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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1994

JUNE 24, 1993.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

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

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 2520]

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, 1994. The bill provides regular annual ap-
propriations 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	\$13,736	\$96	\$13,691	\$58
Outlays	13,731	96	13,717	58

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 Agencies Appropriations bill for 1994. The hearings are contained in 13 published volumes totaling over 13,000 pages.

During the course of the hearings testimony was taken on 34 days from over 950 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 1994 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 1994	Committee bill, fiscal year 1994	Committee bill com- pared with budget estimates
Title I, Department of the Interior: New Budget (obligational) authority	\$6,746,109,000	\$6,588,217,000	-\$157,892,000
Title II, related agencies: New Budget (obligational) authority	6,871,579,000	6,776,222,000	- 95,357,000
Grand total, New Budget (obligational) authority	13,617,688,000	13,364,439,000	- 253,249,000

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 1993, these activities are estimated to total \$2,805,500,000. The estimate for fiscal year 1994 is \$2,817,946,000.

The following table reflects the total budget (obligational) authority contained both in this bill and in permanent appropriations for fiscal years 1993 and 1994.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEARS 1993-94

Item	Fiscal year 1993	Fiscal year 1994	Change
Interior and related agencies appropriations bill	\$12,147,539,000	\$13,364,439,000	+\$1,216,900,000
Permanent appropriations, Federal funds	1,766,689,000	1,800,625,000	+33,936,000
Permanent appropriations, trust funds	1,038,811,000	1,017,321,000	- 21,490,000
Total budget authority	14,953,039,000	16,182,385,000	+1,229,346,000

REVENUE GENERATED BY AGENCIES IN BILL

The following tabulation indicates total new obligational authority to date for fiscal years 1992 and 1993, and the amount recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1994. It compares receipts generated by activities in this bill on an actual basis for fiscal year 1992 and on an estimated basis for fiscal years 1993 and 1994.

Item	Fiscal year—		
	1992	1993	1994
New obligational authority	\$12,524,207,000	\$12,147,539,000	\$13,364,439,000
Receipts:			
Department of the Interior	5,032,873,000	4,932,479,000	6,383,324,000
Forest Service	1,298,084,000	1,552,760,000	1,797,531,000
Naval petroleum reserves	472,000,000	415,500,000	504,000,000
Total receipts	6,802,957,000	6,900,739,000	8,684,855,000

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 1994, is defined by the Committee as follows:

As provided for by section 256(1)(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 1994.

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 1993	Estimated fiscal year 1994	Recommended	Changes from estimate
Assistance to States:				
Matching grants	\$19,748	\$24,750	\$24,750	.....
Administrative expenses	3,456	3,303	3,303	.....
Subtotal, assistance to State	23,204	28,053	28,053	.....
Federal programs:				
Bureau of Land Management	27,796	16,377	14,877	- 1,500
Fish and Wildlife Service	75,554	55,404	61,610	+6,206
National Park Service	90,455	49,547	61,407	+11,860
Forest Service	62,412	63,955	56,700	- 7,255
Subtotal, Federal programs	256,217	185,283	194,594	+9,311
Total L&WCF	279,421	213,336	222,647	+9,311

With the decrease in funds available for land acquisition, more emphasis has been placed on land exchanges to continue adding valuable lands to help create new or fill out existing refuges, recreation areas and park areas. Although land exchanges can be useful, they also create some problems. Staff time necessary to complete exchanges is in most cases much more extensive than with fee acquisition because it frequently takes years to complete an exchange. The Committee is concerned that the Congress does not

have enough information to know what agency plans are in this regard. Accordingly, the Committee directs that each land acquisition agency continue to provide in annual budget justifications, a detailed statement of expenditures proposed for exchanges and a listing of the exchanges under consideration. The Committee expects the approval process now in place to continue in fiscal year 1994.

INDIAN PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends appropriations of new budget authority aggregating \$3,856,052,000 for Indian programs in fiscal year 1994. This is an increase of \$45,741,000 above the budget request for fiscal year 1994, and an increase of \$331,331,000 above the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1993. Major increases over the budget, recommended by the Committee, include the following:

Education	+\$6,733,000
Resources Management	+3,175,000
Distribution to tribes	+5,000,000
Public safety	+9,000,000
Irrigation systems	+5,116,000
Hospital and clinic services	+20,139,000
Contract health care	+5,000,000
Urban health projects	+800,000
Hospital/clinic construction and rehabilitation	+18,134,000

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 1992, actual	Fiscal year 1993, estimate	Fiscal year 1994, budget estimate
Department of Agriculture	\$117,000	\$119,000	\$112,000
Department of the Army	1,000	0	1,000
Department of Commerce	5,000	5,000	5,000
Department of Justice	3,000	3,000	3,000
Department of Education	558,000	551,000	590,000
Department of HHS	1,863,000	2,026,000	2,094,000
Department of HUD	277,000	308,000	316,000
Department of Veterans Affairs	0	5,000	0
Department of the Interior	1,712,000	1,763,000	2,037,000
Department of Labor	92,000	80,000	86,000
Department of Transportation	169,000	209,000	214,000
Environmental Protection Agency	29,000	32,000	26,000
Total	4,826,000	5,101,000	5,484,000

NATIONAL BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Administration has submitted a budget amendment which would establish a National Biological Survey within the Department of the Interior. The Committee has recommended funding the National Biological Survey and the details of the Committee's recommendations are addressed under that agency which follows the United States Fish and Wildlife Service in this report. The Survey is to be funded primarily through transfers from other Departmental agencies. An analysis of the budget amendment and the

comparable fiscal year 1993 funding by agency follows in thousands of dollars:

	Fiscal year 1994			Comparable fiscal year 1993 enacted
	Original request	Proposed for transfer to NBS	Amended request	
Bureau of Land Management:				
Management of Lands and Resources	\$606,307	\$5,463	\$600,844	\$534,761
Oregon and California Grant Lands	69,992	2,355	67,637	69,200
Fire Protection	117,538	395	117,143	117,896
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:				
Resource Management	627,686	130,374	496,312	423,819
Construction	79,865	1,427	78,438	81,387
National Park Service: Operation of the National Park System				
	1,160,054	31,387	1,128,667	951,601
U.S. Geological Survey: Surveys, Investigations and Research				
	597,994	630	597,364	576,148
Minerals Management Service: Leasing and Royalty Management				
	201,586	4,900	196,686	190,439
Bureau of Mines: Mines and Minerals				
	154,806	400	154,406	174,577
Office of Surface Mining: Regulation and Technology				
	111,599	400	111,199	112,506
Bureau of Reclamation:				
Construction program	432,528	680	431,848	470,568
Operation and maintenance	283,932	1,034	282,898	274,760
Total proposed transfers		179,445		

INFLATIONARY IMPACT STATEMENT

Clause 2(1)(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 \$8.7 billion for fiscal year 1994. 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 71 million visits totaling 540 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 50,000 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 \$32.3 million in fiscal year 1994, compared to an estimated \$20.1 million in fiscal year 1993 and actual receipts of \$19.2 million in fiscal year 1992. 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 are estimated to be \$65.5 million in fiscal year 1994 compared to estimated receipts of \$143.0 million in fiscal year 1993 and actual receipts of \$204.7 million in fiscal year 1992, because 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 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, 1993	\$540,246,000
Budget estimate, 1994	600,844,000
Recommended, 1994	595,040,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+54,794,000
Budget estimate, 1994	-5,804,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1994 compared with the budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1993 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Energy and Minerals Development				
Oil and gas.....	51,702	53,158	52,658	-500
Coal management.....	8,453	8,431	8,431	---
Other mineral resources.....	9,581	9,537	9,537	---
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals Development.....	69,736	71,126	70,626	-500
Lands and Realty Management				
Lands, realty, rights-of-way.....	25,404	29,559	27,659	-1,900
Alaska lands.....	14,826	14,772	14,772	---
Subtotal, Lands and Realty Management.....	40,230	44,331	42,431	-1,900
Renewable Resources Management				
Forest management.....	6,737	7,007	7,007	---
Wild horse and burro management.....	16,020	16,703	16,703	---
Rangeland management.....	42,530	46,749	46,349	-400
Soil, water and air management.....	19,592	18,726	18,726	---
Wildlife habitat management.....	36,565	48,981	47,131	-1,850
Recreation operations (fees).....	1,438	1,462	1,462	---
Recreation Management				
Cultural resources management.....	10,704	11,651	11,651	---
Wilderness management.....	11,042	12,998	12,998	---
Recreation resources management.....	24,976	24,554	24,554	---
Subtotal, Recreation Management.....	46,722	49,203	49,203	---
Subtotal, Renewable Resources Management.....	169,604	188,831	186,581	-2,250
Resource management planning.....	9,870	9,834	9,834	---
Information and Resource Data Management				
Information systems.....	17,057	15,597	15,597	---
Resource data acquisition.....	5,467	5,451	5,451	---
ALMRS.....	33,217	69,418	69,418	---
Subtotal, Information & Resource Data Management	55,741	90,466	90,466	---
Resource Protection and Maintenance				
Alaska cadastral surveys.....	16,241	16,213	16,213	---
Other States cadastral surveys.....	11,989	12,283	12,283	---
Resource protection and law enforcement.....	15,161	10,136	10,136	---
Facilities maintenance.....	29,602	33,309	32,309	-1,000
Hazardous materials management.....	22,521	19,954	19,954	---
Subtotal, Resource Protection and Maintenance...	95,514	91,895	90,895	-1,000
General administration.....	102,051	104,361	104,207	-154
Use of prior year funds.....	-2,500	---	---	---
Total, Management of Lands and Resources.....	540,246	600,844	595,040	-5,804

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$595,040,000 for management of lands and resources, a decrease of \$5,804,000 below the budget estimate of \$600,844,000.

Energy and minerals management.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$500,000 for oil and gas which will still permit an increase in inspection and enforcement activities.

The Bureau is encouraged to give careful consideration to adjusting royalties payable by certain lessees in the Geysers Geothermal Field in California as an incentive to a project to inject treated effluent from Lake County, California's sewage treatment plant into the Geysers' heat source to sustain geothermal production and increase ultimate production and attendant royalties.

Bill language is included which derives \$15,300,000 for mining law administration and \$5,000,000 for the administration of the mining claim fee program from mining claim fees.

The Committee also recommends in the Department of the Interior General Provisions a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal land to claimants at current nominal rates until the authorizing committee can revise the law. Although the transfer of valuable public domain lands out of Federal ownership is not always involved in mining operations no such transfer should take place at the very low current rates per acre. The Committee notes that patent applicants that have satisfied all requirements to obtain a first half final cer-

tificate for patent as of the date of enactment would not be affected by the limitation on processing and patenting.

Lands and realty management.—The Committee recommends a reduction of \$1,900,000 in lands, realty, and rights-of-way, consisting of a decrease of \$400,000 to eliminate the acceleration of land withdrawal reviews, and a decrease of \$1,500,000 for land exchanges which still allows for a substantial increase in the program.

Rangeland management.—A reduction of \$400,000 to the increase for riparian management in rangeland management is recommended by the Committee.

Wildlife habitat.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$1,850,000 in the substantial increases proposed for wildlife habitat management, consisting of \$600,000 for riparian management, \$500,000 for threatened and endangered species, and \$750,000 in general habitat management. The Committee is pleased with the budget's emphasis on renewable resource management.

Facilities maintenance.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$1,000,000 in facilities maintenance which still allows a substantial maintenance increase over fiscal year 1993.

General administration.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$154,000 in general administration because of the deletion of the "Take Pride in America" program.

FIRE PROTECTION

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$118,296,000
Budget estimate, 1994	117,143,000
Recommended, 1994	117,143,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	-1,153,000
Budget estimate, 1994	

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1994 compared with the budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			Change from Estimates
	FY 1993 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	
Fire Management and Presuppression				
Program management	31,677	31,449	31,449	---
Presuppression	85,619	85,694	85,694	---
Total, Fire Protection	118,296	117,143	117,143	---

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$117,143,000, the budget estimate, for fire protection.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FIREFIGHTING FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$112,674,000
Budget estimate, 1994	116,674,000
Recommended, 1994	116,674,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+4,000,000
Budget estimate, 1994	

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1994 compared with the budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1993 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Emergency Operations				
Wildfire suppression.....	105,886	109,886	109,886	---
Emergency rehabilitation.....	6,788	6,788	6,788	---
Emergency contingency.....	(51,200)	---	---	---
Total, Emergency DOI Firefighting Fund.....	112,674	116,674	116,674	---

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$116,674,000, the budget estimate, for the Emergency Department of the Interior Firefighting Fund.

CONSTRUCTION AND ACCESS

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$15,676,000
Budget estimate, 1994	7,167,000
Recommended, 1994	7,167,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	-8,509,000
Budget estimate, 1994	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,167,000, the budget estimate, for construction and access.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$104,108,000
Budget estimate, 1994	104,108,000
Recommended, 1994	104,108,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	
Budget estimate, 1994	

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 \$104,108,000, the budget estimate, for PILT.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$27,796,000
Budget estimate, 1994	16,377,000
Recommended, 1994	14,877,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	-12,919,000
Budget estimate, 1994	-1,500,000

The amount recommended includes \$13,600,000 for acquisition and \$1,277,000 for acquisition management. The request is \$16,377,000.

The Committee's recommendation is as follows:

	Fiscal year 1994 re- quest	Committee rec- ommendation	Change
Book Cliffs, UT	\$2,450,000	\$2,450,000	0
Cache Creek, CA	0	800,000	+\$800,000
Central Valley Wetlands, CA	3,000,000	1,500,000	-1,500,000

	Fiscal year 1994 re- quest	Committee rec- ommendation	Change
Cowich Canyon Preserve, WA	0	750,000	+750,000
Desert Tortoise Habitat	0	700,000	+700,000
Garden Park Fossil Area, CO	0	500,000	+500,000
Idaho Lands, ID	2,900,000	1,450,000	-1,450,000
Lopez Island, WA	0	500,000	+500,000
McIntire Spring, CO	0	1,200,000	+1,200,000
Morongo Canyons, CA	0	500,000	+500,000
Pechanga Burial Grounds, CA	0	500,000	+500,000
San Pedro NCA, AZ	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Santa Rosas Mountains, CA	0	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Inholdings	750,000	750,000	0
Acquisition Management	1,277,000	1,277,000	0
Morris K. Udall Foundation	5,000,000	0	-5,000,000
Total, Bureau of Land Management	16,377,000	14,877,000	-1,500,000

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$82,415,000
Budget estimate, 1994	88,552,000
Recommended, 1994	83,052,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+637,000
Budget estimate, 1994	-5,500,000

The Committee recommends \$83,052,000 for the Oregon and California grant lands. 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 recommendation is a decrease of \$5,500,000 below the budget estimate of \$88,552,000. The decrease reduces the amount of the requested increase for transportation facilities maintenance by \$2,500,000, approximately 50 percent, and reduces resources management by \$3,000,000 based on lower timber sales and harvest levels than in past years.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

(INDEFINITE APPROPRIATION OF RECEIPTS)

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$10,747,000
Budget estimate, 1994	10,025,000
Recommended, 1994	10,025,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	-722,000
Budget estimate, 1994	

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of not less than \$10,025,000 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.

The Committee recommends a bill-wide general provision incorporating grazing fee changes approved by the House-passed Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill last year. The provision would raise grazing fees incrementally to levels determined by formula to approximate market value. The provision is not applicable to National Grasslands. The increase in grazing year 1994

would be 33.3 percent, from \$1.86 per animal unit month to \$2.48. The Committee believes that an increase is necessary to reflect more equitably the cost of maintaining the public rangelands. The provision also abolishes grazing advisory boards and modifies the purposes for which the Federal portion of grazing fees may be used.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

(INDEFINITE)

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$7,932,000
Budget estimate, 1994	7,932,000
Recommended, 1994	7,932,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	
Budget estimate, 1994	

The Committee recommends \$7,932,000, 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, 1993	\$7,380,000
Budget estimate, 1994	7,505,000
Recommended, 1994	7,505,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+125,000
Budget estimate, 1994	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,505,000, 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 91.2 million acres encompassing a 482 National Wildlife Refuge System, 28 waterfowl production areas and 51 coordination areas. On an annual basis, the Service produces 6.4 million pounds of fish for distribution at 78 National Fish Hatcheries. A network of law enforcement agents and port inspectors enforce Federal laws for the protection of fish and wildlife.

The research program of the Fish and Wildlife Service which in fiscal year 1993 encompasses \$86,506,000 and 13 research centers is being transferred to the new National Biological Survey within the Department of the Interior as proposed in the budget.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$530,537,000
Budget estimate, 1994	496,312,000
Recommended, 1994	492,229,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	-38,308,000
Budget estimate, 1994	-4,083,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1994 compared with the 1994 budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

	FY 1993 Enacted	(in thousands of dollars) Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement				
Endangered species				
Prelisting.....	2,130	6,110	4,610	-1,500
Listing.....	6,189	8,159	7,659	-500
Consultation.....	9,455	16,416	15,916	-500
Permits.....	1,358	3,968	2,968	-1,000
Recovery.....	20,066	33,425	31,675	-1,750
Subtotal, Endangered species.....	39,198	68,078	62,828	-5,250
Habitat conservation.....	36,521	46,094	42,554	-3,540
Environmental contaminants.....	11,206	11,469	9,469	-2,000
National wetlands inventory.....	7,941	---	9,007	+9,007
Subtotal, Fish and Wildlife Enhancement.....	94,866	125,641	123,858	-1,783
Refuges and Wildlife				
Refuge operations and maintenance.....	157,516	168,437	167,337	-1,100
Law enforcement operations.....	32,853	33,387	34,387	+1,000
Migratory bird management.....	17,214	15,509	15,009	-500
Subtotal, Refuges and Wildlife.....	207,583	217,333	216,733	-600
Fisheries				
Hatchery operations and maintenance.....	39,328	39,681	39,931	+250
Lower Snake River compensation fund.....	10,596	11,799	11,799	---
Fish and wildlife management.....	13,416	16,517	16,517	---
Subtotal, Fisheries.....	63,340	67,997	68,247	+250
Research and Development				
Fish and wildlife research center, O & M.....	63,423	---	---	---
Technical development.....	15,322	---	---	---
Cooperative research units.....	7,761	---	---	---
Subtotal, Research and Development.....	86,506	---	---	---
General administration.....	78,242	86,341	83,391	-1,950
Total, Resource Management.....	530,537	496,312	492,229	-4,083

Endangered species.—The Committee recommends \$62,828,000 for endangered species activities in the Fish and Wildlife Enhancement program. In addition, there is \$10,509,000 in law enforcement operations, and \$1,008,000 in fisheries, related to endangered species. In a separate appropriation, there is \$9,571,000 for grants to States. In total, \$83,916,000 is provided for endangered species related activities within the Fish and Wildlife Service. In addition, there is an estimated \$9,233,000 for research related to endangered species activities in the National Biological Survey.

The budget request included an increase of \$26,000,000 for endangered species activities within the Resource Management account. Of that requested increase the Committee has provided \$20,500,000 or nearly 80 percent. The following table shows the distribution of the increase recommended by the Committee:

Prelisting	+2,500,000
Listing	+1,500,000
Consultation	+6,500,000
Permits	+1,000,000
Recovery	+9,000,000
Total	+20,500,000

The Committee understands that the Service has budgeted \$2,000,000 for the innovative habitat conservation program in Southern California (NCCP). The Committee recognizes that the Federal action taken by the Service in the implementation of the Endangered Species Act decision on the California Gnatcatcher as a threatened species is an innovative approach to protecting our nation's wildlife through multiple species habitat planning and conservation. While the State of California, the local jurisdictions, and the development community all have significant roles to play with regard to implementation of this approach, the Committee recognizes that the Federal government is a critical partner as well. Within the amount provided is the following:

- \$600,000 for the State of California's NCCP activities;
- \$1,150,000 for San Diego County NCCP activities;
- \$750,000 for Orange County NCCP activities; and
- \$500,000 for Riverside County NCCP activities.

This appropriation is to be used exclusively for the implementation of the NCCP. Of the \$3,000,000 provided for the NCCP, \$1,000,000 is from the Service and \$1,000,000 is from the amount provided for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation which will be matched from private sources to provide another \$1,000,000.

More and more the Fish and Wildlife Service is working with State and local governments in the development of habitat conservation plans. The Committee supports these efforts and recommends a Federal cost share of up to one-third of the total cost.

Also within the endangered species program is \$125,000 to continue red wolf recovery activity at the Wilds in Ohio and the Peregrine Fund is to be continued at the fiscal year 1993 level. In addition, there is \$125,000 for continued support of ongoing activities being carried out by the Center for Wildlife Conservation, Seattle, aimed at the recovery and enhancement of native species to the Northwest region. Such activities include maintaining a successful captive breeding program, conducting research on species population distribution, and studying overall impacts in an ecosystem of the reintroduction of captive bred stocks.

The Committee encourages the Service to provide the same level of assistance in fiscal year 1994 as was provided in fiscal year 1993 for the Upper Colorado River Basin endangered fish recovery program.

Habitat conservation.—The Committee recommends a total of \$42,554,000 for habitat conservation, an increase of \$6,033,000 over the fiscal year 1993 level. The budget request was \$46,094,000. Among the changes to the request are a reduction of

\$1,700,000 related to the Wetland Reserve program leaving a balance of \$500,000, \$650,000 for habitat restoration, \$196,000 for Platte River studies and \$250,000 for hydropower licensing/relicensing. For the bay/estuary program there are no new areas for study included, a saving of \$850,000. In addition, the Gulf of Maine and Galveston Bay are maintained at the fiscal year 1993 level.

The Washington State ecosystems program is included at \$1,625,000, an increase of \$138,000 over the budget request. An increase of \$143,000 is provided for the Chicago Wetlands Office to continue operations and to initiate an environmental education program involving inner city youth with their surrounding natural resources.

Within the amount provided there is \$100,000 for a model wetlands restoration project at The Wilds, OH.

For technical assistance and habitat restoration there is an overall increase of 12.2 percent or \$1,084,000 over fiscal year 1993. When carrying out these projects the emphasis must be on biodiversity.

The Committee understands that the Service intends to provide three additional FTE's in the Carlsbad, California office. The Committee supports this action.

Environmental Contaminants.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,000,000 over the fiscal year 1993 level for environmental contaminants for a new total of \$13,174,000. This represents a 17.5 percent increase in this program and is a \$2,000,000 reduction to the proposed budget.

National Wetlands Inventory.—The Committee has not agreed to transfer the National Wetlands Inventory to the National Biological Survey. The Wetlands Inventory, by law, is tied to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. As a result, the \$7,907,000 requested for the inventory is included in the Fish and Wildlife Service appropriation. In addition, the Committee recommends an increase of \$1,100,000 to accelerate the program as was proposed in an earlier supplemental.

Refuge Operations and Maintenance.—A total of \$167,337,000 is recommended for refuge operations and maintenance. Within this amount the Committee has agreed to a \$5,000,000 increase for refuge maintenance which has an identified backlog of \$323,000,000. This represents more than a 10 percent increase to help reduce the maintenance backlog.

There are several reductions to the request. Only \$300,000 of the requested increase of \$600,000 for law enforcement background investigations is recommended. The Challenge Cost-share program receives \$3,567,000 which is a \$500,000 increase over fiscal year 1993 but a reduction of \$500,000 to the request. The budget proposed an increase of \$100,000 for the Junior Duck Stamp program. The Committee believes that programs which directly support refuges should take priority and has eliminated this increase.

Within the refuge budget, a \$200,000 increase was included for the new Patuxent National Wildlife Refuge Environmental Education Center. This amount has been transferred to the National Biological Survey which will operate the center.

