on land acquired for Grand Teton National Park	35,000	35,000	.....
Operation, management, maintenance, and demolition of federally acquired properties, Independence National Historical Park	5,000	5,000	.....
Bureau of Indian Affairs:			
White Earth Settlement Fund	7,500,000	7,500,000	.....
Payment to tribal economic recovery fund	26,400,000	.....	-26,400,000
Tribal economic recovery plan	10,699,000	.....	-10,699,000
Operation and maintenance of quarters	6,000,000	6,000,000	.....
Claims and treaty obligations	41,000	41,000	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1996 – PERMANENT AUTHORITY—Continued

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1995 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1996 (3)	Fiscal year 1996 estimate compared with, fiscal year 1995 (4)
Operation and maintenance, Indian irrigation systems	23,076,000	24,215,000	+1,139,000
Power systems, Indian irrigation projects	42,545,000	43,117,000	+572,000
Alaska resupply program	4,103,000	4,103,000	.....
Indian loan guaranty and insurance liquidating account	11,000,000	11,000,000	.....
Territorial and International Affairs:			
Compact of Free Association	360,082,000	149,124,000	-210,958,000
Payments to the U.S. Territories, fiscal assistance	92,581,000	95,400,000	+2,819,000
Total, Department of the Interior	1,647,134,000	1,362,785,000	-284,349,000
Department of Agriculture			
Forest Service:			
National forest system (Exxon Valdez oil spill)	12,718,000	17,500,000	+4,782,000
Operations and maintenance of quarters	6,788,000	7,174,000	+386,000
Expenses, brush disposal	49,015,000	37,167,000	-11,848,000
Licensee programs (Smokey Bear-Woodsy Owl)	127,000	131,000	+4,000
Restoration of forest lands and improvements	128,000	132,000	+4,000
Timber purchaser roads constructed by Forest Service	5,945,000	5,945,000	.....
Timber salvage sales 1/	130,586,000	139,302,000	+8,716,000
Recreation fee collection costs	3,341,000	3,438,000	+97,000
Payment to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis counties)	1,268,000	1,268,000	.....
Payments to counties, National Grasslands	4,438,000	4,438,000	.....

Payments to States, National Forest Fund (25 percent fund)	243,712,000	238,816,000	-4,896,000
Total, Forest Service	458,066,000	455,311,000	-2,755,000
Department of Health and Human Services			
Indian Health Services: Indian health facilities	4,500,000	4,500,000	.....
Total, Federal Funds	2,109,700,000	1,822,596,000	-287,104,000
TRUST FUNDS			
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Land Management: Miscellaneous trust funds	1,601,000	1,601,000	.....
Contributed funds, Geological Survey	10,000	10,000	.....
Contributed funds, Bureau of Mines	1,250,000	1,250,000	.....
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:			
Sport fish restoration	234,983,000	226,519,000	-8,464,000
Contributed funds	1,647,000	1,672,000	+25,000
African Elephant Conservation Fund	1,217,000	1,219,000	+2,000
Life Sciences Research Service: Donations and contributed funds	50,000	50,000	.....
National Park Service:			
Donations	8,250,000	8,700,000	+450,000
Preservation, birthplace of Abraham Lincoln	8,000	8,000	.....
Bureau of Indian Affairs:			
Cooperative fund (Papago)	746,000	673,000	-73,000
Indian tribal funds	325,823,000	303,217,000	-22,606,000
Funds contributed for the advancement of the Indian race	15,000	15,000	.....
Northern Cheyenne	17,837,000	27,589,000	+9,752,000
Navajo rehabilitation	2,278,000	288,000	-1,990,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1996 — PERMANENT AUTHORITY—Continued

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1995 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1996 (3)	Fiscal year 1996 estimate compared with, fiscal year 1995 (4)
Bequest of George C. Edgeter	6,000	6,000	.....
Office of the Secretary: Take pride in America, gifts and bequests	170,000	100,000	-70,000
Total, Department of the Interior	595,891,000	572,917,000	-22,974,000
Department of Agriculture - Forest Service			
Forest Service:			
Reforestation trust fund	30,000,000	30,000,000	.....
Cooperative work trust fund	316,855,000	280,141,000	-36,714,000
Total, Forest Service	346,855,000	310,141,000	-36,714,000
Other Independent Agencies			
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation: Donations	5,000	5,000	.....
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities:			
Gifts and donations (Arts)	700,000	700,000	.....
Gifts and donations (Humanities)	100,000	100,000	.....
Institute of Museum Services: Gifts and donations	15,000	18,000	+3,000