Testimony before the Committee indicated that the Service, in its own refuge system, was not paying sufficient attention to endan-

gered species protection. The Committee urges the Service to place special emphasis on management of its lands and waters so that endangered species habitat is protected and enhanced.

Law enforcement.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$1,000,000 for law enforcement. Particular problems this increase should address include the understaffed law enforcement effort in Hawaii and the Pacific and critical enforcement problems in the Rocky Mountain area related to the rapid expansion of cyanide leach mining in the region and its potential impact upon fish and wildlife, as well as human health and safety.

The Fish and Wildlife Service should consider designating Atlanta as a port-of-entry for the importation and exportation of wildlife.

Migratory bird management.—Decline in the number of neotropical migrant birds have been recorded over the past decade. The Committee strongly supports the \$1,300,000 increase for these songbirds. Efforts to help determine the causes of these birds decline in numbers and to remedy the problems may help keep these birds off the endangered species list in future years.

The Committee has made a reduction of \$500,000 in the requested increase of \$750,000 for harvest information. The States are to receive over \$28,000,000 for hunter education in fiscal year 1994, through the Federal Aid in Wildlife permanent appropriation and thus can play a larger role in developing better harvest information.

Fisheries.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$250,000 to help propagate and monitor winter run chinook salmon in California. This will support an effort begun last year to help alleviate the small numbers of winter run chinook salmon returning to spawn in recent years. It is expected that this program will expand their numbers significantly in future years.

Funds provided for the Chehalis Fisheries Restoration Program are to be directed towards the immediate implementation of restoration activities. The Committee expects the Service to allow fully for local community participation in carrying out all activities related to restoration of the Chehalis River.

General administration.—The Committee has agreed to \$1,000,000 to begin an economics capability unit, a reduction of \$1,250,000 from the budget request. Starting the unit is a necessary response to judicial orders and the threat of legal action for not complying with legal requirements demanding economic analysis.

A reduction of \$700,000 for training programs is recommended. This leaves an increase of \$700,000 to expand training development to coincide with the completion of the National Training Center.

The Service is to provide assistance for a reintroduction of ruffed grouse in Maryland and encourages support through the Federal-Aid-in Wildlife grant to the State of Maryland.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$81,387,000
Budget estimate, 1994	78,438,000
Recommended, 1994	53,209,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1993	- 28,178,000
Budget estimate, 1994	- 25,229,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$53,209,000, a decrease of \$25,229,000 below the request. The recommendation is detailed in the table below:

Site	Description	Budget request	Committee recommendation
Aransas NWR, TX	Office/residence replacement	\$294,000	\$294,000
Bear River MBR, UT	Flood damage repair	500,000	0
Bozeman Fish Tech Ct, MT	Fish contaminant building	1,160,000	1,160,000
Chehalis River, WA	River restoration	0	400,000
Cape Romain NWR, SC	Replacement visitor center	1,550,000	1,550,000
Crab Orchard NWR, IL	Water tower rehabilitation	439,000	439,000
Do	Hazardous waste cleanup	8,790,000	0
Craig Brook NFH, ME	Retrofit hatchery	1,450,000	0
Eastern Shore of Virginia NWR, VA	Complete visitor center	0	1,000,000
Hatchie NWR, TN	Handicapped fishing access	700,000	500,000
Hawaii Captive Breeding Facility, HI	Endangered bird species	0	1,500,000
Jackson NFH, WY	Replace Spring pipeline	1,318,000	0
Jones Hole NFH, UT	Pollution abatement facility	260,000	0
Ketchikan Eco Services, AK	Replace dock facilities	1,350,000	1,350,000
Kirwin NWR, KS	Dike rehabilitation	200,000	0
Leavenworth NFH, WA	Pollution abatement facility	553,000	0
Lake Ilo NWR, ND	Improve dam safety	9,280,000	9,280,000
Lower Truckee River, NV	Restore habitat	450,000	450,000
McKinney Lake NFH, NC	Design dam improvements	600,000	600,000
National Ed & Training Center, WV	Training Center	21,280,000	5,000,000
Noxubee NWR, MS	Miss Sandhill crane facility	1,450,000	0
Do	Plan bridge replacement	800,000	800,000
Ottawa NWR, OH	Metzger Marsh dike	0	1,800,000
Ouray NWR, UT	Endangered razorback sucker	970,000	970,000
Do	Pelican Lake Pipeline	714,000	714,000
Pacific Island NWR, HI	Repair seawall	500,000	500,000
Panther Swamp NWR, MS	Replace 4 bridges	1,375,000	1,375,000
Pittsford NFH, VT	Station rehabilitation	249,000	0
Prime Hook NWR, DE	Replace office/visitor center	342,000	0
Ridgefield NWR, WA	Repair eroded dikes	970,000	0
Togiak NWR, AK	Employee housing (3)	1,145,000	1,145,000
Trempealeau NWR, WI	Rehab dikes	1,799,000	0
Do	Entrance road bridge	351,000	351,000
Upper Souris NWR, ND	High hazard dam	6,303,000	6,303,000
Walnut Creek NWR, IA	Refuge development	0	5,290,000
Wertheim NWR, NY	Building repairs	334,000	334,000
White River NWR, AR	Hdqtrs/Vis Center/Auditorium	1,645,000	0
Wichita Mtns WR, OK	Grama Lake Dam	560,000	560,000
Do	Complete facility	600,000	600,000
Do	Waste water treatment system	150,000	150,000
William Finley NWR, OR	Muddy Creek Bridge replacement	130,000	130,000
Winthrop NFH, WA	Pollution abatement facility	491,000	491,000
Emergency projects .....	.....	0	1,000,000
Dam safety inspection .....	.....	594,000	594,000
Bridge inspections .....	.....	579,000	579,000
Construction management .....	.....	6,213,000	6,000,000
Total .....	.....	78,438,000	53,209,000

The Committee has not provided the \$8,790,000 requested for clean up at the Crab Orchard NWR, IL because information provided the Committee indicated that previous appropriations are sufficient to meet the needs through at least 1994. If additional appropriations are needed in future years, the Committee will respond to the identified needs.

The Committee does not recommend requested appropriations to make repairs at five existing hatcheries. Currently, the Service is reviewing its hatchery system to determine the best use of the hatcheries. Until that review is complete and a comprehensive new policy is in place, the Committee has deferred these repairs.

A reduction of \$200,000 is recommended for the fishing access proposal at Hatchie NWR so that a scaled back facility can be built. The Committee encourages the Service to work with the new Audubon Institute facility built with Federal funds to develop a Mississippi Sandhill Crane captive breeding facility.

Although the Committee has provided the requested \$500,000 for planning the repair of the seawall at Tern Island, it is expected that the Service will work with the U.S. Navy's Seabees in order to accomplish the actual work as a training exercise.

In order to facilitate the collaborative State, Federal and private effort to construct an innovative dike at Ottawa NWR, OH for which \$1,800,000 is provided, the Committee has included bill language which allows the Service to issue a grant to Ducks Unlimited, Inc. for this purpose.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$4,645,000
Budget estimate, 1994	8,760,000
Recommended, 1994	7,260,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+2,615,000
Budget estimate, 1994	-1,500,000

The purpose of the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration 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 \$7,260,000, an increase of \$2,615,000, for this account and a decrease of \$1,500,000 from the budget request.

The reduction includes \$1,000,000 for damage assessments and \$500,000 for program management. With these reductions there will still be \$5,862,000 for damage assessments, an increase of \$1,928,000 over fiscal year 1993 and \$1,398,000 for program management, an increase of \$687,000 over fiscal year 1993.

Within the amount provided is \$300,000 to continue work begun at Commencement Bay, WA with the fiscal year 1992 appropriation and continued in fiscal year 1993.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$75,544,000
Budget estimate, 1994	55,404,000
Recommended, 1994	61,610,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	-13,934,000
Budget estimate, 1994	+6,206,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$61,610,000 for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service land acquisition activities, as follows:

	Fiscal year 1994 request	Committee rec- ommendation	Change
Ace River Basin, SC	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	0
Akalura Creek, AK	2,260,000	0	-\$2,260,000
Archie Carr NWR, FL	1,390,000	1,390,000	0
Back Bay NWR, VA	0	500,000	+500,000
Balcones Canyonlands NWR, TX	2,000,000	3,000,000	+1,000,000
Black River, WA	0	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Bogue Chitto NWR, LA	500,000	500,000	0
Buenos Aires NWR, AZ	0	1,200,000	+1,200,000
Canaan Valley NWR, WV	2,000,000	1,000,000	-1,000,000
Cape May NWR, NJ	1,100,000	2,000,000	+900,000
Columbian Deer NWR, WA	0	500,000	+500,000
Connecticut River NWR (planning)	0	500,000	+500,000
Crane Meadows NWR, MN	1,500,000	0	-1,500,000
Crocodile Lake NWR, FL	200,000	200,000	0
Cypress Creek NWR, IL	0	3,000,000	+3,000,000
Deep Fork NWR, OK	500,000	0	-500,000
E. B. Forsythe NWR, NJ	0	300,000	+300,000
Emiquon NWR, IL	1,430,000	1,430,000	0
Grand Bay NWR, MS, AL	0	500,000	+500,000
Grasslands, CA (Gallo Ranch)	0	3,000,000	+3,000,000
J.N. "Ding" Darling NWR, FL	1,500,000	0	-1,500,000
Karluk Lake, AK	2,550,000	0	-2,550,000
Kokechik Bay NWR, AK	2,000,000	0	-2,000,000
Lake Wales Ridge NWR, FL	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
Lower Rio Grande Valley NWR, TX	2,360,000	2,360,000	0
Lower Suwannee NWR, FL	2,000,000	1,000,000	-1,000,000
Minnesota Valley NWR, MN	2,000,000	1,000,000	-1,000,000
National Key Deer Refuge, FL	0	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Ottawa NWR, OH	2,000,000	0	-2,000,000
Patoka River, IN	500,000	0	-500,000
Pelican Island NWR, FL	2,000,000	1,000,000	-1,000,000
Rappahannock River NWR, VA	2,000,000	0	-2,000,000
Red Rock Lakes, MT	1,260,000	630,000	-630,000
Sacramento River NWR, CA	0	4,000,000	+4,000,000
San Francisco Bay NWR, CA	0	2,500,000	+2,500,000
St. Marks NWR, FL	0	800,000	+800,000
Sippewiset Marsh, MA	0	800,000	+800,000
Stewart B. McKinney NWR, CT	0	3,000,000	+3,000,000
Stone Lakes NWR, CA	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Trinity River NWR, TX	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
Two Ponds Wetlands, CO	0	2,000,000	+2,000,000
Upper Mississippi NWR, MN	200,000	0	-200,000
Inholdings	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Acquisition management	9,154,000	8,500,000	-654,000
Emergency/hardships	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	5,000,000	5,000,000	0
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service	55,404,000	61,610,000	+6,206,000

The Committee believes that for the Department of the Interior to fulfill cost-effectively its mandate under P.L. 102-212 to interpret the Connecticut River in the context of the region's cultural, geological and ecological history, it is important for the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service to work in a coordinated fashion to accomplish an NPS reconnaissance of the refuge study area, and the Committee strongly encourages the Services to work cooperatively wherever possible.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$6,565,000
Budget estimate, 1994	10,571,000
Recommended, 1994	9,571,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+3,006,000
Budget estimate, 1994	-1,000,000

The Committee recommends \$9,571,000 for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, a decrease of \$1,000,000 below the request. 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 Committee expects the Service to continue the practice of making \$200,000 available for the Upper Colorado River Basin Commission.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$11,748,000
Budget estimate, 1994	14,079,000
Recommended, 1994	11,748,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	
Budget estimate, 1994	-2,331,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$11,748,000, for the National Wildlife Refuge Fund, the same as the 1993 appropriation, but a decrease of \$2,331,000 to the budget request.

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 \$18,389,000 in fiscal year 1994 with \$11,748,000 derived from the appropriation and \$6,641,000 from net refuge receipts collected in fiscal year 1993.

REWARDS AND OPERATIONS

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$1,191,000
Budget estimate, 1994	1,169,000
Recommended, 1994	1,169,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	
Budget estimate, 1994	-22,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,169,000, the budget request, for African Elephant Conservation. 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.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$9,171,000
Budget estimate, 1994	13,957,000
Recommended, 1994	11,257,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+2,086,000
Budget estimate, 1994	-2,700,000

The purpose of this program is to encourage partnerships among public agencies and other interests and to protect, enhance, restore, and manage wetland ecosystems and other habitat for migratory birds and other fish and wildlife.

For this account, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$11,257,000. An additional \$7,000,000 will be available in interest from the Pittman-Robertson account for Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration. This fund is derived from excise taxes paid on hunting equipment.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND APPRECIATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1993	
Budget estimate, 1994	1,000,000
Recommended, 1994	1,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+1,000,000
Budget estimate, 1994	

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.

The Committee recommends the budget request of \$1,000,000 to initiate this program. These funds will be matched by State fish and wildlife agencies and then matched again by private sources which will mean a total of \$3,000,000 for fish and wildlife conservation activities.

NATIONAL BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

RESEARCH, INVENTORIES, AND SURVEYS

Appropriation enacted, 1993	
Budget estimate, 1994	\$179,445,000
Recommended, 1994	163,604,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+163,604,000
Budget Estimate, 1994	-15,841,000

The National Biological Survey is a proposed new organization designed to provide the scientific knowledge necessary to balance the compatible goals of ecosystem protection and economic progress. The creation of the National Biological Survey as a free-standing bureau within the Department of the Interior is aimed at filling the vacuum that currently exists for broad scale biological information and assessments of the Nation's natural resources.

This new agency combines substantial portions of the biological research and survey activities of three Departmental bureaus, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management and smaller research activities from five other Departmental bureaus, the Minerals Management Service, the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, the Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the Bureau of Mines. Similar functions are operating at a level of \$141,457,000 in fiscal year 1993.

The Biological Survey will perform research in support of biological resource management; inventory, monitor, and report on the status and trends in the Nation's biotic resources; and develop the ability and resources to transfer the information gained in monitoring to resource managers and to others concerned with the care, use, and conservation of the Nation's natural resources.

The Committee recommends an initial appropriation of \$163,604,000 to establish the National Biological Survey. The budget estimate was \$179,445,000.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1994 compared with the 1994 budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

	FY 1993 Enacted	(in thousands of dollars) Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Research				
Species biology.....	---	21,261	21,111	-150
Population dynamics.....	---	14,743	14,143	-600
Ecosystems.....	---	47,419	44,919	-2,500
Subtotal, Research.....	---	83,423	80,173	-3,250
Inventory and monitoring.....	---	30,624	22,717	-7,907
Technology development and transfer.....	---	14,583	14,583	---
Cooperative research units.....	---	18,460	15,460	-3,000
Facilities operation and maintenance.....	---	14,818	15,318	+500
Administration.....	---	16,110	15,110	-1,000
Construction.....	---	1,427	1,427	---
(Transfer from Bureau of Reclamation).....	---	(1,714)	(1,714)	---
General reduction.....	---	---	-1,184	-1,184
Total, National Biological Survey.....	---	179,445	163,604	-15,841

Because of budget constraints, the Committee has made general reductions in a number of Biological Survey activities. Among these reductions are \$600,000 in species biology which still allows a \$2,000,000 increase over the comparable 1993 level. Similarly, the proposed increase of \$2,000,000 for population dynamics is reduced by \$600,000.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$150,000 in species biology to document the impact of the Metzger Marsh dike restoration project at Ottawa NWR, OH. Of this amount, \$98,000 is to study the use of predators to control carp in diked wetlands and \$52,000 is to determine the nature of the biotic communities and their habitats before construction and to detail changes in the biotic communities and their habitats resulting from barrier construction.

Within the budgeted increase for species biology, \$500,000 is to be used to conduct high priority research on molecular and population genetics of Pacific salmon in support of recovery and restoration of wild stocks.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$300,000 to conduct ecological research studies and outreach activities at Caddo Lake, Texas. The Committee also supports participation in the preparation of a Caddo Lake/Cypress Bayou management plan in Northeast Texas and Northwest Louisiana.

For ecosystems research, the Committee recommends an increase of \$5,579,000 over the estimate of \$38,826,000 available in fiscal year 1993 for this purpose. This increase should allow the new agency to improve the Department's capability to understand the effects of environmental change on populations for which the De-

partment has statutory responsibility. Included in this program is \$700,000 for quick response research to allow scientists to respond quickly to requests for research and technical assistance in response to problems identified by Department resource managers.

The Committee has not agreed to the proposed transfer of the National Wetlands Inventory to the National Biological Survey. Statutory authority for the National Wetlands Inventory exists with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and if it is to be transferred, it must be addressed by the authorizing committees. The budget request of \$7,907,000 has been transferred back to the Fish and Wildlife Service.

A reduction of \$3,000,000 of the proposed increase of \$6,600,000 is recommended for cooperative research units. Expansion of these units should proceed at a slower pace until a policy is developed on how existing Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service units will function in the same organization.

Administration of the National Biological Survey has a recommended appropriation of \$15,110,000, a reduction of \$1,000,000 to the request. Every effort should be made to control administrative costs and avoid duplicating services that exist in other agencies.

A general reduction of \$1,184,000 is recommended because no justification for this amount was presented.

It is the Committee's expectation that the National Biological Survey will not in its Survey and Monitoring program develop any new survey efforts that duplicate or are competitive with existing surveys or data bases in other Federal or State agencies.

The Committee is aware of the existing Natural Heritage Network which contains the most comprehensive compilation of biodiversity status information in the United States. First established in 1974, it now operates in all 50 states as well as the Navajo Nation, Puerto Rico, and units of the National Park Service and the Forest Service.

The National Biological Survey is to study and report back to the Committee by February 15, 1994, on how the Survey and the Natural Heritage Network will interrelate with, share and pool data from other existing Federal data bases, including the Environmental Protection Agency's EMAP program and survey and monitoring efforts currently underway in the Forest Service, and to study how to make such pooled and shared data available to users. The Committee would have no objection to Federal cost-sharing with the Natural Heritage Network were it to be part of the program.

Under the facilities category, the Committee recommends a \$500,000 increase for initial operations of the new Patuxent Environmental Education Center. This is offset in part by a \$200,000 reduction in the Fish and Wildlife Service resource management account where funds for this purpose were included.

The budget includes \$2,600,000 for fisheries research related to nonindigenous species. It is the Committee's understanding that a minimum of \$1,500,000 is specifically for zebra mussel and other nonnative aquatic nuisance species found in the Great Lakes. The Survey is directed to provide the Committee, by April 30, 1994,

with a five-year plan for future expenditures of the nonnative aquatic nuisance funds, particularly with respect to the zebra mussel.

The Committee has deleted bill language which would have transferred the Patuxent NWR, MD to the National Biological Survey. Research will remain the primary function of the Patuxent facility and as such the Patuxent research director shall have program control. A memorandum of understanding should be developed to make this concept formal.

The Committee has also deleted proposed bill language to allow the Survey to provide non-monetary awards of nominal value to individuals and organizations that promote National Biological Survey programs. This authority already exists for Department of the Interior agencies.

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 367 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 273 million in 1992.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$971,655,000
Budget estimate, 1994	1,128,667,000
Recommended, 1994	1,059,333,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+87,678,000
Budget estimate, 1994	-69,334,000

The Committee has recommended an increase of \$107,732,000 over the fiscal year 1993 level adjusted for the transfer to the National Biological Survey. Limited funding availability in recent years has led to reduced hours of operation, a deteriorated overall appearance of some facilities and resources, and a lessening of resource protection. Most parks have had to cut back on seasonal programs, have deferred maintenance and have reduced patrols due to reasons varying from absorption of pay, across-the-board reductions and limited operational increases. The increase provided with this appropriation, while not as generous as that requested by the President, will help to alleviate the financial strain caused by increased visitation and expanded seasons which place additional burdens on park interpretation, resource management, visitor protection and maintenance activities.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1994 compared with the 1994 budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1993 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Resource stewardship.....	181,913	211,016	190,041	-20,975
Visitor services.....	210,354	237,652	227,279	-10,373
Maintenance.....	356,750	426,300	397,834	-28,466
Park support.....	149,856	168,099	159,398	-8,701
External administrative costs.....	72,782	85,600	85,600	---
Miscellaneous.....	---	---	-819	-819
Total, Operation of the National Park System....	971,655	1,128,667	1,059,333	-69,334

Resource stewardship.—For resource stewardship, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$190,041,000, an increase of \$28,272,000 over the fiscal year 1993 level adjusted for the transfer to the National Biological Survey. The following table displays the changes to the budget as proposed in the different categories:

	Fiscal year—		
	1993	1994	Change
Natural Resources Applied Research	14,017	13,199	- 818
Natural Resources management	60,945	71,718	+10,973
Cultural Resources Applied research	20,532	24,425	+3,893
Cultural resources management	50,234	59,681	+9,447
Resources protection	16,041	19,258	+3,217
Park specific		1,760	+1,760
Total	161,769	190,041	+28,272

In addition to these amounts, the Committee recommends park specific increases of \$150,000 for Carlsbad Caverns NP, NM, \$750,000 for Everglades NP, FL, \$200,000 for Saint Croix NSR for zebra mussel control, \$350,000 for San Francisco Maritime NHP, CA and \$310,000 for Santa Monica Mountains NRA, CA. At Carlsbad Caverns NP, NM, additional money is needed for Lechuguilla Cave which is still being explored. The additional money for the Everglades will complement a similar proposal within the National Biological Survey. \$310,000 is provided to continue the cultural resource study of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area currently being conducted by the Service and the Santa Monica Mountains and Seashore Foundation. Such study shall include, but not be limited to, the preparation of a historic preservation plan, a public participation plan, and cultural resource and vegetation maps covering lands within the Santa Monica Mountains Zone.

Visitor services.—The Committee proposes an appropriation of \$227,279,000 for visitor services, an increase of \$16,835,000 over the fiscal year 1993 level. The table below details the Committee's changes to the request by category:

	Fiscal year—		Change
	1993	1994	
Interpretation and education	92,859	97,511	+4,652
Law enforcement and protection	31,379	34,912	+3,533
Visitor use management	27,861	28,891	+1,030

	Fiscal year—		Change
	1993	1994	
Concessions management	6,095	8,023	+1,928
Health and safety	8,842	11,082	+2,240
U.S. Park Police	43,408	44,808	+1,400
Park specific		2,052	+2,052
Total	210,444	227,279	+16,835

Several parks have new requirements or long-term unmet needs which the Committee has tried to address. For Adams NHS, MA which has expanded in recent years there is a proposed increase of \$250,000; for Big Bend NP, TX there is \$125,000 for airplane operations which will help patrol this expansive park, especially the long border which the park shares with Mexico; and \$370,000 for Guadalupe Mountains NP, TX and \$132,000 for Chamizal NMEM, TX. New facilities at Cuyahoga Valley NRA, OH such as the environmental education center and the popular tow path require an increase of \$600,000. Three parks in Pennsylvania have expanded operations and require an increase of \$500,000. They are Allegheny Portage RR (\$150,000), Ft. Necessity, NB (\$250,000) and Johnstown Flood NMEM (\$100,000). There is also an increase of \$75,000 for a grant to Ford's Theatre.

Maintenance.—The Committee recommends a total of \$397,834,000 for maintenance, an increase of \$41,084,000 over the fiscal year 1993 appropriation. Of this increase, \$28,104,000 is for operational maintenance and \$11,622,000 is for the regional maintenance program.

Park support.—This category is included at a total of \$159,398,000. Among the changes is a reduction of \$8,251,000 to the requested increase for management and administration which allows a \$7,000,000 increase. The Committee has agreed to half of the requested \$3,000,000 increase for the Challenge Cost Share program. The amount available will be \$3,370,000. From this amount, at least one-third should be devoted to projects which benefit the National Trails System. In addition, the Committee recommends an increase of \$750,000 for the National Trails System which has received only minimal support from the National Park Service.

An increase of \$300,000 is also proposed for the developing New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail.

Miscellaneous.—A total of \$819,000 in other reductions is recommended. This includes elimination of the Take Pride in America program (\$307,000); elimination of funding for Poverty Point NM, LA which has not been turned over to the National Park Service by the State of Louisiana (\$212,000); and elimination of funding for the Keeweenaw NHP, MI for which \$300,000 was requested to initiate operations at this newly authorized park.

The Committee notes that the Volunteers-in-the-Park mounted-horse patrol in the Manassas National Battlefield Park has been effective in deterring illegal activities in the park as well as serving park visitors in various ways. Because this program has proven successful and is consistent with the historical scene of the park, the Committee supports the continuation of the program with three Park Service-owned horses. Also the Committee requests that a

thorough review of the equestrian program be submitted to the Committee.

The Committee has become concerned about rising costs of the United States Park Police. In part, this is because of large overtime payments. To help control the situation in some measure the Committee has included bill language which limits overtime payments for any one Park Police officer to \$20,000.

Testimony before the Committee indicated that the Family History Center would be a welcome addition at Ellis Island. Although there are no funds in this bill for that purpose, the Committee encourages the Department to work with the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation to make funds available.

The Committee has made a number of Park specific increases. General program reductions which were made to conform to budget targets, should not be applied to these parks.

Should the Department of Defense determine that the Presidio's crucial life safety equipment is not excess to Defense needs, and therefore will not be transferred to the National Park Service for future management and operations of the Presidio, the Service's share of common operating funds can be used by the Service for these capital purchases and their installation costs. This would include equipment required for emergency medical response, structural firefighting, and public safety related communications and dispatch.

The Committee recognizes and supports the activities of the Claude Moore Farm at Turkey Run Park and the work they have done to support and stimulate educational programs which foster public understanding and appreciation of the importance of agriculture in the development of American society. These programs involve active public participation in the rudimentary operation and life style of a low-income, 18th Century family farm. The Committee recognizes the work of the Friends of Turkey Run in keeping this valuable program operating and supports their efforts to expand the educational programs at the Claude Moore Farm.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$35,903,000
Budget estimate, 1994	42,929,000
Recommended, 1994	35,606,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	- 297,000
Budget estimate, 1994	- 7,323,000

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 1994 compared with the 1994 budget estimates by the activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1993 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Recreation programs.....	498	496	496	---
Natural programs.....	8,785	8,646	8,646	---
Cultural programs.....	14,567	21,489	17,431	-4,058
International park affairs.....	948	940	1,140	+200
Environmental and compliance review.....	447	438	438	---
Grant administration.....	1,522	1,759	1,659	-100
Birmingham Heritage Corridor, AL.....	248	248	---	-248
Blackstone River Corridor.....	347	350	350	---
Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission.....	50	50	50	---
Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal.....	347	347	347	---
Horseshoe Curve NHL.....	248	248	---	-248
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve.....	558	558	558	---
Johnstown Area Heritage Association.....	178	178	110	-68
Lowell Historic Preservation Canal Commission.....	726	733	733	---
Maine Acadian Cultural Preservation Commission.....	25	25	---	-25
Martin Luther King, Jr. Center.....	535	535	535	---
Mississippi River Corridor Heritage Commission.....	149	149	149	---
National Constitution Center, PA.....	248	248	248	---
Native Hawaiian culture and arts program.....	1,983	1,983	983	-1,000
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission....	595	610	610	---
Southwestern Penn. Heritage Preservation Commission...	347	347	875	+528
Wheeling National Heritage Area.....	2,304	2,304	---	-2,304
William O. Douglas Outdoor Education Center, CA.....	248	248	248	---
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, National Recreation and Preservation.....	35,903	42,929	35,606	-7,323
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Cultural programs.—The Committee recommends a total of \$17,431,000 for cultural programs, a reduction of \$4,058,000 from the budget request. The largest reduction is to the request to establish the National Center for Preservation Technology for which \$4,350,000 was requested. From this amount, the Committee recommends a reduction of \$3,600,000. The amount remaining will allow a good start in establishing the center and give it a chance to have adequate planning.

For the Native American Graves Protection Act grants, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,300,000, a reduction of \$450,000 from the request. These grants will go to Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations and museums to assist in carrying out requirements of the act to summarize, inventory, and repatriate Native American & Native Hawaiian human remains and other cultural items.

There is also an increase of \$248,000 for the HABS—HAER Birmingham District Recording Project and an increase of \$140,000 for HABS/HAER activities in southeastern Pennsylvania in addition to the \$10,000 included in the request. Within available funds there is \$90,000 for the Muscle Shoals recording project.

The Committee has eliminated the budget request of \$198,000 for the Pennsylvania Heritage Affairs Commission and the requested \$198,000 for the Pennsylvania History and Museum Commission.

The Committee endorses the budget request to continue support for the National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property at a level of \$768,000. This money is to be used to implement the comprehensive preservation education and training program as authorized in Public Law 102-575.

International Park Affairs.—There is an increase of \$200,000 proposed for the Mexican Affairs office of the National Park Service. The National Park Service has many miles of common border with Mexico and many parks in the Southwest have common ties with Mexico and its people. The Committee is pleased that the budget includes \$100,000 for USICOMOS activities.

Grant administration.—The Committee has made a slight reduction of \$100,000 in the requested increase of \$250,000 for grant administration.

Statutory or Contractual Aid.—The Committee recommends \$5,796,000 for statutory or contractual aid as follows, a reduction of \$3,365,000 to the request.

Blackstone River Corridor	\$350,000
Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission	50,000
Delaware & Lehigh Navigation Canal	347,000
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve	558,000
Johnstown Area Heritage Association	110,000
Lowell Historic Preservation Commission	733,000
Martin Luther King, Jr. Center	535,000
Mississippi River Corridor Heritage Commission	149,000
National Constitution Center	248,000
Native Hawaiian culture & arts program	983,000
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission	610,000
Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission	875,000
William O. Douglas Outdoor Education Center	248,000
Total	5,796,000

\$500,000 is made available to continue the Chicago River demonstration project. These funds shall be used to transfer the project database to the public sector, formulate a community-based action plan, and initiate innovative resource enhancement projects, to include an environmental education component which engages inner city youth in corridor improvement and wetland restoration efforts.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$36,617,000
Budget estimate, 1994	40,000,000
Recommended, 1994	40,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+3,383,000
Budget estimate, 1994	

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 \$40,000,000, the budget request, as detailed in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1993 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Grants-in-aid	30,473	33,000	33,000	---
National trust for historic preservation	6,144	7,000	7,000	---
Total, Historic Preservation Fund	36,617	40,000	40,000	---

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$229,831,000
Budget estimate, 1994	185,700,000
Recommended, 1994	184,699,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1993	- 45,132,000
Budget estimate, 1994	- 1,001,000

The recommendation of \$184,699,000, a decrease of -\$1,001,000 below the fiscal year 1994 budget request includes the following areas and activities:

Park unit	Description	Budget request	Committee recommendation
Acadia NP, ME	Restore carriage roads	\$1,327,000	1,327,000
Alaska Parks, AK	Employee housing	6,377,000	6,377,000
Do	Communication system	2,560,000	2,560,000
Allegheny Portage Railroad, PA	Lemon House Rehabilitation	0	1,930,000
Biscayne NP, FL	Equip, exhibits, trails	4,855,000	3,355,000
Blue Ridge Parkway, VA	Hare Mill Pond dam	450,000	450,000
Boston NHP, MA	Old South Meeting House	0	2,700,000
Do	Dorchester Heights	0	700,000
Boston Public Library, MA	Rehabilitation	0	2,000,000
Chamizal NM, TX	Landscape, lighting	0	840,000
Chickamauga—Chattanooga NMP, GA	Road relocation	0	5,000,000
Colonial NHP, VA	Jones Mill Pond dam	1,000,000	1,000,000
Coulee Dam NRA, WA	Boat launch	0	416,000
Cuyahoga Valley NRA, OH	Krejci toxic waste cleanup	5,055,000	1,125,000
	Armington dam safety mods	400,000	125,000
	Rehabilitate historic structures	0	1,264,000
	Railroad track and bridges	0	2,000,000
	Boston General Store	0	2,500,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA, PA	Raymondskill Falls Development	450,000	450,000
	Bushkill Access	2,500,000	2,500,000
	Trail Development	0	195,000
	Pahaquarry Copper Mines	1,250,000	0
Denail NPP, AK	Mountain rescue center	1,487,000	0
	Teklinika restrooms	2,200,000	0
Everglades NP, FL	Water diversion	4,500,000	4,500,000
Gateway NRA, NY	Great Kills Bathhouse	13,030,000	6,600,000
Do	Reis Park	0	5,200,000
Gettysburg NMP, PA	Technical assistance	0	100,000
Glacier NP, MT	Rehab Chalets	0	600,000
Grand Canyon NP, AZ	Employee housing	6,447,000	6,447,000
Great Basin NP, NV	Water system	0	250,000
Great Smoky Mtns NP, NC	Visitor Center infrastructure	5,000,000	0
Ice Age Scientific Reserve, WI	Exhibits	0	500,000
Independence NHP, PA	Rehabilitate utility system	15,100,000	15,100,000
Indiana Dunes NL, IN	Long Lake Wetlands Overlook	0	125,000
James A. Garfield NHS, OH	Site, building restoration	0	1,311,000
Jean Lafitte NHP, LA	Barataria levee recreation plan	0	100,000
John D. Rockefeller Parkway, WY	Relocate Flagg Ranch	2,859,000	700,000
Klondike Gold Rush NHP, AK	Restore Skagway Historic District	1,015,000	0
Lackawanna Heritage Park, PA	Technical assistance	0	670,000
Lincoln Research Center, IL	Begin construction	0	3,000,000
Lincoln Home NHS, IL	Dubois House rehabilitation	0	709,000
Do	Morse House rehabilitation	0	707,000
LBJ Ranch NHS, TX	Exhibits	1,300,000	1,400,000
Martin Luther King, Jr. NHS, GA	Restore birth home block	1,800,000	800,000
Do	Visitor facilities	9,982,000	0
Mount Rainier NP, WA	Paradise water/sewer system	1,230,000	1,230,000
Mount Vernon Bicycle Trail, VA	Correct safety hazards	0	450,000
Natchez Trace Parkway,	Parkway construction	0	4,000,000
National Capital Parks, DC	Renovate White House utilities	4,200,000	4,200,000
Do	Restore Wash. Mon. grounds	3,100,000	0
Do	Lincoln/Jefferson Memorials	5,218,000	5,218,000
New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail, NJ	Signage/Interpretive plan	0	255,000
North Cascades NP, WA	Sterling Munro Nature Trail	0	40,000
Northwest Alaska Parks, AK	Interagency headquarters facility	1,684,000	1,684,000
Port Chicago NM, CA	Memorial fabrication/const	0	308,000
Salem Maritime NHP, MA	Various projects	0	1,300,000

Park unit	Description	Budget request	Committee recommendation
San Antonio Missions NHP, TX	Exhibitions	0	1,406,000
Sequoia NP, CA	Replace Giant Forest facilities	6,825,000	6,825,000
Stones River NB, TN	Trail connector	0	700,000
Thomas Stone NHS, MD	Main house restoration	0	1,170,000
Ulysses S. Grant NHS, MO	Restore historic structures	0	150,000
Upper Delaware Scenic & Rec Area PA	Towpaths, trunkwalls	3,500,000	3,500,000
Upper Susquehanna Heritage, PA	Technical assistance	0	50,000
War in the Pacific, GU	Monument	0	500,000
Weir Farm NHS, CT	Restore historic structures	0	395,000
Yosemite NP, CA	Maintenance/warehouse	4,890,000	4,890,000
Do	Employee housing	7,595,000	7,595,000
Do	Sign plan implementation	1,214,000	0
Do	Rehab electrical system	5,100,000	0
Do	Bearbox installation	0	250,000
Emergency and Unscheduled .....	.....	2,000,000	2,750,000
Housing rehabilitation .....	.....	12,000,000	12,000,000
Planning .....	.....	28,000,000	28,000,000
General Management Plans .....	.....	6,600,000	6,600,000
Special resource studies .....	.....	1,200,000	1,200,000
Strategic Planning Office .....	.....	400,000	400,000
Total .....	.....	185,700,000	184,699,000

The reduction to the Biscayne NP, FL construction project defers the trails portion for a subsequent appropriation.

The Committee has not included any money in this appropriation for the Prisoner of War Museum at Andersonville NHP, GA. Until there is more certainty with the non-Federal cost-sharing, the Committee is reluctant to proceed to actual construction.

A total of \$1,000,000 has been provided to bring National Historic Landmark chalets at Glacier National Park into compliance with Montana and Federal health and safety standards. In providing this appropriation the Committee expects the National Park Service to continue providing a valued visitor experience; to assure a safe, efficient, and cost effective operating plan; and to provide appropriate disposal systems that will ensure the long term capability of these facilities to operate in an environmentally responsible manner.

For the Natchez Trace Parkway, the Committee recommends a total of \$9,500,000. Of this amount, \$5,500,000 is through the Federal Lands Highway Program and \$4,000,000 is within this construction appropriation.

The Committee is concerned about the slow rate of obligation on many National Park Service construction projects. Every effort should be made to move these projects along in a timely manner to help provide employment and so that the public may receive the benefit of the completed work. Particularly disturbing is the slow rate at which Natchez Trace Parkway money is being put to use.

The Committee has strong concern about the construction program of the National Park Service. Cost estimates are unreliable; projects expand and become overly expensive with little regard to the budgetary situation; and the priority system is undecipherable. The Committee believes that stronger internal management control needs to be exerted over the whole construction program within the National Park Service. In addition, the Committee has recommended an independent review team within the office of Con-

struction Management in the Secretary's office to review both the scope of projects and the costs associated with them.

Within the amount recommended is \$3,000,000 for the Lincoln Center to be developed in Springfield, Illinois in conjunction with the Lincoln Home National Historic Site. The National Park Service should not use this money until the appropriate authorization is in place which sets out the overall scope of the project.

The general management plan for Great Basin National Park designates that administrative, maintenance, housing and visitor contact facilities be placed on the 80-acre administrative site adjacent to Baker, NV. These new facilities will require construction of adequate water and wastewater services. The new administrative site will hook into the joint National Park Service/Baker water and sewer system. The Committee has provided \$250,000 to the Baker Water and Sewer General Improvement District to cover the additional cost for oversizing the system to serve Service facilities in addition to the community of Baker, NV.

Within the amount provided for planning the Committee recommends the following:

Boston NHP, MA	Old South Meeting House	315,000
Cuyahoga Valley NRA, OH	Riverbank Stabilization	185,000
	Railroad maintenance facility	200,000
	Snowville and Dover reclamation	50,000
	Tinkers Creek Aqueduct	80,000
Fort Necessity NB, PA	Historic Structures Report; exhibit plans; archeological research.	775,000
Glacier NP, MT	Rehabilitate chalets	400,000
James A. Garfield NHS, OH	Site, building restoration	210,000
Olympic NP, WA	Elwha dam removal	2,800,000
Thomas Stone NHS, MD	Main house restoration	150,000
Zion NP, UT	Transportation system	360,000

Funds provided to implement the Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act (P.L. 102-495) shall also allow for baseline studies to be conducted to consider potential impacts on water quality that would occur from the removal of the Elwha dams.

The Committee is pleased that the following amounts are included within the request for general management plans:

Brown v. Board of Education	80,000
Great Egg Harbor, NJ	81,000
Presidio, CA	800,000
Stones River NB, TN	107,000

In addition the Committee recommends \$125,000 within the general management plan budget for Salt River NHP, VI.

The following studies are included within the special resources category for feasibility studies:

Boston Harbor Islands, MA	\$250,000
Camino Real, TX, NM	150,000
El Paso Missions, TX	150,000
Golden Gate NRA (Pacific)	10,000
Hudson Valley Greenway	200,000
Rutherford B. Hayes	100,000
Toledo Urban Riverfront	150,000
Virginia City, MT	150,000

The National Park Service is expected to receive \$83,000,000 through the Federal Highway Lands Program. The following table

shows how these funds will be allocated by National Park Service unit:

Acadia NP	\$1,650,000
Amistad RA	522,000
Big Bend NP	2,800,000
Bryce Canyon NP	6,700,000
Catoctin Mtn Pk	1,800,000
Crater Lake NP	1,037,000
Gateway NRA	2,500,000
Gettysburg NMP	1,320,000
Glen Canyon NRA	2,672,000
Golden Gate NRA	7,000,000
Grand Teton NP	3,300,000
Lake Meredith RA	3,300,000
Midwest Region	250,000
North Atlantic Region	100,000
Natchez Trace Pkwy	5,500,000
NCP-Central	4,400,000
Pacific Northwest Region	600,000
Rocky Mountain Region	900,000
Southeastern Region	500,000
Shenandoah NP	3,300,000
Vanderbilt Mansion	1,540,000
Voyageurs NP	3,300,000
Western Region	500,000
Yellowstone NP	9,900,000
Subtotal, Construction Projects	65,391,000
Advance and project planning/ Compliance Engineering/ Administration	17,609,000
Total	83,000,000

The Committee is pleased that the budget request includes \$370,000 for planning associated with employee housing needs at Death Valley NM, CA

The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA) authorized \$11.2 million for the Foothills Parkway between Pittman Center and Cosby, Tennessee. It is the Committee's understanding that additional funds are not needed for this project at this time, but if additional funds do become necessary to complete construction the Park Service is urged to give this project priority for funding through the Federal Highway Lands Program.

URBAN PARK AND RECREATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$.....
Budget estimate, 1994	5,000,000
Recommended, 1994	5,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation 1993	+5,000,000
Budget estimate 1994	

The Committee recommends the budget request of \$5,000,000 for the Urban Park and Recreation Fund. Through this fund cities may improve recreation opportunities for their residents by giving them incentive to increase investments in planning, revitalization, operation and maintenance of existing recreation systems.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(RESCISSION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

Appropriation enacted, 1993	-\$30,000,000
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Budget estimate, 1994	- 30,000,000
Recommended, 1994	- 30,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	
Budget estimate, 1994	

The Committee recommends rescission of \$30,000,000 in annual contract authority provided by 16 U.S.C. 4601-10a. This authority has not been used in years and there are no plans to use it in fiscal year 1994.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$117,900,000
Budget estimate, 1994	77,600,000
Recommended, 1994	89,460,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	- 28,440,000
Budget estimate, 1994	+11,860,000

For land acquisition and State assistance, the Committee recommends \$89,460,000 as follows:

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

	Fiscal year 1994 request	Committee rec- ommendation	Change
Alaska National Park Areas	\$1,500,000	0	- \$1,500,000
Appalachian Trail	7,000,000	\$5,000,000	- 2,000,000
Big Cypress NP, FL	5,000,000	3,000,000	- 2,000,000
Cuyahoga Valley NRA, OH	0	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Ebey's Landing NHR, WA	0	710,000	+710,000
Everglades NP, FL	3,000,000	2,000,000	- 1,000,000
Gettysburg NMP, PA	0	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Golden Gate NRA, CA (Phleger)	0	5,250,000	+5,250,000
Hopewell Culture NHP, OH	1,500,000	0	- 1,500,000
Indiana Dunes NL, IN	0	2,000,000	+2,000,000
Kalaupapa NHP, HI	600,000	600,000	0
Little River Canyon NP, AL	2,000,000	7,000,000	+5,000,000
Martin Luther King, Jr NHS, GA	0	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Mary McLeod Bethune House NHS, DC	635,000	635,000	0
Monocacy NB, MD	5,000,000	0	- 5,000,000
National Park of Samoa	300,000	300,000	0
Nez Perce NHP, OR	0	300,000	+300,000
Olympic NP, WA	0	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Palo Alto NB, TX	0	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Petroglyph NM, NM	4,265,000	1,000,000	- 3,265,000
Saguaro NM, AZ	6,000,000	8,500,000	+2,500,000
Salt River Bay NHP, VI	0	4,000,000	+4,000,000
Santa Monica Mtns NRA, CA	0	4,000,000	+4,000,000
Inholdings, Emergencies, Hardships	4,500,000	3,865,000,000	- 635,000
Acquisition Management	8,247,000	8,247,000	0
Subtotal, Federal acquisitions	49,547,000	61,407,000	+11,860,000
Assistance to States:			
Matching grants	24,750,000	24,750,000	0
Administrative expenses	3,303,000	3,303,000	0
Subtotal, assistance to States	28,053,000	28,053,000	0
Total, National Park Service	77,600,000	89,460,000	+11,860,000

Acquisitions for the Appalachian Trail may be made in Sterling Forest as long as it is in accord with the Appalachian Trail plan.

The Nez Perce NHP, OR acquisition is for the Old Chief Joseph Gravesite. An offsetting reduction is made in the Forest Service land acquisition account.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$20,629,000
Budget estimate, 1994	20,260,000
Recommended, 1994	20,629,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	
Budget estimate, 1993	+369,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$20,629,000, the fiscal year 1993 level for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. This amount includes \$7,932,000 for operations at the Center and \$12,697,000 for repair and rehabilitation.

The John F. Kennedy Center is designated as the National Cultural Center and living Memorial to the late President. Visitor services, including interpretation, security and visitor information, are available year round.

With money available through the 1993 appropriation, planning is underway for repairs to increase accessibility, for correction of marble and facade deficiencies, for upgrade of mechanical systems and structures. The appropriation for fiscal year 1994 will be used to ensure that timely and necessary improvements to accessibility and upgrading theater safety and technical operations can be accomplished.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR COMMISSION

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$248,000
Budget estimate, 1994	250,000
Recommended, 1994	250,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1992	
Budget estimate, 1993	+2,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$250,000, the budget request, to continue the activities of the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission. An additional \$153,000 is provided in the operation of the National Park System account to enable the National Park Service to meet its responsibilities to the National Heritage Corridor.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee has again included a provision requiring the National Park Service to submit its plans for development of Ellis Island to Congress before implementation.

The Committee expects the Service and the Department to report to the Committee within ten days after use of the transfer authority contained in the administrative provisions. The report should include the purpose for which the funds were transferred and the source of the transfer.

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, 1993	\$576,748,000
Budget estimate, 1994	597,364,000
Recommended, 1994	584,685,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+7,937,000
Budget estimate, 1994	-12,679,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1994 compared with the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1993 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
National Mapping, Geography and Surveys				
National map and digital data production.....	49,454	53,479	53,479	---
Information and data systems.....	19,127	31,624	24,024	-7,600
Research and technology.....	18,843	18,769	18,769	---
Advanced cartographic systems.....	38,668	34,653	32,653	-2,000
Subtotal, National Mapping, Geography & Surveys..	126,092	138,525	128,925	-9,600
Geologic and Mineral Resource Surveys and Mapping				
Earthquake hazards reduction.....	50,071	49,861	49,861	---
Volcano hazards.....	15,528	15,458	15,458	---
Landslide hazards.....	2,351	2,332	2,332	---
National geologic mapping.....	21,982	23,012	23,012	---
Deep continental studies.....	2,795	2,772	2,772	---
Magnetic field monitoring and charting.....	1,823	1,804	1,804	---
Marine and coastal geologic surveys.....	35,661	35,635	35,635	---
Global change and climate history.....	10,873	10,788	10,788	---
Mineral resource surveys.....	48,282	47,902	46,902	-1,000
Energy geologic surveys.....	31,703	31,467	30,467	-1,000
Subtotal, Geologic & Mineral Surveys & Mapping..	221,069	221,031	219,031	-2,000
Water Resources Investigations				
Federal program.....	112,704	119,303	118,303	-1,000
Federal-State program.....	63,488	63,488	63,488	---
Water resources research institutes.....	6,205	5,770	5,770	---
Subtotal, Water Resources Investigations.....	182,397	188,561	187,561	-1,000
General administration and facilities				
General administration.....	24,506	26,097	26,018	-79
Facilities.....	22,684	23,150	23,150	---
Total, United States Geological Survey.....	576,748	597,364	584,685	-12,679

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$584,685,000 for surveys, investigations, and research, a decrease of \$12,679,000 below the budget estimate of \$597,364,000.