Smithsonian Institution: Canal Zone biological area fund	150,000	.....	-150,000
Total, other independent agencies	970,000	823,000	-147,000
Total, Trust Funds	943,716,000	883,881,000	-59,835,000

1/ Apportionment has been issued to cover estimated FY95 program level of $176,653,000.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget estimates, 1996 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996 (6)
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Bureau of Land Management					
Management of lands and resources	597,236,000	616,547,000	570,017,000	-27,219,000	-46,530,000
Fire protection	114,748,000	114,763,000	.....	-114,748,000	-114,763,000
Emergency Department of the Interior firefighting fund	121,176,000	131,482,000	.....	-121,176,000	-131,482,000
Wildland fire management	.....	.....	235,924,000	+235,924,000	+235,924,000
Central hazmat account	13,409,000	14,024,000	10,000,000	-3,409,000	-4,024,000
Construction and access	12,068,000	3,019,000	2,515,000	-9,553,000	-504,000
Payments in lieu of taxes	101,409,000	113,911,000	111,409,000	+10,000,000	-2,502,000
Land acquisition	14,757,000	24,473,000	8,500,000	-6,257,000	-15,973,000
Oregon and California grant lands	97,364,000	112,752,000	91,387,000	-5,977,000	-21,365,000
Range improvements (indefinite)	10,350,000	9,113,000	9,113,000	-1,237,000	.....
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures (indefinite)	8,883,000	8,993,000	8,993,000	+110,000	.....
Miscellaneous trust funds (indefinite)	7,605,000	7,605,000	7,605,000	.....	.....
Total, Bureau of Land Management	1,099,005,000	1,156,682,000	1,055,463,000	-43,542,000	-101,219,000
United States Fish and Wildlife Service					
Resource management	511,334,000	535,018,000	498,035,000	-13,299,000	-36,983,000
Construction	53,768,000	34,095,000	26,355,000	-27,413,000	-7,740,000
Natural resource damage assessment and restoration fund	6,687,000	6,700,000	6,019,000	-668,000	-681,000
Land acquisition	67,141,000	62,912,000	14,100,000	-53,041,000	-48,812,000
Cooperative endangered species conservation fund	8,983,000	38,000,000	8,085,000	-898,000	-29,915,000

National wildlife refuge fund	11,977,000	11,371,000	10,779,000	-1,198,000	-592,000
Rewards and operations	1,167,000	1,169,000	600,000	-567,000	-569,000
North American wetlands conservation fund	8,983,000	12,000,000	4,500,000	-4,483,000	-7,500,000
Lahonton Valley and Pyramid Lake fish and wildlife fund	.....	152,000	152,000	+152,000	.....
Rhinoceros and tiger conservation fund	.....	400,000	200,000	+200,000	-200,000
Wildlife conservation and appreciation fund	998,000	1,000,000	998,000	.....	-2,000
Total, United States Fish and Wildlife Service	671,038,000	702,817,000	569,823,000	-101,215,000	-132,994,000
National Biological Service					
Research, inventories, and surveys	162,041,000	172,696,000	.....	-162,041,000	-172,696,000
National Park Service					
Operation of the national park system	1,077,900,000	1,157,738,000	1,088,249,000	+10,349,000	-69,489,000
National recreation and preservation	42,941,000	39,305,000	35,725,000	-7,216,000	-3,580,000
Historic preservation fund	41,421,000	43,000,000	37,934,000	-3,487,000	-5,066,000
Construction	167,688,000	179,883,000	114,868,000	-52,820,000	-65,015,000
Urban park and recreation fund	6,000	2,300,000	.....	-6,000	-2,300,000
Land and water conservation fund (rescission of contract authority)	-30,000,000	-30,000,000	-30,000,000	.....	.....
Land acquisition and state assistance	87,373,000	82,696,000	14,300,000	-73,073,000	-68,396,000
Crime Trust Fund	.....	15,200,000	.....	.....	-15,200,000
Total, National Park Service (net)	1,387,329,000	1,490,122,000	1,261,076,000	-126,253,000	-229,046,000
United States Geological Survey					
Surveys, investigations, and research	571,462,000	586,369,000	686,944,000	+115,482,000	+100,575,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget estimates, 1996 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996 (6)
Minerals Management Service					
Royalty and offshore minerals management	188,181,000	193,348,000	186,556,000	-1,625,000	-6,792,000
Oil spill research	6,440,000	7,892,000	6,440,000	.....	-1,452,000
Total, Minerals Management Service	194,621,000	201,240,000	192,996,000	-1,625,000	-8,244,000
Bureau of Mines					
Mines and minerals	152,427,000	132,507,000	87,000,000	-65,427,000	-45,507,000
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement					
Regulation and technology	109,795,000	107,152,000	92,751,000	-17,044,000	-14,401,000
Receipts from performance bond forfeitures (indefinite)	1,189,000	501,000	500,000	-689,000	-1,000
Subtotal	110,984,000	107,653,000	93,251,000	-17,733,000	-14,402,000
Abandoned mine reclamation fund (definite, trust fund)	182,423,000	185,120,000	176,327,000	-6,096,000	-8,793,000
Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	293,407,000	292,773,000	269,578,000	-23,829,000	-23,195,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs					
Operation of Indian programs	1,519,012,000	1,609,842,000	1,508,777,000	-10,235,000	-101,065,000
Construction	120,450,000	125,424,000	98,033,000	-22,417,000	-27,391,000

Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians	77,096,000	151,025,000	67,145,000	-9,951,000	-83,880,000
Navajo rehabilitation trust fund	1,996,000	.....	.....	-1,996,000	.....
Technical assistance of Indian enterprises	1,966,000	1,966,000	.....	-1,966,000	-1,966,000
Indian direct loan program account	779,000	.....	.....	-779,000	.....
(Limitation on direct loans)	(10,890,000)	.....	.....	(-10,890,000)	.....
Indian guaranteed loan program account	9,671,000	9,684,000	.....	-9,671,000	-9,684,000
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(46,900,000)	(70,100,000)	.....	(-46,900,000)	(-70,100,000)
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,730,970,000	1,897,941,000	1,673,955,000	-57,015,000	-223,986,000
Territorial and International Affairs					
Assistance to territories	50,481,000	41,512,000	41,512,000	-8,969,000	.....
Northern Mariana Islands Covenant	27,720,000	27,720,000	27,720,000	.....	.....
Subtotal	78,201,000	69,232,000	69,232,000	-8,969,000	.....
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	19,800,000	.....	.....	-19,800,000	.....
Compact of Free Association	13,574,000	10,038,000	10,038,000	-3,536,000	.....
Mandatory payments	10,000,000	14,900,000	14,900,000	+4,900,000	.....
Subtotal	23,574,000	24,938,000	24,938,000	+1,364,000	.....
Total, Territorial and International Affairs	121,575,000	94,170,000	94,170,000	-27,405,000	.....
Departmental Offices					
Office of the Secretary	62,479,000	64,772,000	55,982,000	-6,497,000	-8,790,000
Office of the Solicitor	34,608,000	35,361,000	34,608,000	.....	-753,000
Office of Inspector General	23,939,000	25,485,000	23,939,000	.....	-1,546,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget estimates, 1996 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996 (6)
Construction Management	1,996,000	2,000,000	.....	-1,996,000	-2,000,000
National Indian Gaming Commission	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	.....
Total, Departmental Offices	124,022,000	128,618,000	115,529,000	-8,493,000	-13,089,000
Total, title I, Department of the Interior:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	6,507,897,000	6,855,935,000	6,006,534,000	-501,363,000	-849,401 000
Appropriations	(6,537,897,000)	(6,870,735,000)	(6,036,534,000)	(-501,363,000)	(-834,201,000)
Rescission	(-30,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	.....	.....
Crime trust fund	.....	(15,200,000)	.....	.....	(-15,200,000)
(Limitation on direct loans)	(10,890,000)	.....	.....	(-10,890,000)	.....
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(46,900,000)	(70,100,000)	.....	(-46,900,000)	(-70,100,000)
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Forest Service					
Forest research	193,748,000	203,796,000	182,000,000	-11,748,000	-21,796,000
State and private forestry	154,268,000	187,459,000	129,551,000	-24,717,000	-57,908,000
Emergency pest suppression fund	17,000,000	.....	.....	-17,000,000	.....
International forestry	4,987,000	10,000,000	.....	-4,987,000	-10,000,000
National forest system	1,328,893,000	1,348,755,000	1,276,688,000	-52,205,000	-72,067,000
Forest Service fire protection	159,285,000	164,285,000	.....	-159,285,000	-164,285,000
Emergency Forest Service firefighting fund	226,200,000	239,000,000	.....	-226,200,000	-239,000,000
Emergency appropriations	450,000,000	.....	.....	-450,000,000	.....

Fire protection and emergency suppression	.....	.....	385,485,000	+385,485,000	+385,485,000
Construction	199,215,000	192,338,000	120,000,000	-79,215,000	-72,338,000
Timber receipts transfer to general fund (indefinite)	(-44,769,000)	(-44,548,000)	(-44,548,000)	(+221,000)	.....
Timber purchaser credits	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	.....	.....
Land acquisition	63,882,000	65,311,000	14,600,000	-49,282,000	-50,711,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests, special acts	1,250,000	1,317,000	1,069,000	-181,000	-248,000
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges (indefinite)	210,000	210,000	210,000	.....	.....
Range betterment fund (indefinite)	4,575,000	3,976,000	3,976,000	-599,000	.....
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research	89,000	92,000	92,000	+3,000	.....
Total, Forest Service	2,803,602,000	2,416,539,000	2,113,671,000	-689,931,000	-302,868,000
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY					
Clean coal technology	-337,879,000	-155,019,000	.....	+337,879,000	+155,019,000
Fossil energy research and development	423,701,000	436,508,000	384,504,000	-39,197,000	-52,004,000
(By transfer)	(17,000,000)	.....	.....	(-17,000,000)	.....
Alternative fuels production (indefinite)	-3,900,000	-2,400,000	-2,400,000	+1,500,000	.....
Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves	187,048,000	101,028,000	151,028,000	-36,020,000	+50,000,000
Energy conservation	755,751,000	923,561,000	552,871,000	-202,880,000	-370,690,000
Biomass Energy Development (transfer)	.....	-16,000,000	-16,000,000	-16,000,000	.....
Economic regulation	12,413,000	10,500,000	6,297,000	-6,116,000	-4,203,000
Emergency preparedness	8,233,000	8,219,000	.....	-8,233,000	-8,219,000
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	135,954,000	25,689,000	.....	-135,954,000	-25,689,000
(By transfer)	(90,764,000)	(187,000,000)	(187,000,000)	(+96,236,000)	.....
Energy Information Administration	84,566,000	84,689,000	79,766,000	-4,800,000	-4,923,000
Total, Department of Energy	1,265,887,000	1,416,775,000	1,156,066,000	-109,821,000	-260,709,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget estimates, 1996 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996 (6)
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
Indian Health Service					
Indian health services	1,709,780,000	1,816,350,000	1,725,792,000	+16,012,000	-90,558,000
Indian health facilities	253,282,000	242,672,000	236,975,000	-16,307,000	-5,697,000
Total, Indian Health Service	1,963,062,000	2,059,022,000	1,962,767,000	-295,000	-96,255,000
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION					
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education					
Indian education	81,341,000	84,785,000	1,000,000	-80,341,000	-83,785,000
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES					
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation					
Salaries and expenses	24,888,000	26,345,000	21,345,000	-3,543,000	-5,000,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development					
Payment to the Institute	11,213,000	19,846,000	5,500,000	-5,713,000	-14,346,000
Smithsonian Institution					
Salaries and expenses	313,853,000	329,800,000	309,471,000	-4,382,000	-20,329,000

Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park	3,042,000	4,950,000	3,000,000	-42,000	-1,950,000
Repair and restoration of buildings	23,954,000	34,000,000	24,954,000	+1,000,000	-9,046,000
Construction	21,857,000	38,700,000	12,950,000	-8,907,000	-25,750,000
Total, Smithsonian Institution	362,706,000	407,450,000	350,375,000	-12,331,000	-57,075,000
National Gallery of Art					
Salaries and expenses	52,902,000	54,566,000	51,315,000	-1,587,000	-3,251,000
Repair, restoration and renovation of buildings	4,016,000	9,885,000	5,500,000	+1,484,000	-4,385,000
Total, National Gallery of Art	56,918,000	64,451,000	56,815,000	-103,000	-7,636,000
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts					
Operations and maintenance	10,323,000	10,373,000	9,800,000	-523,000	-573,000
Construction	8,983,000	9,000,000	8,983,000	.....	-17,000
Total, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	19,306,000	19,373,000	18,783,000	-523,000	-590,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars					
Salaries and expenses	8,878,000	10,070,000	6,152,000	-2,726,000	-3,918,000
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities					
National Endowment for the Arts					
Grants and administration	133,846,000	143,675,000	82,259,000	-51,587,000	-61,416,000
Matching grants	28,512,000	28,725,000	17,235,000	-11,277,000	-11,490,000
Total, National Endowment for the Arts	162,358,000	172,400,000	99,494,000	-62,864,000	-72,906,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget estimates, 1996 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996 (6)
National Endowment for the Humanities					
Grants and administration	146,131,000	156,087,000	82,469,000	-63,662,000	-73,618,000
Matching grants	25,913,000	25,913,000	17,025,000	-8,888,000	-8,888,000
Total, National Endowment for the Humanities	172,044,000	182,000,000	99,494,000	-72,550,000	-82,506,000
Institute of Museum Services					
Grants and administration	28,715,000	29,800,000	21,000,000	-7,715,000	-8,800,000
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	363,117,000	384,200,000	219,988,000	-143,129,000	-164,212,000
Commission of Fine Arts					
Salaries and expenses	834,000	879,000	834,000	.....	-45,000
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs					
Grants	7,500,000	6,941,000	6,000,000	-1,500,000	-941,000
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation					
Salaries and expenses	2,947,000	3,063,000	1,000,000	-1,947,000	-2,063,000
National Capital Planning Commission					
Salaries and expenses	5,655,000	6,000,000	5,090,000	-565,000	-910,000

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission					
Salaries and expenses	48,000	147,000	48,000	.....	-99,000
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation					
Salaries and expenses	2,738,000	3,043,000	2,000,000	-738,000	-1,043,000
Public development	4,084,000	2,445,000	.....	-4,084,000	-2,445,000
Land acquisition and development fund	.....	1,388,000	.....	.....	-1,388,000
Total, Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation	6,822,000	6,876,000	2,000,000	-4,822,000	-4,876,000
United States Holocaust Memorial Council					
Holocaust Memorial Council	26,609,000	28,707,000	28,707,000	+2,098,000	.....
Total, title II, Related Agencies	7,011,333,000	6,961,469,000	5,956,141,000	-1,055,192,000	-1,005,328,000
(Timber receipts transfer to general fund, indefinite)	(-44,769,000)	(-44,548,000)	(-44,548,000)	(+221,000)	.....
(Timber purchaser credits)	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	.....	.....
Grand total:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	13,519,230,000	13,817,404,000	11,962,675,000	-1,556,555,000	-1,854,729,000
Appropriations	(13,549,230,000)	(13,832,204,000)	(11,992,675,000)	(-1,556,555,000)	(-1,839,529,000)
Rescission	(-30,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	.....	.....
Crime trust fund	.....	(15,200,000)	.....	.....	(-15,200,000)
(Timber receipts transfer to general fund, indefinite)	(-44,769,000)	(-44,548,000)	(-44,548,000)	(+221,000)	.....
(Timber purchaser credits)	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	.....	.....
(By transfer)	(107,764,000)	(187,000,000)	(187,000,000)	(+79,236,000)	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget estimates, 1996 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996 (6)
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Bureau of Land Management	1,099,005,000	1,156,682,000	1,055,463,000	-43,542,000	-101,219,000
United States Fish and Wildlife Service	671,038,000	702,817,000	569,823,000	-101,215,000	-132,994,000
National Biological Service	162,041,000	172,696,000	.....	-162,041,000	-172,696,000
National Park Service	1,387,329,000	1,490,122,000	1,261,076,000	-126,253,000	-229,046,000
United States Geological Survey	571,462,000	586,369,000	686,944,000	+115,482,000	+100,575,000
Minerals Management Service	194,621,000	201,240,000	192,996,000	-1,625,000	-8,244 000
Bureau of Mines	152,427,000	132,507,000	87,000,000	-65,427,000	-45,507,000
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	293,407,000	292,773,000	269,578,000	-23,829,000	-23,195,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,730,970,000	1,897,941,000	1,673,955,000	-57,015,000	-223,986,000
Territorial and International Affairs	121,575,000	94,170,000	94,170,000	-27,405,000	.....
Departmental Offices	124,022,000	128,618,000	115,529,000	-8,493,000	-13,089 000
Total, Title I - Department of the Interior	6,507,897,000	6,855,935,000	6,006,534,000	-501,363,000	-849,401,000
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES					
Forest Service	2,803,602,000	2,416,539,000	2,113,671,000	-689,931,000	-302,868,000
Department of Energy	1,265,887,000	1,416,775,000	1,156,066,000	-109,821,000	-260,709,000
Indian Health Service	1,963,062,000	2,059,022,000	1,962,767,000	-295,000	-96,255,000
Indian Education	81,341,000	84,785,000	1,000,000	-80,341,000	-83,785,000
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	24,888,000	26,345,000	21,345,000	-3,543,000	-5,000,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	11,213,000	19,846,000	5,500,000	-5,713,000	-14,346,000
Smithsonian Institution	362,706,000	407,450,000	350,375,000	-12,331,000	-57,075,000