National mapping, geography, and surveys.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$7,600,000 for information and data systems. The reduction provides \$5,000,000 for initial construction of an addition to the USGS EROS Data Center in Sioux Falls, South Dakota to house the equipment for processing, distributing, and archiving satellite data from two new NASA satellite systems. Another \$4,000,000 is estimated to be required in fiscal year 1995 to complete the addition. The total of \$9,000,000 represents a “bare bones” approach to the new facilities, but is deemed sufficient for total construction. Bill language is also recommended allowing for a procurement covering the full scope of the facility in fiscal year 1994.

The Committee also recommends a decrease of \$2,000,000 for advanced cartographic systems. The decrease will delay implementation of some work stations in fiscal year 1994.

Geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping.—Within marine and coastal geologic surveys funding the Committee recommends a total National Coastal Geology Program of \$10,900,000. The recommended program is as follows: fundamental studies (\$900,000), catastrophic event studies (\$500,000), West Louisiana/Texas erosion (\$1,000,000), West Central Florida erosion (\$1,300,000), South Carolina erosion (\$1,000,000), Lake Erie erosion (\$1,500,000), Louisiana wetlands (\$1,000,000), Florida Big Bend wetlands (\$1,000,000), Great Lakes wetlands (\$900,000), San Francisco Bay wetlands (\$500,000), Lake Pontchartrain pollution (\$200,000), Massachusetts Bay pollution (\$800,000), and Florida Keys pollution (\$300,000). The recommendation is based on the recently completed Coastal Program Plan.

The Committee directs the USGS to develop a separate program plan that complements, but does not duplicate, the accepted coastal

plan for the Marine Geology portion of the marine and coastal geology subactivity and submit the plan to the Committee by June 1, 1994. Interactions and coordination between marine activities and the coastal program should be explained.

A general reduction of \$1,000,000 is recommended in mineral resource surveys.

The Committee also recommends a decrease of \$1,000,000 in energy resource surveys, to be taken from areas such as uranium and radon studies where funding is available from other agencies.

The Survey is directed to prepare a program description that explains the objectives and implementation strategies of the energy geologic surveys budget subactivity. The program description should address the interrelationships among the various energy commodities included in the program, should provide a thorough explanation of how the Survey's research is incorporated into the Nation's energy strategy, should identify the major users of the energy information developed by the Survey and should provide estimated expenditures for each commodity for which the Survey undertakes research. The program description should be provided to the Committee by June 1, 1994.

The fiscal year 1994 budget justification for mineral resource surveys, energy geologic surveys, and marine and coastal geologic surveys provided few details of programs compared to previous years. For fiscal year 1995 the Survey should work with the Committee to provide justifications which better characterize the programs and which at a minimum separately identify coastal programs within marine and coastal geologic surveys, and continue to report energy resource surveys by individual resource as well as in the new program structure.

Water resources investigations.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$1,000,000 for the Federal program. The reduction is for research activities in the acid rain program element and should not reduce support of the National Trends Network.

Despite the reduction in National Water Information Clearinghouse activities the Committee expects work on the modernization of water data systems to continue.

General administration.—The Committee recommends deletion of \$79,000 for the discontinued "Take Pride in America" program.

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 FY 1994, MMS expects to collect and distribute over \$4 billion from 128,000 Federal and Indian leases. In addition, about \$120 million a year in unpaid and underpaid royalties are collected through the MMS audit program.

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 pro-

motion of increased oil spill response capabilities, and for oil spill financial responsibility certifications of offshore platforms and pipelines.

LEASING AND ROYALTY MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$195,339,000
Budget estimate, 1994	196,686,000
Recommended, 1994	193,197,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	-2,142,000
Budget estimate, 1994	-3,489,000

The Committee recommends \$193,197,000 for leasing and royalty management, a decrease of \$2,142,000 below the fiscal year 1993 appropriation of \$195,339,000 and \$3,489,000 below the fiscal year 1994 budget request of \$196,686,000. The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1994 is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1993 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
OCS Lands				
Leasing and environmental program.....	35,023	29,964	26,464	-3,500
Resource evaluation.....	19,691	19,569	19,569	---
Regulatory program.....	34,301	34,523	34,523	---
Information management program.....	7,353	12,249	12,249	---
Subtotal, OCS Lands.....	96,368	96,305	92,805	-3,500
Royalty Management				
Mineral revenue operations.....	21,185	32,748	30,968	-1,780
Mineral revenue compliance.....	25,322	12,328	12,108	-220
Mineral revenue audit.....	20,027	20,705	22,805	+2,100
Refunds on Indian allottee leases.....	10	15	15	---
Rewards.....	---	10	---	-10
Subtotal, Royalty Management.....	66,544	65,806	65,896	+90
General Administration				
Executive direction.....	5,671	3,633	3,633	---
Policy and management improvement.....	---	3,683	3,683	---
Administrative operations.....	11,678	11,934	11,934	---
General support services.....	15,078	15,325	15,246	-79
Subtotal, General Administration.....	32,427	34,575	34,496	-79
Total, Leasing and Royalty Management.....	195,339	196,686	193,197	-3,489

Outer Continental Shelf Lands (OCS).—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$3,500,000 for the outer continental shelf lands program, including decreases of \$3,400,000 for environmental studies and \$100,000 for conflict resolution. The Committee believes that the environmental studies program should be focused on areas which have active leases and areas under consideration for leasing in the current five-year plan. The decreases recommended by the Committee are intended to free up funds for high priority projects recommended by the Department in the investment budget proposal.

The Committee urges the Minerals Management Service to continue to examine the OCS leasing program for potential downsizing, consistent with the smaller program proposed for 1992 through 1997. Staffing reductions mandated by the current administration should be taken from this area rather than from the royalty management program.

The Technical Information Management System (TIMS) should be continued as a pilot project in the Gulf of Mexico region only. Alternative sources of revenue for TIMS should continue to be explored. In particular, the MMS should pursue the advisability of

raising rental payments for OCS leases. Annual rental rates have remained at \$3 per acre for over 20 years.

Royalty Management.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$90,000 for the royalty management program. The net increase consists of decreases of \$1,780,000 in mineral revenue operations and \$320,000 in mineral revenue compliance for a hardrock minerals program, and \$10,000 for payment of rewards, and increases of \$100,000 in mineral revenue compliance for majority pricing of natural gas on Indian lands and, in mineral revenue audit, \$1,100,000 for the Federal audit program and \$1,000,000 for State and Tribal delegated audit programs.

The majority pricing workload for gas produced on Indian lands has been growing and MMS has attempted to deal with the increasing workload by temporarily detailing 2 auditors to assist with these cases. Majority pricing is a major concern to the Tribes involved and needs to be addressed on a permanent staffing basis. The \$100,000 recommended by the Committee provides partial year funding for 2 staff positions. Full year costs for these positions should be annualized in the fiscal year 1995 budget.

The Committee has recommended shifting proposed funding for instituting a new hardrock minerals program to the current audit program. This recommendation is based on the Committee's concern that the current audit program be adequately funded to address problems identified last year in the authorizing committee's review of the program and in several Inspector General reviews within the Department. The Committee expects the Department to request a supplemental appropriation to fund a hardrock minerals program at such time as legislation is enacted on this issue. The MMS also is faced with a large number of contract settlement audits, primarily from natural gas contract buyouts and buydowns which occurred several years ago. These cases need immediate attention. As of March 23, 1993, MMS had 257 full time auditors and direct support staff and the States and Tribes had between 75 and 80 employees working in their audit programs. The Committee expects the MMS to use the \$2,100,000 shifted from the proposed hardrock minerals program to increase staffing of Federal, State and Tribal audit programs in order to improve current audit coverage and to expedite the auditing of contract settlements. Funds and staffing may be shifted from the audit program to the compliance program to the extent such transfers will help maximize revenues. The Committee should be notified in advance of any proposed transfers, following established reprogramming procedures.

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 this initiative, the MMS has 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 1994 plan also should address specifically contract buyout and buydown audits.

The MMS share of Presidentially-ordered staffing reductions should be taken from areas other than the audit and compliance programs. The MMS should report to the Committee by November 1, 1993, on a plan to redirect staffing reductions consistent with the Committee's directions.

General Administration.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$79,000 in general administration for the Take Pride in America program which has been discontinued by the Department.

General.—The MMS should continue to work with those States that have expressed an interest in assuming responsibility for administration of onshore mineral leasing on Federal lands. Such transfers of responsibility should be done only to the extent that the Federal responsibility to the taxpayer for receipts management is not compromised and to the extent that State administration will result in cost savings.

Bill language.—The Committee has included bill language to clarify a provision included in the fiscal year 1993 appropriation with respect to the use of fees to offset operation and maintenance costs of the Oil and Hazardous Materials Simulated Environmental Test Tank facility.

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 1994 are identical to those in fiscal year 1993. The Administration has supported continuing these provisions for another year while a review of the OCS program is conducted within the Department of the Interior.

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.

The Committee has not recommended that a moratorium be placed on activities leading to an offshore oil and gas lease sale in the Cook Inlet/Shelikof Strait area of Alaska. The Committee has received requests from environmental and Native Alaska groups for a moratorium on the sale proposed for Cook Inlet/Shelikof Strait at the end of 1994. These groups are particularly concerned because the MMS expanded the sale area to include Shelikof Strait without issuing a supplemental environmental impact statement for the proposed five year OCS plan. As a result, there was limited opportunity for public comment on the expanded sale area before the final five year plan was issued. The area in question has valuable

fishery resources and is a major spawning ground. It also supports nearly 200 colonies of seabirds, which number over one million, several species of porpoise and whale, and is home to one of the world's largest harbor seal populations. Department officials have assured the Committee that they will examine carefully the results of the environmental impact statement planned for the Cook Inlet/Shelikof Strait Sale before deciding on proceeding with the sale as planned for early fiscal year 1995.

Some Members of the North Carolina delegation have requested that the Committee include a legislative provision which would prohibit exploratory drilling on 21 active oil and gas leases offshore North Carolina. The Committee has not recommended bill language to prohibit drilling on the North Carolina leases. The leases are currently under suspension pending the completion of environmental studies. The Committee asks that the Secretary of the Interior look into this matter.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$5,331,000
Budget estimate, 1994	5,331,000
Recommended, 1994	5,681,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+350,000
Budget estimate, 1994	+350,000

The Committee recommends \$5,681,000, to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, to conduct oil spill research and financial responsibility activities associated with the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, Public Law 101-380, an increase of \$350,000 over both the fiscal year 1993 enacted level and the fiscal year 1994 request of \$5,331,000.

The amount recommended by the Committee consists of increases of \$250,000 for MMS review of oil spill response plans and \$100,000 for inspections of facilities in State waters. The responsibilities assigned to MMS under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 are placing increased workload requirements on the agency. The increase recommended by the Committee provides partial year funding for staffing in two critical areas. Full year costs for the new staffing should be annualized in the fiscal year 1995 budget. The MMS should report to the Committee within 30 days of the close of each quarter of the fiscal year on activities funded under the oil spill research appropriation, including efforts to coordinate with other Federal, State and local officials.

BUREAU OF MINES

MINES AND MINERALS

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$174,235,000
Budget estimate, 1994	153,656,000
Recommended, 1994	169,336,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	-4,899,000
Budget estimate, 1994	+15,680,000

The Committee recommends \$169,336,000 for mines and minerals, a decrease of \$4,899,000 below the fiscal year 1993 enacted level of \$174,235,000 and an increase of \$15,680,000 over the fiscal

year 1994 budget request of \$153,656,000. The amount recommended by the Committee as compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	FY 1993 Enacted	(in thousands of dollars) Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Information and Analysis				
Land and mineral resources.....	18,958	18,518	18,518	---
Regulatory impact analysis.....	2,663	2,640	2,640	---
Commodities and materials.....	6,727	6,733	6,733	---
International mineral studies.....	4,063	3,998	3,998	---
Statistics and information service.....	9,618	8,771	8,771	---
Subtotal, Information and Analysis.....	42,029	40,660	40,660	---
Research				
Health, safety and mining technology.....	54,700	48,649	51,518	+2,869
Minerals and materials science.....	26,247	23,037	25,077	+2,040
Environmental technology.....	17,082	17,616	20,766	+3,150
Mineral institutes.....	11,601	2	7,702	+7,700
Subtotal, Research.....	109,630	89,304	105,063	+15,759
General administration.....	22,963	23,692	23,613	-79
ROBCO.....	-387	---	---	---
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	174,235	153,656	169,336	+15,680

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. The Committee questions how well the Bureau would be able to meet its mission with the requested budget of \$153,656,000, which would reduce the Bureau's research funding by nearly 20 percent from the fiscal year 1993 level. At the level of funding recommended by the Committee, the Bureau will be able to continue research which will enhance mining and mineral processing safety and productivity and promote efficiency in resource use.

The Committee is concerned that the Department of the Interior continues to pursue a policy of non-support for Bureau research programs in annual budget submissions. Since 1978 the Bureau has won 30 research and development awards for technologies it has developed. In 1992, the Bureau was ranked among the top 20 all-time winners of the awards given by Research and Development magazine for innovative and unique technological advances. What is so remarkable about this achievement is the relatively minuscule research budget of the Bureau as compared with those of the private sector and other Federal entities on the list of winners. These awards could not have been achieved without the continued efforts by the Congress to maintain the Bureau's research program in annual appropriations.

The Committee believes the Department should take advantage of the Bureau's proven in-house expertise to address issues facing other agencies within the Department in areas such as contaminated ground water, acid mine drainage and hazardous waste. In particular the Committee recommends that the Bureau be given the lead responsibility within the Department on site specific characterization of hazardous wastes. Other Departmental entities should reimburse the Bureau for this work.

Health, Safety and Mining Technology.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,869,000 for health, safety and mining technology, including \$400,000 in experimental facilities for the

mine roof simulator and, in advanced mining systems, \$1,000,000 to continue the Casa Grande in-situ copper leaching project, contingent on a 25 percent industry cost-share, and \$1,469,000 for in-house in-situ and selective mining research.

Minerals and Materials Science.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,040,000 for minerals and materials science, including \$559,000 for minerals research and \$1,481,000 for materials research at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. These increases will continue laboratory research at the fiscal year 1993 level.

Environmental Technology.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$3,150,000 for environmental technology, including \$750,000 for subsidence remediation in New Jersey, contingent on a 50 percent non-Federal cost-share, of which \$100,000 is for Rockaway Township, \$150,000 is for Mountain View Manor and \$500,000 is for North Arlington; \$2,000,000 for hazardous waste treatment technology at the Midnite Mine in Spokane, Washington; and \$400,000 for control of mine drainage and liquid wastes to restore the funds proposed for transfer to the National Biological Survey.

The funds provided for treatment of uranium wastes at the Midnite Mine are for technological research on the treatment of the radioactive water and disposal of treatment residues at the mine site and on overall site reclamation. The Bureau should work closely with the Spokane Tribe on this project. The Committee understands that this will be a multi-year effort, with reclamation operations not likely to start until fiscal year 1996. The Committee believes the Midnite Mine project is an excellent example of the type of situation for which the Department should turn to the Bureau for its technological expertise.

In May a fish kill, which has been linked to acid mine drainage from abandoned mines, was reported on the Casselman River in Pennsylvania. These mines cover a few thousand acres and there may be hundreds of separate discharge points. The acid mine drainage appears to have been caused by the elevation of the water table by the Spring snow melt. The Bureau of Mines has been providing technical assistance to the Casselman River Task Force which was established to address this problem. The Committee expects the Bureau to continue to provide assistance to the task force in fiscal year 1994.

The Committee has not agreed to the transfer of \$400,000 from the Bureau to the National Biological Survey. The Bureau uses these funds for constructed wetlands research on treating acid mine drainage. While the Committee recognizes a legitimate role for the National Biological Survey in wetlands research, the specific application being addressed by the Bureau should complement the Survey's biological research rather than be replaced by it.

Mineral Institutes.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$7,700,000 for the mineral institutes program, including \$3,200,000 for mine systems and ground control, communiton, mineral wastes, and pyrometallurgy research grants; \$2,000,000 for the generic center for respirable dust; \$1,000,000 for the marine minerals technology center; \$1,200,000 for the national mine land reclamation center; and \$300,000 for program administration.

The Committee believes the Department should examine the advisability of transferring the Marine Minerals Technology Center to the Minerals Management Service and report to the Committee with its recommendations by March 1, 1994.

General Administration.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$79,000 in general administration for the Take Pride in America program which has been discontinued by the Department.

The Committee disagrees with the budget proposal to set-aside over \$100,000 for training on the Department's procurement system. The Bureau should use these funds for its highest priority training needs.

Helium.—The Committee has not continued bill language, carried in previous years, prohibiting the sale of the Bureau's helium facilities. The Committee continues to believe that such a sale is not justified and would result in lost revenues for the Government. The Committee will not hesitate to reinstate bill language in the future if necessary on this issue.

The Committee suggests that, with the continued decline in helium sales to Federal customers, the helium program should be examined closely for further staffing reductions. This would have the dual benefit of returning additional revenues to the Treasury and helping the Bureau meet its Presidentially-mandated staffing reductions.

General.—The Committee does not agree to the proposed staffing reductions in the budget request. Any staffing reductions for the mines and minerals program, beyond the 32 in fiscal year 1993 and 66 in fiscal year 1994, which are consistent with the executive order on staffing reductions, should be proposed to and approved by the Committee through established reprogramming procedures.

The Committee has not recommended continuing bill language, carried in previous years, prohibiting the closure or consolidation of research facilities. Any such proposal should be justified to, and receive advance approval from, the Committee following established reprogramming procedures.

Finally, the Committee believes that the Bureau, with the support of the Department and consistent with the changing technological needs of the country, should focus its non-health and safety research in areas such as water and waste treatment, clean processing, recycling and the development of smart materials. One positive step in this direction would be incorporating the recommendations of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology in the Bureau's budget priorities for fiscal year 1995, and the Committee urges the Bureau and the Department to do so.

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, 1993	\$112,906,000
Budget estimate, 1994	111,199,000
Recommended, 1994	111,742,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	-1,164,000
Budget estimate, 1994	+543,000

The Committee recommends \$111,742,000 for Regulation and Technology, a decrease of \$1,164,000 below the fiscal year 1993 enacted level of \$112,906,000 and \$543,000 above the fiscal year 1994 budget request of \$111,199,000. The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1994 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	FY 1993 Enacted	(in thousands of dollars) Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
State regulatory program grants.....	51,661	51,661	51,661	---
Federal Regulatory Programs				
Regulatory program operations.....	21,457	21,732	21,732	---
Technical services, training and research.....	15,227	13,804	13,904	+100
Assessments and collections.....	9,220	8,915	9,415	+500
Subtotal, Federal Regulatory Programs.....	45,904	44,451	45,051	+600
Civil penalties.....	1,190	1,190	1,190	---
General administration.....	14,151	13,897	13,840	-57
Total, Regulation and Technology.....	112,906	111,199	111,742	+543

Federal Regulatory Program.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$600,000 for Federal regulatory programs, including \$100,000 in technical services, training and research for training State and Tribal personnel on the Technical Information Processing System and \$500,000 in assessments and collections for data improvements to the Applicant Violator System.

The Committee commends OSM on improvements made to the Applicant Violator System (AVS). The AVS was plagued with problems and quite ineffectual when initially developed. The Committee believes an increase in the base budget for AVS is necessary to ensure needed additional data are obtained, validated and incorporated in the system. Areas where additional data are needed include contract mine operators, mineral owners, State civil penalties, and air and water quality violations. The OSM should continue to report to the Committee on AVS development and operation on a semi-annual basis.

General Administration.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$57,000 in general administration for the Take Pride in America program which the Department has discontinued. A simi-

lar reduction is recommended in the abandoned mine reclamation fund account.

Earlier this year the Committee's investigative staff issued a report on OSM's management of its regulatory program. That report raised serious questions about OSM management interference in the proper implementation of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act by OSM inspectors. The Committee's investigators also faulted OSM for its random sampling procedures for inspections, its ten day notice appeals process and its organizational structure in terms of overlapping management responsibilities and inefficient field operations. The Committee has received assurances from OSM that corrective actions have been taken or are being developed to address the problems identified in the investigative report. The OSM should report to the Committee by March 1, 1994, on its actions to correct the organizational and program problems identified in the investigative report. The response should include a discussion of OSM's efforts to improve its oversight of State regulatory programs and its handling of citizen complaints. The OSM should coordinate the response with the Office of the Solicitor to address the Solicitor-specific issues identified in the investigative report.

Bill language has been included under General Provisions, Department of the Interior, prohibiting the expenditure of funds to publish final rules defining valid existing rights from a National perspective or disapproving existing State definitions of valid existing rights. This issue was addressed by the Congress as part of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 and the Committee expects the Department to follow the guidance provided by the Congress in that law as it continues to explore policy options on this controversial issue in fiscal year 1994.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$187,930,000
Budget estimate, 1994	191,629,000
Recommended, 1994	190,107,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+2,177,000
Budget estimate, 1994	-1,522,000

The Committee recommends \$190,107,000 for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, an increase of \$2,177,000 above the fiscal year 1993 enacted level of \$187,930,000 and \$1,522,000 below the fiscal year 1994 budget request of \$191,629,000. The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1994 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1993 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
State reclamation program grants.....	133,852	134,977	134,977	---
Federal Reclamation Programs				
Fee compliance.....	6,520	6,539	6,539	---
Reclamation program operations.....	27,203	29,146	27,646	-1,500
Rural abandoned mine reclamation program.....	13,385	12,983	12,983	---
Subtotal, Federal Reclamation Programs.....	47,108	48,668	47,168	-1,500
Small operator assistance.....	1,760	1,760	1,760	---
General administration.....	5,210	6,224	6,202	-22
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund.....	187,930	191,629	190,107	-1,522

Federal Reclamation Programs.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$1,500,000 for Federal reclamation programs. The net decrease consists of a decrease of \$2,000,000 in reclamation program operations for the Federal emergency program and an increase of \$500,000 in reclamation program operations for high priority projects in non-program States and on Federal and Indian lands.

The decrease recommended for the Federal emergency program reflects the unobligated carryover of funds associated with this program and should have no program impact. The OSM may transfer funds as needed from the Federal emergency program to State-run emergency programs. The OSM should continue to work with the States on plans for the takeover of emergency reclamation responsibility by the States.

The increase for high priority reclamation is needed to slow the growth in the backlog of reclamation projects for non-program States and Tribes and on Federal lands. At the end of fiscal year 1991 the inventory of projects totalled \$9.7 million. At the end of fiscal year 1992 the inventory stood at \$12.9 million.

General Administration.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$22,000 in general administration for the Take Pride in America program which the Department has discontinued. A similar reduction is recommended in the regulation and technology account.

The Committee will follow with interest the OSM's recently-announced, simplified grant pilot project for State abandoned mine land (AML) grants. In particular, the Committee urges OSM to ensure that the highest priority projects are being addressed by the States so that these projects do not develop into emergency reclamation projects. The OSM should keep the Committee informed on the status of this pilot project on at least a semiannual basis. Also, OSM should continue its semiannual report to the Committee on State AML grant obligations.

The Committee is aware of a newly identified acid mine drainage problem in the Casselman River in Pennsylvania. The Bureau of Mines has been providing technical assistance to the Casselman River Task Force which was established to address this problem. The Committee expects the OSM to work with the task force and with the State of Pennsylvania to identify the sources of the acid mine drainage and, to the extent those sources qualify, to include

the needed reclamation projects in the AML inventory to be addressed with AML State grant funding.

Bill Language. The Committee has recommended continuing bill language, carried in last year's Act, 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 1994 is \$20 million.

Bill language also is recommended to maintain 16 FTEs at the anthracite program office in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. The FTE requirement has been reduced from 23 in previous years to reflect current requirements and presidentially-mandated staffing reductions.

The Committee has recommended discontinuing bill language, carried in previous years, limiting administrative costs for the rural abandoned mine program and providing for Secretarial denial of 50 percent of a State's AML grant when the State is systematically failing to implement its regulatory program.

OSM ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The Committee has not recommended continuing bill language, carried in last year's Act, limiting the expenditure of funds to one Deputy Director position in OSM. The Committee will not hesitate to reinstate this language in the future if necessary.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$1,342,385,000
Budget estimate, 1994	1,473,306,000
Recommended, 1994	1,492,650,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+150,265,000
Budget estimate, 1994	+19,344,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1994 compared with the budget estimates by activity are as follows:

	FY 1993 Enacted	(in thousands of dollars) Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Tribal Priority Allocations				
Tribal government.....	66,731	91,474	91,474	---
Human services.....	52,786	57,701	57,701	---
Education.....	33,514	35,953	35,953	---
Public safety and justice.....	85,065	94,898	94,898	---
Community development.....	23,361	23,097	23,097	---
Resources management.....	61,204	66,632	66,632	---
Trust services.....	27,736	29,685	29,685	---
General administration.....	26,535	27,798	27,798	---
Tribal priority general increase.....	17,338	---	5,000	+5,000
Subtotal, Tribal Priority Allocations.....	394,270	427,238	432,238	+5,000
Other Recurring Programs				
Tribal government.....	71,830	88,213	89,984	+1,771
Human services.....	106,114	115,619	110,619	-5,000
Education				
School operations				
Forward-funded.....	268,337	316,111	316,111	---
Other school operations.....	74,626	78,282	79,282	+1,000
Subtotal, School operations.....	342,963	394,393	395,393	+1,000
Continuing education.....	24,187	26,613	26,613	---
Johnson O'Malley.....	22,980	22,826	24,326	+1,500
Subtotal, Education.....	390,130	443,832	446,332	+2,500
Community development.....	65,602	65,706	65,706	---
Resources management.....	36,207	40,981	43,156	+2,175
Trust services.....	2,577	3,008	3,008	---
Subtotal, Other Recurring Programs.....	672,460	757,359	758,805	+1,446
Non-Recurring Programs				
Tribal government.....	9,220	9,209	9,209	---
Public safety and justice.....	3,052	3,052	3,052	---
Community development.....	11,942	10,688	10,688	---
Resources management.....	30,318	28,038	29,038	+1,000
Trust services.....	27,776	18,232	35,832	+17,600
Subtotal, Non-Recurring Programs.....	82,308	69,219	87,819	+18,600
Central Office Operations				
Tribal government.....	3,688	3,665	3,665	---
Human services.....	1,394	1,315	1,315	---
Public safety and justice.....	2,816	2,899	2,899	---
Community development.....	1,092	1,151	1,151	---
Resources management.....	3,932	3,867	3,867	---
Trust services.....	13,852	21,375	19,875	-1,500
General administration.....	44,664	52,416	47,914	-4,502
Subtotal, Central Office Operations.....	71,438	86,688	80,686	-6,002
Area Office Operations				
Tribal government.....	1,915	2,320	2,320	---
Human services.....	1,700	3,128	3,128	---
Public safety and justice.....	620	988	988	---
Community development.....	4,570	4,449	4,449	---
Resources management.....	3,872	4,320	4,320	---
Trust services.....	11,825	12,381	12,381	---
General administration.....	33,719	36,845	36,645	-200
Subtotal, Area Office Operations.....	58,221	64,431	64,231	-200
Special Programs and Pooled Overhead				
Human services.....	2,593	2,593	2,593	---
Education.....	13,650	13,603	14,103	+500
Public safety and justice.....	2,486	2,494	2,494	---
Community development.....	3,386	3,513	3,513	---
Resources management.....	2,128	2,128	2,128	---
General administration.....	39,445	44,040	44,040	---
Subtotal, Special Programs and Pooled Overhead..	63,688	68,371	68,871	+500
Total, Operation of Indian Programs.....	1,342,385	1,473,306	1,492,650	+19,344

Tribal priority allocations.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$5,000,000 for tribal priority allocations. These funds will be added to the \$10,000,000 general increase included in the budget request, to be distributed to all tribes for their highest priority programs. Based on the requests received from tribes, it is expected that a large percentage of these additional funds will be used for tribal law enforcement and tribal courts programs.

The Committee is aware that one of the first-tier self-governance compact tribes, Mille Lacs, inadvertently received a reduction in shortfall funding in fiscal year 1993 due to establishment of base funding levels for four other first-tier tribes. In addition, the Southeast Alaska signatory tribes also received a reduction in shortfall

funding for the same reason. The Committee directs the Bureau to provide stable base budgets for Mille Lacs, the Southeast Alaska tribes, and any other participant in the self-governance demonstration who requests the establishment of a stable base budget in fiscal year 1994. This base budget shall be funded from the funds provided to the Bureau, and the designated 1994 shortfall funds should be distributed to the remaining tribes. However, if the Director of the Office of Self-Governance determines that taking the entire amount of fiscal year 1994 base funding from BIA programs will adversely affect non-participating tribes, then fiscal year 1994 supplemental funding should be used. Savings from any BIA restructuring shall be used to replace during 1994 the amount needed from shortfall funding.

The Committee is concerned that, despite repeated directives, little if any BIA restructuring has occurred as a result of the negotiation of self-governance compacts and annual funding agreements with tribes during the past three fiscal years. As a result, tribes have not realized savings from the Bureau reorganization that was supposed to accompany their negotiation of a transfer of responsibilities and funds to the tribes. Therefore, the Committee directs more specifically that shortfall funding shall be used for two purposes only: (1) to make additional funds available to a particular BIA organizational level to address the finding of the Director of the Office of Self-Governance that, based on clear and convincing evidence, the provision of a negotiated tribal share under a self-governance compact will have an adverse effect on other tribes served by that organizational level, provided that such additional funds shall be made available from the shortfall or supplemental funding account for only one year, and in successive years shall be met from funds and resources directly derived from Bureau restructuring and down-sizing at the particular organizational level affected; and (2) to meet the ongoing, additional funding needs of tribes assuming the increased responsibilities and obligations inherent in self-governance agreements.

The self-governance tribes should share in the inflation adjustments included in the Bureau's budget.

Other recurring programs.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$1,771,000 for tribal government, for the new tribes program. Included is \$71,000 for the Aroostook Band of MicMac Indians of Maine, and \$1,700,000 for the 17 *Tillie Hardwick* tribes in California. These funds should be used to establish adequate base funding for these tribes, using a tiered approach based on population size of each tribe. The Bureau should consult with the 17 tribes to determine the best allocation of these funds. The Committee has no objection to the use of the funds included in the budget request for the Yurok Interim Council in 1994 for the preparation of the economic self-sufficiency plan required by Public Law 100-580.

The budget estimate includes an increase of \$25,000,000 to make up a shortfall in contract support funds, currently estimated to be \$17,000,000; and to provide additional contract support funds for the additional program funding included in the budget. The Committee has agreed to this increase, but recognizes that this amount does not include specific funds for new contracts. Such funds are

provided under the Indian Health Service through a self-determination fund, and the Committee believes the Bureau should establish such a fund in fiscal year 1994, if sufficient funds are available, or in its fiscal year 1995 budget request.

Under human services, there is a decrease of \$5,000,000 for child abuse and family protection grants. The Committee is deferring these funds because the Bureau testified that regulations will have to be developed and implemented before these funds can be allocated. The Committee intends to provide funding for this important activity as soon as the regulations allowing the program to go forward are in place. The Committee also believes that the future use of these funds, as well as those authorized to the Indian Health Service in Public Law 101-630, need to be carefully coordinated so as to make the best use of the eventual funding to be made available under this authorization, as well as existing funding provided to the Bureau and IHS for child abuse prevention and treatment and other Indian child welfare activities. The Bureau and Indian Health Service are requested to provide a report to the Appropriations Committees by March 1, 1994 on current and proposed mechanisms for coordinating all of these efforts; how the various sources of funding for these activities will be coordinated and duplication of effort avoided; and the relative priorities of the various activities authorized or underway in this area.

An increase of \$2,500,000 is recommended for education. Included is \$1,000,000 for facilities operation and maintenance, and \$1,500,000 for the Johnson-O'Malley educational assistance program. The Committee remains concerned about the disparities in school operation funding under the ISEF formula, and encourages the Administration and authorizing committees to work together to address these issues before the fiscal year 1995 appropriation.

The Committee requests that a report be prepared on the education O&M program, including a discussion of the specific policies, procedures and guidelines being used in the program, and what improvements have been accomplished since control of these funds was transferred from the Facilities program to the Education program. The report should be submitted to the Appropriations Committees no later than March 1, 1994.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,175,000 for resources management, including a decrease of \$1,000,000 for irrigation O&M. For rights implementation, there is an increase of \$3,175,000, as follows:

<i>Project</i>	<i>Funding</i>
Bison initiative	\$300,000
Hualapai wildlife	100,000
Native American Fish & Wildlife Society	200,000
Shellfish management	800,000
Skokomish estuary	75,000
Red Cliff hatchery	100,000
Quinault wild coho salmon	100,000
Lac Courte Oreilles hatchery	75,000
Quileute hatchery	100,000
Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission	350,000
Circle of Flight	200,000
Chippewa Ottawa Treaty Fisheries Management Authority	100,000
Shoshone Bannock	100,000
Columbia River Intertribal Fisheries Commission	200,000
Pacific Salmon Commission	200,000

<i>Project</i>	<i>Funding</i>
Skagit Systems Cooperative	100,000
Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission	75,000
	<hr/>
Total	3,175,000

Non-recurring programs.—An increase of \$18,600,000 is recommended for non-recurring programs. Included is an increase of \$1,000,000 for the Cheyenne River Sioux prairie dog management program. An additional \$500,000 is to be made available from the base for this effort, for a total of \$1,500,000. There is also an increase of \$18,000,000 for water rights studies and negotiation/litigation costs, which have been transferred back to the operations account from the Indian land and water claims settlements account. The offsetting decrease is included under that account. Within these funds is \$480,000 for the Skokomish tribe to participate in negotiations with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and the City of Tacoma regarding conflicts related to the Cushman hydroelectric project. There is also a decrease of \$400,000 for hazardous waste, to decrease the funds proposed for a consultant and engineer related to the Midnite Mine project. The Committee has addressed this issue under the Bureau of Mines section of this report.

The Committee understands there is \$347,000 in the budget request for water resource planning for the Muckleshoot Tribe, WA.

Within real estate services, the Committee intends for \$450,000 to be provided to continue the cadastral survey program on the Yurok Reservation. The Committee understands that funding is included in the budget request to continue the Arkansas Riverbed surveys. The Committee also understands that \$200,000 is included in the budget for the Council of Energy Resource Tribes.

The Committee understands that the Miccosukee Tribe of Florida plans to have a test well drilled on their reservation to determine if oil and gas resources are present. The Committee expects all environmental studies as required by law will be completed before any such test drill well is undertaken. If drilling of the test well is permitted, the Committee expects that the drilling will be carefully monitored to ensure that all operations are conducted in strict accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

The Committee has no objection to the use of self-determination funds as the required matching funds for FEMA emergency funds, where no other tribal funds are available for this purpose. The Committee understands that the Rincon Band of California has not been able to access FEMA funds needed due to severe flooding several months ago because of the lack of tribal matching funds, and expects the Band to apply for self-determination funds for this purpose.

Central Office operations.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$6,002,000 to Central Office operations. For trust services, there is a decrease of \$1,500,000, including \$500,000 to land records improvements, and \$1,000,000 to financial trust services. With regard to the funds provided for financial trust management, the Committee does not intend for these or any other funds to be used to fund a Special Projects Team to oversee reconciliation, systems development, or any other trust management improvement projects, unless such team is incorporated into and reports to the

Office of Trust Funds Management (OTFM). The Bureau has put forth no convincing reason for establishing a separate organizational entity outside of OTFM, with the resulting extra costs of administration and overhead, to oversee these activities, especially since all these activities need to be coordinated with ongoing trust fund management activities in OTFM. The Committee believes this can best be accomplished if all trust fund management activities are included under the one office established to oversee all of these activities. The Committee notes that it was not informed by the Bureau of its plans to establish this separate entity, which was done outside of the normal organizational requirements of the Department, nor was the Intertribal Monitoring Association consulted on this matter in advance. The Reorganization Task Force also was not consulted about nor did it approve the Special Projects Team, and believes that this failure to consult was in violation of the agreement that the Task Force has with the Department. Also, at the time last year that the decision was made within the Bureau to establish the Special Projects Team without a Departmental Manual change, objections were raised internally to this effort, which was based apparently on a desire to avoid the Congressional and Task Force review process; however, these objections were overruled by persons within the Department. The Bureau should provide documentation of the move of this team to OTFM within 30 days of the date of this report.

The Committee is very concerned with a number of actions within the Bureau this past year to circumvent Departmental organizational requirements, notification to the Committee, and/or consultation with tribes or intertribal groups such as ITMA and the Reorganization Task Force. The Committee expects that all personnel within the Bureau and Department will ensure that such activities do not continue, and that proper procedures, consultations, and notifications are followed, and approvals received, prior to implementing any future organizational changes.

The Committee intends the increased funds provided for trust funds management in 1994 to be used first to fill the remaining positions in OTFM approved by the Committee, and to provide the appropriate equipment for the OTFM staff. The Committee assumes that the workload analysis that is supposed to be underway will be completed before additional area and agency staffing are brought on board, and that all such additions will be in accordance with the results of the analysis. While the level of funding provided will allow additional costs for the reconciliation effort, the Committee remains concerned that the lack of records will result in a final product that may not be acceptable to some tribal groups, despite the cost of this effort. The Bureau is expected to work closely with all tribes involved in this effort to ensure that the tribes agree with the methodology proposed, and recognize that the final product may fall short of a true reconciliation of the accounts involved.

Additional funds will be used for an annual audit of the trust funds, to begin Phase II of the Strategic Plan, to provide desk operating procedures for field personnel and a checklist for managers, and other smaller reconciliation projects. In order to track the use of the funds in fiscal year 1994, the Bureau is to provide a quarterly report, not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter,

on the use of funds to date, progress on staffing, status of the tribal trust fund reconciliation project and related costs, status of the systems development effort and related costs, and other pertinent milestones accomplished. The format of these reports should be consistent from period to period.

With regard to the systems development effort, the Committee is aware that the General Accounting Office and the Intertribal Monitoring Association are analyzing trust fund management functions with the purpose of identifying functions that could be handled by an outside entity and those that should be conducted in house by the Bureau. This analysis is to include all Bureau and Departmental functions that affect the trust accounts including trust resource management, billings and collections, investments, and accounting and reporting. Such an analysis should look at the capabilities of both governmental agencies (such as the Federal Reserve or Treasury Department) and private sector entities and should include consultation with tribal entities to ascertain their needs and desires. The analysis should make extensive use of existing studies and audit reports of the trust fund system. The Committee anticipates the analysis will result in a blueprint that will detail various approaches for improving trust fund management and provide details on the relative strengths and weaknesses of each approach. Approaches that should be considered include making improvements to the existing system, developing a new system, leasing or purchasing a system, moving certain functions to another Federal agency or private sector entity, or some combination of the above. The GAO should advise the Committee on the feasibility of such a study, and the timing involved, by September 1, 1993.

For general administration, there is a decrease of \$4,502,000. Of this amount, \$1,075,000 is included under executive direction, including \$75,000 in the Office of the Commissioner and \$1,000,000 to emergency management improvements.

The Committee continues to support strongly the efforts of the Joint Task Force on BIA Reorganization, and its work on the Tribal Budget System (TBS). The Committee expects the Bureau to provide the same level of support in 1994 as in 1993 for the general operations of the Task Force. In addition, the Committee directs that \$550,000 be made available from funds included for management improvements to the Task Force to continue development of the Tribal Budget System. The Committee expects that the Task Force, working with the new Program Planning staff, will continue to facilitate the development effort with broad participation by tribal and BIA representatives from around the country. An additional amount of \$100,000 should be provided to the Task Force to complete research and prepare legislative and administrative proposals aimed at streamlining and reducing workload, and moving authority and budget resources to the service (tribe or agency) level. The Committee notes that the Task Force has refined principles for the Tribal Budget System following considerable input from tribes from around the country. These principles call for tribal involvement in all aspects of planning and budgeting consistent with self-determination policy. They also provide for rational standards of need in budgeting and will support equitable distribution of additional resources to the most needy tribes, consistent with previous direction

of the Committee. The Committee supports this effort and has provided funds to continue involving tribal representatives from each Area to assist in the effort.

The Committee understands that the Task Force plans to complete preliminary assessments during fiscal year 1994 of funding levels and needs, to provide information aimed at permitting the Committee to begin addressing current inequities in funding bases. The Bureau is expected to work with the Task Force in developing the preliminary assessment, and recommended methods of distribution of equity funding when such funding becomes available. The Committee expects that the needs for essential administrative and governmental functions of small tribes will be considered in these assessments.

The Committee approves the process recommended by the Task Force for the movement of programs from Other recurring programs to Tribal priority programs based on the request of individual tribes. This transfer implements TBS principles of placing maximum control and decision making over funds with tribal governments and is consistent with such transfers being made for self-governance tribes. This process may begin during fiscal year 1994 for programs which are earmarked already to specific tribes and for programs for which equitable distributions have been determined based on the Standard Methodology process outlined by the Task Force. The Bureau is expected to provide necessary information and support to provide reports on each program identified by the Task Force, in order that tribes may make informed decisions, and to complete assessments to determine equitable distribution of such programs which are distributed by formulas and other methods. The Bureau shall report to the Committee as equity distributions are completed for each such program, before implementation. The Committee notes that the Task Force has not recommended moving the funding for school operations or tribally controlled community colleges because of the nature of these programs.

The Committee is concerned that current reprogramming procedures established for tribal priority allocations will result in fewer of the funds appropriated being identified to Congress as to how they will be or are spent. The Bureau should work with the Task Force to recommend a budget and reporting procedure which will allow full reprogramming flexibility without requiring contract modifications or other approvals, and still provide Congress with information as to the intended and actual use of funds by tribes, agencies, and area field operations. Tribes within the self-governance demonstration project and those utilizing consolidated tribal government programs should be consulted in this process. Procedures should include the anticipated expenditures within the President's budget and a report after the end of each fiscal year on how funds were actually used. When this procedure is approved by the Committee, the semiannual reporting on reprogramming within Tribal priority allocations will no longer be necessary.

The Bureau is expected to complete its workload analysis and report on plans to downsize Central Office operations in line with the Task Force's recommendations as soon as possible, but no later than February 1, 1994.

The balance of the reduction for general administration is \$3,427,000 under administrative services, as follows: \$100,000 for the CFO Act implementation; \$330,000 for contract management; \$405,000 for personal property management; \$292,000 for records management; \$1,300,000 for financial management; \$250,000 for construction management; \$500,000 for ADP central system support; and \$250,000 for Indian gaming. The Bureau should reconsider the proposal to divide the gaming staff between two locations, and consider whether consolidation at one location would provide administrative and overhead cost savings.

Area office operations.—A decrease of \$200,000 is recommended for Area Office operations, administrative services. This will allow an increase of \$900,000 for increased contracting activity in the area offices for highway trust fund monies and Public Law 93-638 contracting with tribes.

Special programs and pooled overhead.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$500,000 for education. Included is \$300,000 for post secondary schools, consisting of \$200,000 for Haskell Indian Junior College and \$100,000 for the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute. There is also an increase of \$200,000 for special higher education scholarships. Within the total funds provided for this activity is \$200,000 for the Pre-Law Summer Institute for American Indians administered by the American Indian Law Center at the University of New Mexico.

Bill language.—The Committee has continued language included in prior years which extends the Statute of Limitations with relation to Indian trust fund management, to protect the rights of tribes and individuals until the reconciliation and audit of their accounts has been completed. This language has been amended to clarify that cases in litigation are included under the language. Language has also been continued which provides for the continued operation of the Joint Reorganization Task Force, to review restructuring of the Bureau, further changes to the budget process, and other reorganization issues, and to include full consultation with tribes prior to submission of recommendations to the Congress. The Committee has revised the language included in 1993 on general assistance payments, to clarify Committee intent that funds are available from the general assistance program for EARN-type programs entered into by tribes, providing they meet the other requirements of the language. The section of the language requiring tribal funds to be used for increases in payments refers only to general assistance payment increases which are not part of an EARN-type program. The Committee has also revised the proposed language on Alaska schools, to indicate that while no funding has been included for operation of these schools in the fiscal year 1994 bill, the Bureau should initiate consultation with Alaska Native groups to determine what role, if any, the Bureau should play with regard to the Alaska schools, and what other actions or sources of funding might be identified to assist or improve the educational programs of these schools.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$149,613,000
Budget estimate, 1994	114,110,000

Recommended, 1994	172,799,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+23,186,000
Budget estimate, 1994	+58,689,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$172,799,000, an increase of \$58,689,000 above the budget estimate, for construction. The recommended amounts, compared to the budget estimates, are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1993 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Tribal government.....	1,631	4,638	4,638	---
Education.....	90,195	72,116	76,355	+4,239
Public safety and justice.....	7,221	8,600	17,600	+9,000
Resources management.....	43,071	20,756	66,206	+45,450
General administration.....	7,495	8,000	8,000	---
Total, Construction.....	149,613	114,110	172,799	+58,689

Education.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$4,239,000 for education construction. Included is an increase of \$4,239,000 to complete the employee housing project at Ramah Navajo, and an increase of \$2,000,000 for advance planning and design. There is also a decrease of \$2,000,000 to facilities improvement and repair. Within the planning and design funds, \$120,000 shall be used to develop a Master Plan for Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute facilities.

In recent years, several tribes have asked that authority be provided to enter into a lease arrangement with the Bureau under which the tribe would construct a facility with a guaranteed annual lease payment from the Bureau to pay back the costs of construction. The Committee requests the Bureau and Department to conduct a study of how such a program could be accomplished, and what legislative and administrative changes would have to be implemented prior to undertaking such a program. The study should be submitted to the appropriate authorizing and the Appropriations Committees by April 1, 1994.

Public safety and justice.—An increase of \$9,000,000 is recommended for public safety and justice, which includes \$4,000,000 each to complete the Chinle and Sac and Fox detention centers. Also included is an increase of \$1,000,000 for advance planning and design.