National Gallery of Art	56,918,000	64,451,000	56,815,000	-103,000	-7,636,000
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	19,306,000	19,373,000	18,783,000	-523,000	-590,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	8,878,000	10,070,000	6,152,000	-2,726,000	-3,918,000
National Endowment for the Arts	162,358,000	172,400,000	99,494,000	-62,864,000	-72,906,000
National Endowment for the Humanities	172,044,000	182,000,000	99,494,000	-72,550,000	-82,506,000
Institute of Museum Services	28,715,000	29,800,000	21,000,000	-7,715,000	-8,800,000
Commission of Fine Arts	834,000	879,000	834,000	.....	-45,000
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs	7,500,000	6,941,000	6,000,000	-1,500,000	-941,000
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	2,947,000	3,063,000	1,000,000	-1,947,000	-2,063,000
National Capital Planning Commission	5,655,000	6,000,000	5,090,000	-565,000	-910,000
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission	48,000	147,000	48,000	.....	-99,000
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation	6,822,000	6,876,000	2,000,000	-4,822,000	-4,876,000
Holocaust Memorial Council	26,609,000	28,707,000	28,707,000	+2,098,000	.....
Total, Title II - Related Agencies	7,011,333,000	6,961,469,000	5,956,141,000	-1,055,192,000	-1,005,328,000
Grand total	13,519,230,000	13,817,404,000	11,962,675,000	-1,556,555,000	-1,854,729,000

DISSENTING VIEWS OF THE HONORABLE DAVID OBEY

The decision by this committee to eliminate the use of volunteer resources for collecting information about wildlife populations is a gratuitous assault on the nation's ability to understand, protect and preserve its wildlife. This decision is certainly not based on a desire to save money. It can not be explained by the objections which various groups have voiced with respect to current wildlife policies at the Interior Department since the bill also kills the Department's National Biological Service program, radically cuts the funding for the functions of the Service and transfers those functions out of the Department to the U.S. Geological Survey.

The only possible purpose for denying volunteer resources to the surviving data collection efforts is to stop the flow of scientific information on the status of American wildlife. While this information permits a more intelligent application of the Endangered Species Act and other federal wild life policies which benefits all parties it would appear that the sponsors of this language see it as a backdoor means of gutting the Endangered Species Act.

Clearly, the denial of volunteer resources to these data collection programs would be devastating to our continuing knowledge on the well-being of American wildlife. Annually more than 8,000 trained volunteers participate in numerous wildlife data collection programs. The man hours required to make the needed observations are so great that they would not likely be funded even in a far more favorable budget environment.

One example of the use of volunteers in wildlife data collection is the annual Breeding Bird Survey. This survey has been conducted based on volunteer help for more than 30 years. It is the principal source of information on the well-being of numerous species of birds. The data are important not only for determining whether a bird should be included on the endangered species list but also in identifying and correcting problems that can avoid the listing of a bird as an endangered species. Data from this survey can also provide the basis for removing birds from the endangered species list as recently happened with the American Bald Eagle which has been moved from the "endangered" to "threatened" species list.

It is ironic that a party which has preached "volunteerism" as an offset to deep cuts in domestic programs would turn around and attempt to legislatively destroy volunteer programs which are more than 30 years old. Perhaps my Republican colleagues should adopt a new slogan, "A thousand points of darkness."

DAVID OBEY.

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