Resources management.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$45,450,000 for resources management. Included within this amount is \$35,334,000 for transfer of projects from the Indian land and water claim settlement account, as follows: Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, \$30,000,000; Southern Arizona water rights (Tohono O'odham), \$3,209,000; Salt River, \$1,430,000; and Fort McDowell, \$695,000. Additional amounts provided for ongoing irrigation projects include \$2,100,000 for the San Carlos Irrigation Project; \$1,816,000 for Gila River Farms; \$3,000,000 for Ute Mountain Ute; \$1,000,000 for the Milk River irrigation project (Fort Belknap); and \$700,000 for the Jemez irrigation project. There is also an additional \$1,500,000 to continue the fish hatchery rehabilitation program.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS
PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$38,609,000
Budget estimate, 1994	204,260,000
Recommended, 1994	103,259,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+64,650,000
Budget estimate, 1994	-101,001,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$103,259,000, a decrease of \$101,001,000, for Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians. Included is a decrease of \$20,000,000 for water rights studies/negotiations, which have been transferred back to the Operation of Indian programs account where this activity has previously been budgeted. There is also a decrease of \$39,334,000 for transfer of the following projects to the Construction account: Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, \$34,000,000; Southern Arizona (Tohono O'odham), \$3,209,000; Salt River, \$1,430,000; and Fort McDowell, \$695,000.

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$41,667,000 for the Ute Indian Settlement Fund. As of this time, the tribe has not yet held the referendum on whether to accept this legislated settlement. The balance of funding proposed in the budget, \$17,198,000 for farming operations and water improvement projects, has been provided by the Committee.

The Committee is concerned about the amount of time that it is taking to implement various Indian Water Rights Settlement Acts. It does not benefit the parties to any Indian water rights settlement to have Congress pass legislation if the Department of the Interior does not move aggressively toward the implementation of that legislation. Of particular concern to the Committee is the San Luis Rey Indian Water Rights Settlement Act signed into law by President Reagan in November 1988. After almost five years, the Settlement parties have not yet developed an interim water supplemental supply. The Committee urges the Secretary to insure that all parties, including the Interior agencies, are aware of these concerns and are directed to work toward the implementation of the Settlement.

NAVAJO REHABILITATION TRUST FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$3,966,000
Budget estimate, 1994	2,466,000
Recommended, 1994	2,466,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	-1,500,000
Budget estimate, 1994	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,466,000, the budget estimate, for the Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OF INDIAN ENTERPRISES

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$1,970,000
Budget estimate, 1994	1,970,000
Recommended, 1994	1,970,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	
Budget estimate, 1994	

The Committee has included \$1,970,000 for technical assistance of Indian enterprises, the budget estimate.

INDIAN DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$2,479,000
Budget estimate, 1994	2,484,000
Recommended, 1994	2,484,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+5,000
Budget estimate, 1994	

The Committee recommends \$2,484,000, the budget estimate, for the Indian direct loan program. The amount provided will make available a total of \$10,890,000 in loans in fiscal year 1994.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$9,687,000
Budget estimate, 1994	9,690,000
Recommended, 1994	9,690,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+3,000
Budget estimate, 1994	

The Committee recommends \$9,690,000, the budget estimate, for the Indian guaranteed loan program. The increase in the guaranteed loan subsidy over 1993 will allow \$69,000,000 in guaranteed loans in fiscal year 1994.

TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$81,203,000
Budget estimate, 1994	80,957,000
Recommended, 1994	82,107,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+904,000
Budget estimate, 1994	+1,150,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1994, compared to the budget estimates by activity, are shown in the following table:

	FY 1993 Enacted	(in thousands of dollars) Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
American Samoa				
Operations grants.....	22,690	22,690	23,190	+500
Construction grants.....	6,147	4,500	5,200	+700
Subtotal, American Samoa.....	28,837	27,190	28,390	+1,200
Northern Marianas				
Covenant grants.....	27,720	27,720	27,720	---
Virgin Islands				
Construction grants.....	2,975	4,500	4,500	---
Territorial Administration				
Office of Territorial Affairs.....	4,507	4,588	4,538	-50
Technical assistance.....	7,535	7,535	7,535	---
Guam Power Authority loan assistance.....	1,260	---	---	---
Maintenance assistance fund.....	4,462	4,462	4,462	---
Disaster fund.....	1,983	1,983	1,983	---
Drug interdiction/abuse prevention.....	734	734	734	---
Brown tree snake.....	595	595	595	---
Rongelap studies.....	595	---	---	---
Insular management controls.....	---	1,650	1,650	---
Subtotal, Territorial Administration.....	21,671	21,547	21,497	-50
Total, Administration of Territories.....	81,203	80,957	82,107	+1,150

American Samoa.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$1,200,000 for American Samoa. Included is an increase of \$500,000 for the operations grant, for pharmaceutical supplies. The Committee expects the American Samoa government to review the charges for pharmaceuticals at the hospital and ensure that the market rate is being charged. None of the funds are for over the counter medicines. There is an increase of \$700,000 for construction grants, of which \$200,000 is for school buses and \$500,000 is for urgent repairs needed at the hospital and for additional medical equipment. The Committee expects the American Samoa government to take steps to hire a qualified engineer to oversee the repairs at the hospital and to plan for needed renovations in the future. The Committee is pleased with the American Samoa government's initial efforts to respond to the territory's financial management problems, and expects the joint working group to continue to work on implementing the plans to address these problems. The Committee expects semi-annual reports on accomplishments under the plan to continue in fiscal year 1994.

Virgin Islands.—The Committee recommends \$4,500,000 for construction grants for the Virgin Islands, the same as the budget estimate. The funds will be used to complete the repair and rehabilitation of University of the Virgin Islands facilities damaged by Hurricane Hugo.

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, pending final action on the Reconciliation bill which addresses proposed changes to this authorization. The Committee shares the concerns of the authorizing committee regarding the need of the Northern Mariana Islands government to take additional steps to address reforms needed in the areas of immigration, labor, and taxation.

Territorial administration.—A decrease of \$50,000 is recommended for territorial administration, which will reduce the increases included for two new positions and for negotiations. The Office has base funds available to make up this decrease.

The Committee has not added any additional funds for impact of the Compact on Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands at this time, pending completion of an Inspector General review of Guam's estimate of the costs of the impact of Micronesian immigration post-Compact. The technical assistance program continues to have \$1,000,000 available to offset partially these impacts until the Inspector General's review is available.

Bill language.—The Committee has deleted bill language under this and the following account, which authorized the territories and Trust Territory to make purchases through the General Services Administration. This authorization was contained in Public Law 102-247, and does not need to be continued in the appropriations bill.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$23,051,000
Budget estimate, 1994	20,338,000
Recommended, 1994	24,038,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1993	+987,000
Budget estimate, 1994	+3,700,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1994 compared to the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	FY 1993 Enacted	(in thousands of dollars) Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Trust Territory general administration.....	793	1,433	1,433	---
Republic of Palau operations.....	18,438	17,905	18,605	+700
Capital improvements.....	3,820	1,000	4,000	+3,000
Total, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands...	23,051	20,338	24,038	+3,700

Republic of Palau operations.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$700,000 for operations of the Republic of Palau. This will provide a 4 percent increase for general operations in fiscal year 1994.

Construction.—An increase of \$3,000,000 is recommended for capital improvement projects in Palau. These funds should be used to continue the highest priority water, sewer and electrical generation projects.

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$20,368,000
Budget estimate, 1994	20,602,000
Recommended, 1994	22,102,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+1,734,000
Budget estimate, 1994	+1,500,000

The Committee recommends an increase of \$1,500,000 for the Compact of Free Association. The amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1994, compared with the budget estimates by activity, follow:

	FY 1993 Enacted	(in thousands of dollars) Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Compact of Free Association.....	7,294	7,528	7,528	---
Mandatory payments.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	---
Enewetak support.....	1,091	1,091	1,091	---
Marshall Islands construction grant.....	---	---	1,000	+1,000
Federated States of Micronesia grant.....	---	---	500	+500
Rongelap Atoll cleanup and resettlement.....	1,983	1,983	1,983	---
Advance appropriation, permanent.....	(21,000)	---	---	---
Total, Compact of Free Association.....	20,368	20,602	22,102	+1,500

The Committee regrets that it has taken so long for Administration review of the material submitted by the Republic of the Marshall Islands in support of its request for funding authorized in the Compact as compensation for adverse impacts due to reduced economic benefits in the Compact as finally enacted into law. The Committee expects the State Department's review of this material to be completed, and the results to be provided to the Marshall Islands government, as well as to the Department of the Interior and to the Committee, as expeditiously as possible.

Republic of the Marshall Islands grant.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$1,000,000 for a grant to the Republic of

the Marshall Islands, to be made available to the Kwajalein Atoll Development Authority for the replacement hospital on Ebeye. The old hospital was severely damaged by a typhoon, and the estimate to relocate and replace it is \$5,000,000. Of this amount, approximately \$4,000,000 has been made available from other sources, and this \$1,000,000 will provide the balance needed to complete the project.

Federated States of Micronesia grant.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$500,000 to provide partial funding for the first national census to be conducted in the FSM since 1980, using a standard questionnaire and standard definitions throughout the four states of the FSM. The balance of funding for this effort, estimated to cost approximately \$2,600,000, will come from other sources.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$63,092,000
Budget estimate, 1994	64,496,000
Recommended, 1994	64,111,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+1,019,000
Budget estimate, 1994	-385,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$64,111,000 for fiscal year 1994, an increase of \$1,019,000 above the 1993 appropriation but a decrease of \$385,000 below the budget request. The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1994 compared with the budget estimate follows:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1993 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Departmental Direction				
Secretary's immediate office.....	2,754	2,684	2,684	---
Executive Secretariat.....	844	855	855	---
Congressional relations.....	1,314	1,555	1,480	-75
Equal opportunity.....	1,612	2,256	2,256	---
Communications.....	870	1,101	1,026	-75
Small and disadvantaged business utilization.....	512	481	481	---
Quality assurance.....	301	---	---	---
Subtotal, Departmental Direction.....	8,207	8,932	8,782	-150
Program Direction and Coordination				
A/S Water and science.....	793	799	799	---
A/S Land and minerals management.....	911	752	762	---
A/S Fish and wildlife and parks.....	845	721	721	---
A/S Indian affairs.....	802	775	775	---
American Indian trust.....	649	758	758	---
Office of self-governance.....	683	613	683	+70
Audit and evaluation.....	1,150	1,292	1,292	---
A/S Territorial and international affairs.....	629	483	483	---
A/S Policy, management and budget.....	1,140	1,071	1,071	---
Subtotal, Program Direction and Coordination....	7,602	7,264	7,334	+70
Administration				
Environmental affairs.....	3,683	3,485	3,485	---
Acquisition and property management.....	1,956	2,008	2,008	---
Office of personnel.....	2,051	1,941	1,941	---
Administrative services.....	1,710	765	765	---
Library services.....	991	891	891	---
Information resources management.....	2,786	3,404	3,304	-100
Policy analysis.....	2,380	2,418	2,418	---
Office of budget.....	2,280	2,300	2,300	---
Financial management.....	1,636	2,029	1,979	-50
Security and drug enforcement.....	690	716	716	---
Subtotal, Administration.....	20,183	19,957	19,807	-150
Hearings and appeals.....	6,731	6,783	6,783	---
Aircraft services.....	2,696	2,788	2,788	---
Central services.....	17,693	18,772	18,617	-155
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	63,092	64,496	64,111	-385

Departmental direction.—The Committee recommends \$8,782,000 for departmental direction, a reduction of \$150,000 below the budget request. Reductions of \$75,000 each are made for the Office of Communications and the Office of Congressional Relations.

When the transfer of the Office of Secretary Equal Employment Opportunity function to this category is considered, departmental direction reflects an increase over 1993 of three percent.

Program direction and coordination.—This function includes the offices of the six assistant secretaries within the Department of the Interior. It also supports three staff offices associated with the attempt to resolve the difficult issues associated with American Indian trust responsibilities, especially financial resources, and the effort to establish self-governance among as many tribes as possible.

The Committee commends the Department for its budget restraint in this area and for its commitment to limit the number of non-reimbursable details from bureaus and agencies to augment these staffs. An increase of \$70,000 is proposed for the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs' Office of Self-Governance to continue the fiscal year 1993 budget level. Even with this recommended increase, the proposed appropriation for program direction and coordination will be 3.5 percent below 1993.

Administration.—The Committee recommends a total of \$19,807,000 for administration which is \$150,000 below the request and \$356,000 below fiscal year 1993. The reduction includes \$100,000 in information resources management and \$50,000 in financial management. In each case, the Committee recommends a slight reduction in the rate of growth.

Central Services.—The Committee recommends \$18,617,000 for central services, a reduction of \$155,000 to the budget request. Central services support covers administrative expense items which are not practical to distribute to the various offices in the Secretariat. Most of the resources budgeted under this activity provide for uncontrollable fixed costs. Among these costs are office space, workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation payments to the Department of Labor, health service costs, and communication costs, such as FTS, telephone and postage.

The reduction is in the amount requested to supplement what the General Services Administration returns to the Department for maintenance of the Main Interior buildings. The Department pays GSA in excess of \$23,000,000 for use of these buildings but receives only \$6,000,000 back to maintain them. Every effort should be made to have GSA return funds adequate to maintain these two buildings.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$31,457,000
Budget estimate, 1994	33,709,000
Recommended, 1994	33,359,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+1,902,000
Budget estimate, 1994	-350,000

The Office of the Solicitor provides legal advice and counsel to the various offices and bureau within the Department of the Interior.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$33,359,000 for the Office of the Solicitor, a reduction of \$350,000 to the request but an increase of \$1,902,000 over the fiscal year 1993 appropriation. This represents a 6 percent increase over 1993 in recognition of the rising legal workload facing the Department in regard to hazardous waste and natural resource damages, endangered species, and Indian issues. In each of these areas, the Department has requested substantial programmatic increases and legal support must necessarily follow these programs.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$23,539,000
Budget estimate, 1994	24,683,000
Recommended, 1994	24,283,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+744,000
Budget estimate, 1994	-400,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$24,283,000 for the Office of Inspector General. This represents a decrease of \$400,000 to the request but does allow a three percent increase over fiscal year 1993. This decrease should be applied to the lowest priority areas within the Inspector General's operations.

CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$2,172,000
Budget estimate, 1994	2,194,000
Recommended, 1994	2,494,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+322,000
Budget estimate, 1994	+300,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,494,000 for the Office of Construction Management. This is an increase of \$300,000 over the request in order to establish a unit within the Office of Construction Management to review National Park Service construction cost estimates and to review the scope of each project. The Committee is concerned that National Park Service construction costs are escalating and believes that an independent office reviewing the cost estimates and scope of the projects will serve to reduce costs in the long run.

NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$2,040,000
Budget estimate, 1994	1,500,000
Recommended, 1994	1,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	-1,040,000
Budget estimate, 1994	-500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,500,000, a decrease of \$500,000 from the budget estimate, for the National Indian Gaming Commission. The Commission will have an additional \$1,500,000 available in fiscal year 1994 from tribal fees.

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.

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.

Sections 107 through 110 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.

The Committee recommends a general provision, Section 111, prohibiting the expenditure of funds to issue permits for construction of jetties at Oregon Inlet, North Carolina.

Sections 112 and 113 prohibit processing of patent applications under the general mining laws as described under the Bureau of Land Management.

Section 114 prohibits the expenditure of funds for publishing final rules defining valid existing rights (VER) for purposes of section 522(e) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 or disapproving State VER definitions.

The Committee is opposed to the continued expenditure of funds on advisory boards which are not representative of the full range of groups interested in land-use decisions, duplicative of other advisory groups, or otherwise of questionable value in management of the public lands, and has included as section 115 a general provision precluding the funding of grazing advisory boards. This provision is intended to improve public participation in the management of the public lands and eliminate wasteful spending by prohibiting the use of any funds in fiscal year 1994 for grazing advisory boards.

Bureau of Land Management's grazing advisory boards provide advice on the expenditure of public funds; range betterment funds. Yet, the composition of these boards is typically single-purpose, representing grazing permittees, and not the full range of public land interests. This is contrary to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act's (FLPMA) requirement that advisory councils be comprised of members "representative of the various major citizens' interests . . ." Also, grazing advisory boards are duplicative of BLM's multiple use advisory boards. This duplication wastes Federal funds and violates FLPMA's explicit prohibition on establishing duplicative advisory bodies.

The Committee believes that the Secretary of the Interior should examine critically the National Public Lands Advisory Council, the Experimental Stewardship Committees, and the Department's many other advisory bodies to ensure their compliance with FLPMA.

The Committee appreciates the Department of the Interior's efforts to complete the study of R.S. 2477 rights-of-way required by the fiscal year 1993 Interior Appropriations Act, and supports the decision of the Secretary to defer any processing of R.S. 2477 assertions until a rulemaking is completed.

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 278.8 million visitor days in 1991, equal to each American spending 12 hours on the National Forest System. In fact, the National Forest provided about 41 percent of all recreation visitors days on Federal lands in 1991. More than 10,000 farmers and ranchers pay for permits to graze cattle, horses, sheep and goats on 46 million acres of grassland, open for-

ests, 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, 1993	\$182,715,000
Budget estimate, 1994	194,383,000
Recommended, 1994	193,083,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+10,368,000
Budget estimate, 1994	-1,300,000

The Committee recommends \$193,083,000, a decrease of \$1,300,000 from the budget estimate for forest research. The amounts recommended compared to the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			Change from Estimates
	FY 1993 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	
Forest protection research.....	40,932	43,289	41,089	-2,200
Resource analysis research.....	34,899	36,532	35,632	-900
Forest management research.....	39,594	43,287	41,187	-2,100
Forest environment research.....	41,755	44,828	41,978	-2,850
Forest products and harvesting research.....	25,535	26,447	25,697	-750
Ecosystems research.....	---	---	7,500	+7,500
Total, Forest Research.....	182,715	194,383	193,083	-1,300

The Committee has deleted the \$10,000,000 requested for the ecosystems research initiative from each of the budget line items, as indicated in the above table. These funds have been partially restored in a separate line item, in the amount of \$7,500,000, to fund this initiative which will be used to build National Forest System/Forest Service Research partnerships; to integrate research for and management of ecosystem management projects, programs, and activities; and to encourage the timely transfer of new technology, synthesis of research information, and the application of science to ecosystem management.

In addition, there are increases of \$100,000 each to forest management research and resource analysis research for quantitative studies for forest management decisions at New Orleans. These funds are transferred from the general administration line item under the National Forest System account, and represent the administrative savings from the proposed consolidation of the southern and southeastern research stations. The Committee agrees with the proposed consolidation, as well as the consolidation of the research stations in Utah and Colorado.

For forest management research, there is an increase of \$1,000,000, of which \$700,000 is provided to continue work on the Washington Forest Landscape Management Project begun in fiscal year 1993, in cooperation with the Washington State Department of Wildlife and Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The remaining \$300,000 shall be made available to the University of

Washington School of Forestry for purposes of developing a technical data base and conducting relevant research activities to advance the concept of landscape management.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$156,227,000
Budget estimate, 1994	175,657,000
Recommended, 1994	155,903,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	- 324,000
Budget estimate, 1994	- 19,754,000

The recommendation for State and private forestry is \$155,903,000, a decrease of \$19,754,000 below the budget estimate. 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 amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1994 compared to the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1993 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates

Forest Pest Management				
Federal lands.....	30,174	36,478	32,178	-4,300
Cooperative lands.....	10,431	15,763	10,363	-5,400
Subtotal, Forest Pest Management.....	40,605	52,241	42,541	-9,700

Fire protection.....	16,885	4,148	14,148	+10,000

Forest Management and Utilization				
Forest resource management.....	6,093	8,033	7,033	-1,000
Forest stewardship.....	14,872	24,462	18,340	-6,122
Stewardship incentives/tree planting.....	17,847	25,932	20,000	-5,932
Rural development.....	3,966	3,890	3,890	---
Timber bridges.....	1,785	1,741	1,741	---
Forest products conservation and recycling.....	959	1,500	1,000	-500
Seedlings, nursery and tree improvement.....	2,315	2,896	2,396	-500
Urban forestry.....	24,788	30,000	28,000	-2,000
Economic recovery.....	4,957	4,864	4,864	---
Subtotal, Forest Management and Utilization.....	77,582	103,318	87,264	-16,054

Special Projects				
Gifford Pinchot Institute.....	198	201	201	---
Lake Tahoe.....	1,388	1,471	1,471	---
Economic diversification studies.....	542	550	550	---
Tropical forestry initiative.....	5,503	---	---	---
Northern forest lands.....	1,155	1,270	1,270	---
Old growth diversification projects.....	1,487	1,510	1,410	-100
Walla Walla Trail.....	124	---	---	---
Forest Legacy Program.....	9,915	8,448	6,948	-1,500
Export assistance center.....	99	---	100	+100
Columbia River Gorge.....	744	2,500	---	-2,500
Subtotal, Special Projects.....	21,155	15,950	11,950	-4,000

Total, State and Private Forestry.....	156,227	175,657	155,903	-19,754

Forest pest management.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$9,700,000 for forest pest management. The Committee has deleted the increases requested for pest suppression on both Federal (\$-3,100,000) and cooperative lands (-\$5,400,000), and transferred these amounts to the Emergency pest suppression fund, which is discussed below. There is also a decrease of \$1,200,000 to Federal lands forest health management, which will leave an increase of approximately \$1,500,000 over the 1993 base.

Fire protection.—An increase of \$10,000,000 is recommended for fire protection, which will restore this program partially to the base level.

Forest management and utilization.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$16,054,000 for forest management and utilization. Included are decreases of \$1,000,000 for forest resource management, \$6,122,000 for forest stewardship, \$5,932,000 for stewardship/tree planting, \$500,000 for forest product conservation and recycling, \$500,000 for seedlings, nurseries and tree improvements, and \$2,000,000 for urban forestry. Within the funds for urban forestry are \$1,000,000 for the Chicago urban forestry program, \$500,000 for the Ohio Arbor program, and \$100,000 for Tacoma, WA, \$50,000 for Bremerton, WA, and \$50,000 for Port Orchard, WA. There is an additional \$500,000 for the Ohio Arbor program included in the stewardship/tree planting program. The urban forestry program also includes \$2,100,000 for the Metropolitan Greenspace Demonstration program. Under this program, \$500,000 each will be allocated to Chicago, New York, San Francisco, and Philadelphia, with \$100,000 for national coordination of this effort.

The Committee has included bill language providing that a grant of \$3,000,000 shall be made to the Texas Reforestation Foundation for tree planting on private, nonindustrial lands, on a 50/50 matching basis, from the funds previously provided as a grant to the National Tree Trust Foundation.

Special projects.—A decrease of \$4,000,000 is recommended for special projects. Included is \$1,500,000 to the forest legacy program, and \$2,500,000 for the Columbia River Gorge.

The Committee has included \$100,000 for the Export Assistance Center of Washington State's Pacific Northwest Export Assistance Project, to develop a regional demonstration export assistance and diversification program in the Pacific Northwest. These funds are offset by a decrease of \$100,000 to the Washington portion of the old growth diversification grants program, leaving \$655,000 for Washington and \$755,000 for Oregon.

EMERGENCY PEST SUPPRESSION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1993	(\$26,000,000)
Budget estimate, 1994	
Recommended, 1994	(\$15,000,000)
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	(- 11,000,000)
Budget estimate, 1994	(+15,000,000)

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,000,000 for the emergency pest suppression fund for fiscal year 1994. The Committee established this fund in 1993 because the amount of funds needed for pest suppression in any year is difficult to know in advance, and fluctuates widely from year to year. The amount recommended will be added to the carryover balance in the fund from fiscal year 1993, and the total of these funds will be available when the President declares an emergency, in accordance with the requirements of the Budget Enforcement Act.

INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$.....
Budget estimate, 1994	36,996,000
Recommended, 1994	16,996,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+16,996,000
Budget estimate, 1994	-20,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$16,996,000 for international forestry, a decrease of \$20,000,000 from the budget estimate. Included within the program is continued funding for the tropical forestry program, which was previously funded under the State and Private forestry program. There is also new funding of \$10,000,000 for the Forests for the Future initiative, which is aimed at protecting and conserving forest resources, improving the understanding of forest ecosystems, and promoting sustainable forest management. This initiative is based on the United States proposal at the 1992 Rio "Earth Summit", that all countries need to increase their efforts to reduce the rate of deforestation worldwide. The loss of forests threatens the well-being of human communities and their associated economic activities throughout the world. Deforestation reduces biological diversity and destabilizes natural processes to sequester greenhouse gases that affect global climate. The Forest Service will work in partnership with other key U.S. agencies, non-governmental organizations, and multi-lateral organizations to strengthen institutions to enable each nation to effectively conserve and manage its forest resources on a sustainable basis. Methods to be used will include technical assistance to solve problems identified by countries, training and human development programs, and targeted cooperative research projects. This initiative will focus on major forest ecosystems, including the boreal forests of Russia, and the tropical forests of the Amazon basin, Africa, and Southeast Asia.

In its project planning and execution, the Forest Service should work with other countries and organizations who have similar objectives in a target country or activity, and seek matching funds from them.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$1,307,274,000
Budget estimate, 1994	1,337,253,000
Recommended, 1994	1,237,272,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	-70,002,000
Budget estimate, 1994	-99,981,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,237,272,000 for the National Forest System, a decrease of \$99,981,000 from the budget estimate. The amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1994 compared to the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1993 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Minerals and geology management.....	35,173	34,996	34,996	---
Real estate management.....	36,501	36,360	36,360	---
Land line location.....	31,031	31,161	29,161	-2,000
Maintenance of facilities.....	26,598	26,702	26,702	---
Cooperative law enforcement.....	5,966	5,957	---	-5,957
NFS drug control.....	9,623	9,633	---	-9,633
Road maintenance.....	82,523	82,983	80,983	-2,000
Trail maintenance.....	31,439	36,697	36,697	---
Timber resource inventory.....	28,017	28,808	28,808	---
Silvicultural examination.....	34,314	21,765	21,765	---
Sales preparation.....	92,449	79,153	75,153	-4,000
Harvest administration.....	69,106	67,067	62,067	-5,000
Reforestation.....	46,769	38,671	38,671	---
Stand improvement.....	27,948	36,430	36,430	---
Nurseries.....	17,766	16,874	16,874	---
Recreation management.....	174,521	186,100	181,100	-5,000
Wilderness.....	27,830	29,503	29,503	---
Cultural resources.....	28,240	29,913	29,913	---
Wildlife habitat management.....	39,137	42,338	42,338	---
Inland fish management.....	19,143	20,853	20,853	---
Threatened, endangered and sensitive species mgmt.....	31,208	34,609	37,609	+3,000
Anadromous fish management.....	27,451	29,667	29,667	---
Range vegetation management.....	39,973	42,130	41,130	-1,000
Range improvements.....	2,150	2,528	2,528	---
Wild horse and burro management.....	401	800	800	---
Noxious weed control.....	2,167	2,248	2,248	---
Soil, water and air operations.....	51,581	50,571	47,571	-3,000
Soil and water resource improvements.....	13,057	25,055	25,055	---
Soil and water resource inventories.....	8,133	8,171	8,171	---
General administration.....	310,059	308,657	303,457	-5,200
Washington/Regional office reduction.....	-13,000	---	-10,000	-10,000
Law enforcement transfer.....	---	---	-50,191	-50,191
Reforestation trust fund transfer.....	-30,000	-29,147	-29,147	---
Total, National Forest System.....	1,307,274	1,337,253	1,237,272	-99,981

Land line location.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$2,000,000 for land line location, related to the lower timber sales program proposed by the Administration.

Cooperative law enforcement and NFS drug control.—The budget estimates for cooperative law enforcement (\$5,957,000) and NFS drug control (\$9,633,000) have been deleted. These funds, along with the \$50,191,000 included in the above table under law enforcement transfer, for a total of \$65,781,000, have been transferred to the new Forest Service law enforcement account, which is discussed later in this report.

Forest road maintenance.—A decrease of \$2,000,000 is recommended, which is also related to the reduced timber sales program. The Committee has continued bill language which will allow \$5,000,000 of road maintenance funds to be used for road obliteration in fiscal year 1994.

Within the funds available for road obliteration, the Committee intends \$200,000 to be made available to study roads which are candidates for obliteration in the Gifford Pinchot NF, and to determine which roads would be candidates for conversion to trails. The Forest Service should also include consideration of converting roads to trails nationwide when studying which roads should be obliterated.

Timber sales.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$9,000,000 for timber sales. Included is a net decrease of \$4,000,000 for timber sales preparation, consisting of an increase of \$4,000,000 for converting to all tree measurement sales, and a decrease of \$8,000,000 related to the uncertainty in the 1994 timber sales program and the need to reduce the sales program on the Tongass NF. There is also a decrease of \$5,000,000 for harvest administration, related to the move away from scaled sales, discussed below.

There is currently a great deal of uncertainty as to the level of timber sales that will be achievable in fiscal year 1994, particularly in Regions 5 and 6. The Administration has not yet released its recommendations resulting from the Pacific Northwest Forest Conference held in April, and therefore the size of the program cannot be determined with certainty at this time. The budget had assumed a certain level of contingency funds to carry out a higher timber sales program if feasible, or to be used for other resource management and restoration activities if not needed for timber sales in the next fiscal year. The Committee's recommended level leaves most of this funding intact. Within the timber sales program, \$1,000,000 should be made available to continue the harvest cutting experiments in Washington and Oregon initiated in conjunction with the new perspectives research program and the Olympic Natural Resources Center in 1993. There is also an additional \$1,000,000 for two restoration experiments under this program, which will involve silvicultural manipulations of relatively young, structurally simplified stands developed following a previous harvest. Candidate forests for these experiments are the Olympic NF, WA and the Willamette NF, OR.

As stated last year, the Committee expects the Forest Service to continue to address the need to provide for a smaller timber organization in the future. The Committee again requests quarterly reports on the status of reducing the timber sales and related organizations nationwide. The Committee expects personnel reductions throughout the National Forest System and construction accounts to be taken in line with program reductions. The Committee is concerned at reports received during this year that personnel reductions were being taken disproportionately in the very disciplines needed to move to ecosystems management, such as biologists, hydrologists, etc., as compared to the reductions in the program disciplines experiencing the largest decreases such as forestry and engineering.

The Committee is not including specific regional timber targets, as these have been used by the Forest Service and others in the past as goals which must be achieved even if that would result in distorting the balance of resource management activities on the ground. However, it is apparent from testimony before the Committee that the Forest Service budget process is still being driven by these targets internally, as is the carrying out of the program and the evaluation of personnel. For example, in the Forest Service hearing before the Committee, a situation was discussed where a forest supervisor made known his concern that the timber target assigned to his forest was too high, with little funding left over for national and regional emphasis items, such as ecosystem management, recreation and fisheries, after locking in the timber production levels. The Committee expects the Administration to take action to see that this emphasis in the Forest Service changes, and that the professed move to an ecosystems approach to land management is reflected in the budget and evaluation processes.

The Committee is aware that the move to ecosystems management may be facilitated by changes in the National Forest System budget structure which recognize the multidisciplinary nature of ecosystem management. The Committee is willing to consider pro-

posals to address these changes in the future, but cautions that any move towards greater flexibility for the Forest Service will be dependent on a demonstration that the focus on timber production and achieving timber targets has been reoriented to a budget process that focuses on the needs of the resources from the ground up. The process should also include measurements that accurately reflect how those needs are being met, coupled with personnel evaluations that measure those accomplishments rather than focusing on the achievement of timber targets imposed from the upper levels of the Forest Service on its field units.

Another example would be the Tongass NF in Alaska, where forest supervisors have stated that the "attainable ASQ" is far below the levels put forth by the Forest Service and others in recent years. Some Forest Service biologists, as well as other Federal agencies, have also tried to raise the problem of overstated timber sales levels on the Tongass, and the potential impacts on wildlife. For example, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service employees stated in a memo that in a meeting on their concerns with the Tongass land management plan, Forest Service decision makers had already decided to maximize timber harvest, and that they intended to proceed with the proposed harvest levels, despite the Fish and Wildlife Service's serious concern and disagreement with the Forest Service's finding of "no significant effect" on the northern goshawk and marbled murrelet. It is difficult to see how this position can be supported, particularly when the economic drain of the Tongass timber sales program is considered. In fiscal year 1992, revenues received from the two long-term contracts for 303 million board feet of timber were \$11,489,000. Expenses of the timber program were \$21,629,000, plus payments to the State of \$3,183,000 and extraordinary expenses of \$9,901,000. Therefore the loss to the Treasury was \$23,224,000. Although the Forest Service estimates a timber sales program of 350 million board feet in 1994, down from 420 million board feet in 1993, the Committee believes the Administration should examine the economic and environmental issues surrounding the Tongass timber program, and move closer to a sales program that reflects what the Forest Service's own personnel have stated is an attainable level, approximately 280 million board feet. The Committee's recommended funding level assumes a Tongass program closer to the lower level.

The Forest Service continues to use market demand as the rationale for the higher Tongass sales levels it has proposed, despite evidence that the market for pulp remains quite weak, and despite the rate reductions already provided to the long-term contractors, and additional such reductions which are likely to be made in the next year. It is also clear that the Forest Service has not provided the balanced funding level for other resources on the forest, such as wildlife, compared to funds for timber production despite the requirements of the Tongass Timber Reform Act and directives from this Committee. Therefore, the Committee will seek a review of the issue of market demand as it relates to the Tongass, and an assessment of whether the Forest Service's use of this factor in its determination of the timber sales program has been appropriate.

With regard to the concerns that have been expressed about wildlife on the Tongass, an interagency scientific committee (the vi-

ability committee) was convened at the Forest Service's request in 1990 when it became apparent that wildlife standards in the draft land resource management plan (LRMP) revision lacked a solid ecological basis. It was charged with identifying species at risk from management activities and developing a conservation strategy that would ensure these species' continued viability well-distributed throughout their range on the Tongass. The committee analyzed all available relevant data and developed a Habitat Conservation Area strategy, representing the absolute minimum measures which could reasonably be expected to address viability concerns. The draft work was reviewed and generally favorably received by other scientists with expertise in this area. The Committee is concerned over reports of the way the viability committee's report has been handled. Because there is a need for a scientifically credible approach to avoiding widespread species crises on the Tongass, the Committee directs the Tongass to put the viability committee's report and strategy in reviewable form; arrange for peer review by scientists familiar with the forest planning process; get identical peer review for any alternative strategy or viability analysis the forest is considering, including "Appendix M" of the delayed Final Environmental Impact Statement; help expedite the committee's accommodation of peer review comments in a final report and strategy; and work to integrate a final conservation strategy into the forest plan revision as standards and guidelines for maintaining wildlife under all alternatives.

The budget request is based on a proposed phase-out of below cost timber sales over the next four years, and the reductions related to this proposal are included in the Committee's recommendation. The Committee expects the Forest Service to proceed with any below-cost initiative through appropriate rulemaking procedures, and has included in the bill a "sense of Congress" statement that the Secretary of Agriculture should issue rules at the earliest practicable date in dealing with this issue.

The Committee expects that in implementing any rule on below cost sales, the Forest Service will give each Regional Forester the flexibility and discretion necessary to achieve an orderly transition to above cost status for the National Forests within the region, including reasonable discretion in allocating any applicable timber sales volume targets between forests in the region. The Committee further expects the Forest Service to be sensitive to all of the impacts of changes that may occur in communities that depend on National Forest activities as a result of any rule, and expects the final rule to seek to minimize economic impact and community disruption. Also, the Forest Service should make every effort to achieve savings in costs within the Forest Service that could affect the formula for determining which forests are below cost.

The Committee understands that the Forest Service is proceeding with implementation of the recommendations and action plans in its cost efficiency study, which was completed in April. The Committee requests the Forest Service to report on the implementation of those efforts and to prepare an annual report on the status of the action items, including cost savings achieved.

The contingency funds included in the budget related to the Forest Conference included \$25,000,000 in salvage funds. These funds

may be used by the Forest Service to address forest health matters on the eastside forests of Washington and Oregon.

The Committee recognizes that scientific, environmental and industrial communities in California have voiced strong support for a shift from traditional harvesting methods to group selection with intermediate thinnings or other innovative forest management practices, where appropriate. The Committee is aware that Region 5 of the Forest Service has completed a scientifically-based report on group selection for the Sierra range. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to consider group selection and other innovative forest management practices for the Sierra Range, consistent with scientific findings on ecosystem management, forest succession, sierran fire ecology, old growth, and with the overall decisions to be made under the Sierra study report authorized under the 1993 Appropriations Act and generally consistent with applicable principles of the Forest Conference report.

The Forest Service is currently making an inventory of old growth forest stands on lands under its authority. The Committee is concerned that at the slow pace at which this effort is progressing, many old growth timber stands may be logged or otherwise damaged before they are identified. Therefore, the Committee urges the Forest Service to complete promptly its process to identify old growth trees, and pending the completion of that process, to exercise care to avoid inadvertently including unidentified old growth timber in areas subject to new timber sales.

Timber theft.—In June, 1992, the Committee's Surveys and Investigations staff completed a follow-up report to a previous report on Forest Service administration of timber contracts. The report focused on several areas, including timber theft and problems with law enforcement. The latest report found that none of the major recommendations contained in the previous report had been implemented, and that, according to Forest Service law enforcement personnel, 80 to 85 per cent of all timber theft relates to log accountability problems associated with timber scaling. Despite this assertion, the Forest Service has made very slow progress on moving from third party log scaling to tree measurement sales, especially in Regions 5, 6 and 10. Although the Forest Service has the administrative capability to move away from third party scaling to tree measurement sales, and Forest Service officials have testified that it is their preference to move to all tree measurement sales, outside pressures have resulted in very slow progress to date. The Committee therefore has included bill language under Administrative provisions requiring all new sales prepared in fiscal year 1994 to be tree measurement sales, by prohibiting the use of funds to prepare new sales using scaling. The Committee recognizes that there may be places where this is not possible due to contractual obligations, and therefore directs the Forest Service to negotiate with the holders of such contracts during fiscal year 1994 in order to allow all sales to be conducted using tree measurement by no later than the start of fiscal year 1995. The Forest Service estimates the cost to convert to tree measurement in Regions 5, 6 and 10 will be about \$4,000,000, and these funds have been made available under timber sales preparation. There is also a reduction of \$5,000,000 to harvest administration, due to decreased costs for check scaling

and log accountability activities caused by the move from scaled to tree measurement sales. The Forest Service has also stated that revision of the national timber cruising handbook, including the criteria for tree measurement sales, will be finalized in fiscal year 1993.

Recreation use.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$5,000,000 for recreation management, which is related to the reduced timber program. The recommended level will still allow a total increase for recreation use over the 1993 level of approximately \$10,000,000, or 4 per cent. Within the amount provided for cultural resources is \$190,000 for the Wayne NF, Ohio.

Wildlife and fish habitat management.—An increase of \$3,000,000 is recommended for wildlife and fish habitat management. For wildlife habitat management, the Committee recommends a decrease of \$3,000,000 for timber support. This is offset by an increase of \$1,000,000 for neotropical migratory birds and \$2,000,000 for additional monitoring. Under threatened and endangered species, the Committee recommends an increase of \$3,000,000, which consists of \$2,000,000 for T&E species recovery and \$1,000,000 for T&E activities aimed at preventing listings of additional species.

Range management.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$1,000,000 for range management, for timber support. The recommended level will still provide an increase of \$2,000,000 over 1993.

Soil, water and air management.—A decrease of \$3,000,000 is recommended for soil, water and air operations, for timber support. The Committee's recommended level will allow an increase of \$12,000,000 for soil and water resource improvements. While the funds for wildlife and fish, range, and soil, water and air management are provided in the traditional line item budget structure, the Committee expects that these funds will be used largely to achieve ecosystem restoration goals.

General administration.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$5,200,000 for general administration. Of this amount, \$200,000 is the amount transferred to research as a result of the consolidation of research stations.

Washington/Regional/Supervisor's Office reductions.—The Committee recommends a reduction of \$10,000,000 to be taken mostly at the Washington headquarters and regional offices of the Forest Service, with a small portion of the reduction to be taken at the forest supervisor's offices level. None of the reduction is to be taken at the ranger district level. The Forest Service should submit a report by February 1, 1994 on how the reduction will be allocated, and the basis for the allocation.

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 is sympathetic to the need of the Forest Service to look at consolidating and closing certain offices in order to achieve administrative cost savings, and will reconsider whether this language should be retained if obtaining approval to proceed with such proposals proves to be too protracted a process in the future. Lan-

guage carried in previous years prohibiting the issuance of special use authorizations for projects on the Lewis Fork Creek in California has been dropped, since the projects' FERC license has been revoked. The Committee has revised the salvage sales language, to return the program to its original authority, and has continued language allowing salvage sales in Regions 5 and 6 as long as all environmental laws are followed and spotted owl habitat is not rendered unsuitable. The language prohibiting clearcutting in hardwood stands on the Shawnee NF, IL has been revised to clarify the prohibition. Language allowing the use of funds for expenses of student interns has been deleted, since this provision was made permanent in the 1993 Act. New language has been included prohibiting clearcutting on the Ozark and Ouachita NF's, AR, and prohibiting the use of funds to diminish the diversity of tree species in the national forests involved.

Language has been added prohibiting the use of funds to plan or conduct timber sales, or to plan or build timber roads in three designated areas within the Chattahoochee NF, GA. This is a temporary provision, providing protection from logging or road building for these areas until the Forest Service has studied them for their ecological, natural, scenic, and recreational values, and the Congress has had an opportunity to review these studies and determine if further action to protect them is warranted.

The Committee has deleted language carried in previous years on land management service (stewardship end-result) contracts. However, the Committee is aware of the progress made with these contracts, and expects projects under the pilot program to continue in fiscal year 1994. The Forest Service should review how to account for the timber removed as part of such contracts in the TSPIRS accounting system, and report to the Committee with its recommendations by February 1, 1994. The Forest Service should also continue to use these pilot projects as a means of testing the use of acres treated as a means of assessing project value and accomplishing forest health and wildlife management goals.

FOREST SERVICE LAW ENFORCEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 1993	
Budget estimate, 1994	
Recommended, 1994	\$67,781,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+67,781,000
Budget estimate, 1994	+67,781,000

The Committee recommends \$67,781,000 for a new account, Forest Service law enforcement. The amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1994 are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1993 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Drug enforcement.....	---	---	9,633	+9,633
Cooperative law.....	---	---	5,957	+5,957
Criminal investigations.....	---	---	18,268	+18,268
General law enforcement.....	---	---	33,923	+33,923
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, Forest Service Law Enforcement.....	---	---	67,781	+67,781
	-----	-----	-----	-----

The Committee has deleted the proposed funding for Forest Service law enforcement activities in fiscal year 1994 from the National forest system account, and have transferred them to this newly-established account, with an increase of \$2,000,000 over the estimates.

The Committee has taken this action based on findings of its Surveys and Investigative Staff in its June, 1992 report on Forest Service administration of timber contracts. In addition, there have been numerous reports over the years detailing the problems with law enforcement within the Forest Service, particularly the problem of interference with criminal investigations by non-law enforcement supervisory personnel. According to the investigative report, the crux of the problem lies with the Forest Service organizational structure which prevents appropriate supervision of the law enforcement program, and fosters the potential for management interference. In some instances, some law enforcement officials stated that cases of improper influence are not necessarily deliberate cover-ups but merely ignorance of the law, or poor judgment in trying to maintain good public relations with timber purchasers. The officials stated that interference often results from a communication breakdown between law enforcement personnel and non-law enforcement supervisors.

Although there have been five studies on this subject just since 1989, both active and retired Forest Service law enforcement officials stated the recommendations from the studies, for the most part, have been ignored. The officials advised, according to the investigation, that these actions are typical of Forest Service policy: develop strong initiatives to assuage critics, then continue business as usual. The Committee believes it is time that these problems be addressed once and for all, and therefore has set up this new appropriation account. The Committee directs the Forest Service to establish a separate law enforcement organization, with all levels of the organization reporting directly to the chief law enforcement officer in the Washington Office, who will report directly to the Chief of the Forest Service. At no level of the organization (district, forest, or regional office) should law enforcement personnel report to or be under the supervision of anyone other than the appropriate law enforcement supervisor. As part of the operations of the criminal investigations part of the law enforcement organization, and to ensure adequate follow-through on all investigations, the chief law enforcement officer should provide a copy of all investigations initiated throughout the Forest Service to the office of the Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources for appropriate oversight.

The increase of \$2,000,000 over the amounts included in the budget request consists of \$1,000,000 for the timber theft task force, to add special agents and investigative assistants, additional support costs, and to reduce reliance on detailees; \$800,000 for criminal investigations; and \$200,000 for general law enforcement.

FOREST SERVICE FIRE PROTECTION

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$189,163,000
Budget estimate, 1994	190,108,000
Recommended, 1994	190,108,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1993	+945,000
Budget estimate, 1994	

The Committee recommends \$190,108,000, the budget estimate, for Forest Service fire protection.

EMERGENCY FOREST SERVICE FIREFIGHTING FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$185,411,000
Budget estimate, 1994	190,222,000
Recommended, 1994	190,222,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1993	+4,811,000
Budget estimate, 1994	

The Committee recommends \$190,222,000, the budget estimate, for the emergency Forest Service firefighting fund.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$255,259,000
Budget estimate, 1994	274,160,000
Recommended, 1994	237,423,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1993	-17,836,000
Budget estimate, 1994	-36,737,000

The Committee recommends \$237,423,000, a decrease of \$36,737,000 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 1994, compared to the budget estimates by activity, are shown in the following table:

	FY 1993 Enacted	(in thousands of dollars) Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Facilities.....	87,440	107,432	96,495	-10,937
Roads and trails				
Direct road construction.....	140,586	133,218	109,218	-24,000
Trail construction.....	27,233	33,510	31,710	-1,800
Timber receipts transfer to General Fund.....	(-75,366)	(-71,895)	(-71,895)	---
Timber purchaser credits.....	(110,669)	(60,000)	(60,000)	---
Total, Construction.....	255,259	274,160	237,423	-36,737

Facilities.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$10,937,000 for facilities construction. There is a general reduction of \$1,300,000 for research facilities construction, and a general reduction of \$3,300,000 for fire, administrative and other facilities. This latter reduction is partially offset by an increase of \$130,000 for the Wayne NF, OH Supervisor's office. For recreation facilities, there is a net decrease of \$6,467,000, as follows:

Project	Amount
Lewis & Clark Visitors Center	-\$1,200,000
Columbia River Gorge Discovery Center	-1,186,000
Ocoee River, Cherokee NF	-2,840,000
General reduction	-4,000,000
Wayne NF, OH	+466,000
National Forests, TX:	
Boles Field	+138,000
Indian Mounds	+493,000
Boykins Springs	+285,000

<i>Project</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Ragtown	+172,000
Subtotal	+1,088,000
Badin Lake, Uwharrie NF	+1,000,000
Allegheny NF, PA	+205,000
Total	- 6,467,000

The Committee is concerned that development projects in the Hells Canyon NRA are being carried out under an outdated management plan, and directs that no further development in the NRA proceed until a new comprehensive management plan is prepared, with full public involvement. The \$190,000 included in the budget for Dug Bar recreation development in fiscal year 1994 should be used instead for developing the new plan.

Since no funds are included for starting visitors centers, the \$228,000 included in the budget for the Hudson research and learning center, plus \$100,000 from planning funds should be used for the Red Bluff Recreation Area, Mendocino NF.

The Committee understands that the Forest Service is reviewing a recommendation by Region 2 to expend \$950,000 for a combined district office and maintenance facility for the Roosevelt National Forest. The Committee expects the Forest Service, upon completion of that review, to request a reprogramming of funds for the new facility if a decision is made to proceed with the building.

Road construction.—The Committee recommends \$109,218,000 for road construction, a net reduction of \$24,000,000 from the budget estimate. Included are reductions of \$10,000,000 to timber roads, \$6,000,000 to recreation roads, \$8,000,000 to general purpose roads, and \$30,000,000 to support of purchaser construction roads. Within the funds provided are \$682,000 for the Wayne NF, OH and \$85,000 for the Bankhead NF, AL.

There is an offsetting increase of \$30,000,000 for comprehensive watershed restoration activities on the westside forests of Washington, Oregon, and northern California. The funds are to be distributed proportionately among the three States. The Committee recognizes that in previous years, the construction of roads within the forest system in the Northwest region has contributed to stream degradation and watershed damage, and therefore recognizes the road construction account to be an appropriate source of funding to contribute to the rehabilitation and protection of watershed ecosystems. The Committee intends these funds to be used for both roads projects (such as road closure, road obliteration, road revegetation, and road drainage improvements) and watershed projects (such as watershed inventory, riparian revegetation, erosion control, and slide stabilization). The first priority for these funds should be to secure key watersheds to protect remaining healthy salmon habitat regionwide. Rehabilitation projects should be undertaken only when and where watershed inventory and analysis have been completed. Such analysis should be used to select projects which will have the greatest impact on factors limiting salmon spawning, rearing and holding habitat including sediment input, riparian cover, etc. Projects which will have the greatest long-term positive impact on watershed conditions should be favored over those with short-term benefits.

In implementing the watershed restoration initiative, the Forest Service is to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, State departments of natural resources, and State agencies with responsibilities for fish and wildlife management. An interagency scientific review team, consisting of Forest Service Research Station staff and others, should be established to review and approve any existing "off the shelf" projects, as well as new restoration projects, to ensure projects selected will provide the most ecological benefits for the dollar, as well as being the most appropriate treatments for existing conditions. Projects in key watersheds in which comprehensive inventory, strategic long range planning and project prioritization based on cost/benefit analysis have been completed should receive priority in fund allocation. Examples of such projects would be the Spring Chinook Recovery Plan on the Klamath NF, and the Upper Grande Ronde Anadromous Fish Habitat Plan on the Wallowa-Whitman NF. In addition, the Forest Service is to continue the watershed work on the Olympic National Forest begun in fiscal year 1993, and recognize the Skagit River system in the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie NF as a high priority area for rehabilitation. The Forest Service should submit a list of projects recommended for funding under this initiative prior to initiating the projects, and should report by March 1, 1994 on the progress being made to address watershed restoration in the Pacific Northwest.

For all new road construction in fiscal year 1994, the Committee expects the Forest Service to perform the analysis required in current law as to whether proposed roads should be constructed as temporary as opposed to permanent roads. A recent example of this was done on the Lolo NF, and showed that over a 50 year horizon of management activities in the proposed sale area, the direct economic costs of using temporary or permanent roads was virtually equal. However, adding in the benefits to wildlife and visual quality of reclaiming roads after the sales made a very strong case for the temporary roads. Despite the successful use of this analysis in this case, the Committee understands that most timber sale environmental assessments do not include this kind of analysis. Therefore, the Committee directs that all such road construction EA's include this type of analysis in fiscal year 1994.

Trail construction.—The Committee recommends a reduction of \$1,800,000 to trail construction. Included is a general reduction of \$2,500,000, which will still allow an increase of \$4,000,000 over 1993, and an increase of \$700,000 for the Glendale to Powers old growth bicycle trail in Oregon. Within the recommended funds are \$894,000 for the Bankhead NF, AL; \$120,000 for the Allegheny NF, PA; and \$400,000 for the Wayne NF, OH.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$62,412,000
Budget estimate, 1994	63,955,000
Recommended, 1994	56,700,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	—5,712,000
Budget estimate, 1994	—7,255,000

The amount recommended includes \$8,500,000 for acquisition management and \$48,200,000 for the following areas:

	Fiscal year 1994 request	Committee rec- ommendation	Change
Allegheny NF, PA	\$555,000	0	-\$555,000
Alpine Lakes Management Area, WA	1,000,000	0	-1,000,000
Appalachicola NF, FL	2,000,000	\$2,000,000	0
Appalachian Trail	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
Caribbean NF, PR	450,000	450,000	0
Chattooga WSR, NC, SC, GA	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
Chequamegon NF, WI	2,000,000	0	-2,000,000
Cherokee NF, TN	1,000,000	0	-1,000,000
Cleveland NF, CA	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
Colorado Wilderness	1,000,000	1,500,000	+500,000
Columbia Gorge NSA, OR, WA	1,500,000	1,000,000	-500,000
Croatian NF, NC	1,000,000	500,000	-500,000
Daniel Boone NF, KY	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
Finger Lakes NF, NY	800,000	800,000	0
Flathead NF, MT	500,000	500,000	0
Gallatin NF, MT	1,000,000	4,000,000	+3,000,000
Green Mountain NF, VT	2,000,000	1,000,000	-1,000,000
Hoosier NF, IN	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Kisatchie NF, LA	750,000	0	-750,000
Lake Tahoe Basin	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
Little Beaver Creek W+SR, OH		2,200,000	+2,200,000
Los Padres NF, CA	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
Mark Twain NF, MO	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Michigan Lakes and Streams, MI	500,000	500,000	0
Oconee NF, GA	1,000,000	500,000	-500,000
Old Chief Joseph Grave Site, OR	0	-300,000	-300,000
Olympic NF, WA	0	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Oregon Dunes NRA, OR	4,000,000	1,750,000	-2,250,000
Osceola NF, FL (Pinhook Swamp)	1,500,000	2,000,000	+500,000
Ouachita NF, AR, OK	1,000,000	0	-1,000,000
Ozark NF, AR	1,000,000	0	-1,000,000
Pacific Northwest Streams	2,500,000	2,500,000	0
Roosevelt NF, CO (Cherokee Park)	2,000,000	2,700,000	+700,000
Salmon WSR, ID	1,700,000	1,700,000	0
San Bernardino NF, CA	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Sequoia NF, CA	1,000,000	0	-1,000,000
Shawnee NF, IL	600,000	600,000	0
Superior NF, MN	300,000	300,000	0
Tahoe NF, CA (Pacific Crest Trail)		1,000,000	+1,000,000
Talladega NF, AL	0	500,000	+500,000
Toiyabe NF, CA	1,500,000	0	-1,500,000
Toiyabe NF, NV	2,000,000	1,000,000	-1,000,000
Uwharrie NF, NC	0	750,000	+750,000
Wayne NF, OH	1,500,000	1,000,000	-500,000
White Mountain NF, NH	500,000	0	-500,000
Winema NF, OR	300,000	0	-300,000
Emergency, inholdings	2,000,000	1,750,000	-250,000
Acquisition Management	8,500,000	8,500,000	0
Total, Forest Service	63,955,000	56,700,000	-7,255,000

The Committee has been made aware of a proposed transfer of over 300 acres, acquired in the Lake Tahoe Basin pursuant to the Santini-Burton program, to local jurisdictions for purposes of a recreation area that may encompass baseball fields, bleachers, a tennis club, fitness center, an ice and roller skating rink, food services, and a road crossing a sensitive stream. Until the Committee has had an opportunity to review this matter, the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture should not proceed with any action toward transferring this property.

\$2.2 million is provided for the Forest Service to purchase approximately 4,500 acres within the boundary of the Little Beaver Creek Wild and Scenic River in Ohio for purposes of exchanging for state owned lands within the Wayne National Forest.

The Committee directs the Forest Service to expedite an option agreement for the purchase of Roberts Ranch in the Cleveland National Forest and report to the Committee upon its completion.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS, SPECIAL ACTS

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$1,180,000
Budget estimate, 1994	1,212,000
Recommended, 1994	1,212,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+32,000
Budget estimate, 1994	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,212,000, the budget estimate, for land acquisition in the San Bernardino, Cleveland, Angeles, Toiyabe, Uinta-Wasatch, Sequoia, and Cache National Forests.

Congress has enacted several special laws which authorize appropriations 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 within these National Forests.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$198,000
Budget estimate, 1994	203,000
Recommended, 1994	203,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+5,000
Budget estimate, 1994	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$203,000, 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

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$5,264,000
Budget estimate, 1994	4,600,000
Recommended, 1994	4,600,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	- 664,000
Budget estimate, 1994	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,600,000, 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, 1993	\$104,000
Budget estimate, 1994	96,000
Recommended, 1994	96,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	-8,000
Budget estimate, 1994	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$96,000, 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

Appropriation enacted, 1993	-525,000,000
Budget estimate, 1994	-150,000,000
Recommended, 1994	-150,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+375,000,000
Budget estimate, 1994	

The Committee recommends delaying the availability of \$150,000,000 of funds for Clean Coal Technology from fiscal year 1994 to fiscal year 1996 as requested by the Administration. The recommended language specifies that \$50,000,000 for the fourth round of projects and \$100,000,000 for the fifth round of projects be delayed until fiscal year 1996.

The Committee expects the Department to provide a comprehensive report on available unobligated balances and the need for additional rounds of projects by May 1, 1994 as stated originally by Congress in conjunction with the fiscal year 1992 appropriations Act.

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$418,353,000
Budget estimate, 1994	398,442,000
Recommended, 1994	438,163,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+19,810,000
Budget estimate, 1994	+39,721,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1994 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	FY 1993 Enacted	(in thousands of dollars) Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Coal				
Control Technology and Coal Preparation				
Advanced research.....	988	1,167	1,157	---
Coal preparation and analysis.....	8,530	4,725	10,225	+5,500
Flue gas cleanup.....	15,064	10,801	13,251	+2,450
Gas stream cleanup.....	15,521	19,287	19,287	---
Waste management technology.....	2,471	2,411	2,411	---
Subtotal, Control Tech & Coal Preparation.....	42,574	38,381	46,331	+7,950
Advanced research and technology development.....	26,520	28,496	26,396	-100
Coal Liquefaction				
Advanced research.....	5,982	964	5,164	+4,200
Direct liquefaction.....	15,688	5,844	13,702	+7,858
Indirect liquefaction.....	14,205	7,705	13,005	+5,300
Support studies and engineering evaluations.....	1,482	1,447	1,447	---
Subtotal, Coal Liquefaction.....	37,357	15,960	33,318	+17,358
Combustion Systems				
Advanced research.....	1,977	482	2,982	+2,500
Atmospheric fluidized beds.....	99	---	---	---
Pressurized fluidized beds.....	16,015	21,379	19,379	-2,000
Advanced combustion technology.....	17,103	20,976	21,476	+500
Alternative fuels utilization.....	1,482	947	1,847	+900
Subtotal, Combustion Systems.....	36,676	43,784	45,684	+1,900
Heat engines.....	4,330	---	---	---
Magneto-hydrodynamics.....	30,325	4,822	4,822	---
Surface Coal Gasification				
Advanced research.....	1,482	482	482	---
Systems for power production.....	6,919	10,904	10,904	---
Systems for synthesis gas production.....	988	464	464	---
Systems for co-products production.....	1,482	---	5,000	+5,000
Subtotal, Surface Coal Gasification.....	10,871	11,850	16,850	+5,000
Subtotal, Coal.....	188,653	141,293	173,401	+32,108
Petroleum				
Advanced Process Technology				
Advanced exploratory research.....	10,874	7,715	9,215	+1,500
Enhanced Oil Recovery				
Heavy oil.....	3,459	4,375	4,375	---
Light oil.....	41,800	68,837	58,337	-10,500
Tar sands.....	742	---	---	---
Subtotal, Enhanced Oil Recovery.....	46,001	73,212	62,712	-10,500
Subtotal, Petroleum.....	56,875	80,927	71,927	-9,000
Oil shale.....	5,571	---	5,000	+5,000
Gas				
Natural Gas Research				
Resource and extraction.....	13,544	17,029	15,229	-1,800
Delivery and storage.....	---	3,425	1,000	-2,425
Utilization.....	14,048	28,284	23,784	-4,500
Environmental research and regulatory analysis.....	1,820	2,936	2,436	-500
Subtotal, Natural Gas Research.....	29,412	51,674	42,449	-9,225
Fuel Cells				
Advanced research.....	1,482	1,447	1,447	---
Molten carbonate systems.....	30,945	29,798	35,098	+5,300
Advanced concepts.....	18,701	18,033	18,033	---
Subtotal, Fuel Cells.....	51,128	49,278	54,578	+5,300
Subtotal, Gas.....	80,540	100,952	97,027	-3,925
Equipment not related to construction.....	793	771	771	---
General plant projects.....	1,542	1,982	1,982	---
Headquarters program direction.....	12,400	12,965	12,965	---
Energy Technology Center program direction.....	58,313	49,716	60,754	+11,038
Use of prior year funds.....	-13,823	-10,993	-10,993	---
Cooperative R&D.....	9,886	4,822	9,322	+4,500
Facilities.....	2,181	---	---	---
Fossil energy environmental restoration.....	12,358	13,018	13,018	---
Fuels conversion, natural gas, and electricity.....	3,064	2,989	2,989	---
Total, Fossil Energy Research and Development...	418,353	398,442	438,163	+39,721

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$438,163,000 for fossil energy research and development, an increase of \$39,721,000 above the budget estimate of \$398,442,000.

The Committee recommendation for fossil energy research and development strikes a balance among coal, oil, and natural gas re-

sources, allowing for substantial increases over fiscal year 1993 for oil and gas programs while reducing coal programs for a second consecutive year. The recommendation continues the Administration's power generation priorities in coal and gas, while augmenting liquid fuels priorities in the oil program with continued funding of promising coal liquefaction technologies which are receiving increased interest and cost-sharing from industrial sources.

Control technology and coal preparation.—In coal preparation and analysis the Committee recommends an increase of \$5,500,000 consisting of \$1,000,000 for in-house research at Pittsburgh Energy Technology Center (PETC), \$2,000,000 for premium fuels development, and \$2,500,000 for high efficiency preparation processes. Within available funds in the coal preparation program the Department is to use \$250,000 to initiate support for a cost-shared university-industry consortium dedicated to enhancing the use of state-of-the-art and advanced coal cleaning technologies in the Appalachian coal region.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,450,000 for flue gas cleanup. The increase consists of \$385,000 for in-house research at PETC, \$465,000 for superclean technologies, and \$1,600,000 to begin support of a coal air toxics emissions facility. This air toxics facility is being constructed without government funds and will receive industrial support as well as funding from the State of Ohio. The Committee expects that government support of the facility will require approximately \$5 million over a period of five years. The Department should assure widest dissemination of information and data collected from facility operations and the ability to test control concepts under development by organizations other than the facility operator.

Advanced research and technology development.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$100,000 in advanced research and technology development, consisting of an increase of \$900,000 for solids transport to continue the granular flow initiative and a reduction of \$1,000,000 in coal technology export. Within remaining funds for coal technology export \$500,000, the budget amount, is available for cost-shared feasibility studies.

The Committee expects that materials development research will be directed toward solving materials problems of ongoing fossil energy research and development programs when significant problems are uncovered, such as in high temperature combustion and fuel cell work.

Coal liquefaction.—In advanced research the Committee recommends an increase of \$4,200,000 including \$1,071,000 for in-house research at PETC, \$1,800,000 for the Consortium for Fossil Fuels Liquefaction Science, and \$1,329,000 for National Laboratory and other research.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$7,858,000 to continue existing direct liquefaction activity. The increase consists of \$5,000,000 for the proof-of-concept facility at HRI, \$1,100,000 for bench-scale research, \$1,114,000 for co-processing, and \$644,000 for in-house research at PETC.

The Committee also recommends an increase of \$5,300,000 for indirect liquefaction, to continue the pilot facility at La Porte, TX.

Combustion systems.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,500,000 in advanced research to support materials development and testing and ash management research related to the Combustion 2000 program. High temperature corrosive atmospheres involved in these systems will require significant ceramic materials research.

A decrease of \$2,000,000 is recommended for pressurized fluidized bed (PFB) combustion. A new effort to develop high efficiency, better environmental performance "third generation" technology should not be initiated.

In advanced combustion an increase of \$500,000 is recommended. The net increase consists of an increase of \$2,500,000 to complete funding for three industrial applications projects, offset by a decrease of \$2,000,000 to delete funds from the externally-fired combined cycle system work not directly related to the ceramics heat exchanger facility at Kennebunk, ME.

Also in advanced combustion, the Committee encourages the Department to seek expressions of interest, including cost-sharing commitments from power industry firms for the design, construction, and testing of a state-of-the-art version of the High Performance Power System. Such a system would involve co-firing of coal with up to 50% natural gas and confirm performance potential of near term and advanced indirectly-fired combined cycle power systems.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$900,000 for alternative fuels utilization, consisting of \$400,000 for in-house research at PETC and \$500,000 for continued characterization of beneficiated coals.

Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD).—The budget request includes funds to begin the orderly termination of the MHD program. The Committee expects that funds will be made available within amounts requested to finalize and archive test data from the program. It is estimated that about \$400,000 is required for that effort.

The Committee also expects the Department to make every effort to use existing personnel and Federally-owned facilities and equipment at MHD locations in Montana and Tennessee in other Department programs, particularly those requiring testing of high temperature materials, components, and systems.

Coal gasification.—In coal gasification the Committee recommends an increase of \$5,000,000 to continue construction of the Illinois mild gasification facility, bringing to a total of \$11,500,000 the appropriation to date for this facility.

Petroleum—Advanced extraction and process technology (AEPT).—The Committee recommends an increase of \$1,500,000 for AEPT to begin support of the California Oil and Gas Alliance, a collaboration of Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory and the California oil and gas industry. This activity would be similar to that of the Oil Recovery Technology Partnership, a successful National Laboratory/industry undertaking. Cost-sharing of at least 50% is expected in this activity.

Petroleum—Enhanced oil recovery.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$10,500,000 in light oil enhanced oil recovery. The decrease consists of a reduction of \$10,000,000 in the reservoir class

field program and \$500,000 in the technology transfer program. Even with the reduction in the reservoir class program request the recommended program is 50% above fiscal year 1993 levels and 167% above fiscal year 1992. The Committee believes that this acceleration is the most that can be accommodated within constrained budgets.

Oil Shale.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$5,000,000 in oil shale to continue the hot solids retort activity at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. There is significant industry interest in this program and operation of the facility is necessary to continue technical progress.

Gas—Resource and extraction.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$1,800,000 for resource and extraction. The net decrease consists of decreases of \$2,000,000 to delete a proposed new drilling technology initiative and \$300,000 to delete a proposed coalbed methane study, offset by an increase of \$500,000 for the Fracturing Fluids Test Facility. Total proposed funding for the facility would be \$1,500,000.

Gas—Delivery and storage.—In delivery and storage the Committee recommends a decrease of \$2,425,000. Remaining requested funds in gas storage should be used to investigate new technologies to control gas migration and methods to enhance deliverability of existing storage wells.

Gas—Utilization.—The Committee recommends a net decrease of \$4,500,000 in utilization consisting of a reduction of \$5,000,000 to the advanced turbine systems program, offset by an increase of \$500,000 to continue support of the light hydrocarbon gas to liquids program at fiscal year 1993 levels.

The Committee actively supports the advanced turbine systems program, and remaining funding is about twice the fiscal year 1993 level. Reductions should be allocated as follows: \$1,000,000 to Morgantown Energy Technology Center (METC) in-house research, \$1,000,000 to National Laboratory research, \$1,000,000 to university consortium research, and \$2,000,000 to the concept development procurement. Such an allocation will continue to allow acceleration of the program beyond original plans.

Gas—Environmental and regulatory.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$500,000 for environmental research and regulatory impact analysis, which still provides a substantial increase for this activity.

Gas—Fuel cells.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$5,300,000 for molten carbonate fuel cells within the fuel cell program. Within the total of \$35,098,000 for molten carbonate fuel cells the Committee expects that funding for demonstration plants will be limited to those demonstrations to which the Department has already agreed. Funding for work not related to stack development or demonstrations should be limited to \$1,000,000.

The Committee agrees that development of molten carbonate fuel cell technology should include support for developing the balance-of-plant for a total systems package, and continued demonstration activity. The Committee, however, is also concerned with the growing funding requirements for fuel cell technology, including both molten carbonate and solid oxide technologies. The Committee directs the Department to develop discussion options in conjunction

with fuel cell developers to address methods of limiting government development costs. Such options should include, as a minimum, limiting the size and number of demonstration projects; increasing cost-sharing for demonstrations; increasing cost-sharing for development; combining, where possible, or limiting development work on balance-of-plant systems; and reducing the number of concepts supported. The Department should be prepared to discuss options with the Committee by December 31, 1993.

Policy and management.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$11,038,000 in Energy Technology Center program direction to restore support funds for PETC and METC operations. The recommended total for this activity includes \$28,500,000 for METC, \$27,928,000 for PETC, \$3,436,000 for the Bartlesville Project Office, and \$890,000 for the Metairie Site Office.

Cooperative research.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$4,500,000 in cooperative research consisting of \$1,000,000 for the continuing cost-shared agreement with the State of Illinois, and \$3,500,000 divided equally between Western Research Institute (WRI) and the University of North Dakota Energy and Environmental Center (UNDEERC) for non cost-shared research.

General.—The Committee expects the Department to support the programs at Argonne National Laboratory at levels equivalent to fiscal year 1993.

ALTERNATIVE FUELS PRODUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 1993	-\$7,500,000
Budget estimate, 1994	
Recommended, 1994	-5,200,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+2,300,000
Budget estimate, 1994	-5,200,000

The Committee recommends the deposit of investment income earned as of October 1, 1993, 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, 1993, is estimated to be \$5.2 million.

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$236,070,000
Budget estimate, 1994	231,216,000
Recommended, 1994	214,772,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	-21,298,000
Budget estimate, 1994	-16,444,000

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 and liquid product production from the Naval Petroleum Reserves is expected to average 60,400 barrels per day in fiscal year 1994. Total receipts for fiscal year 1994 are estimated to be \$504 million.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1994 compared with the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	FY 1993 Enacted	(in thousands of dollars) Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Oil Reserves				
Naval petroleum reserves Nos. 1 & 2.....	207,713	203,500	188,500	-15,000
Naval petroleum reserve No. 3.....	20,425	20,594	20,594	---
Program direction (headquarters).....	7,337	6,522	6,522	---
Subtotal, Oil Reserves.....	235,475	230,616	215,616	-15,000
Shale oil development program				
Shale reserves development.....	595	600	600	---
Offsets and general reduction.....	---	---	-1,444	-1,444
Total, Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves...	236,070	231,216	214,772	-16,444

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$214,772,000 for the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves, a reduction of \$16,444,000 below the budget estimate of \$231,216,000.

The Committee supports fully the operational plans for the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves. Recommended decreases of \$16,444,000 are not expected to affect the operation of the Reserves. The Committee recommends decreases of \$1,444,000 based on a one-year freeze of contractor salaries initiated by the Department of Energy, and \$15,000,000 based on reducing the amount of forward funding of the NPR-1 contract to about 30 days.

Since sufficient funds and outlay authority are not being recommended in the SPR petroleum account to purchase significant quantities of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1 (NPR-1) or other oil, the Committee recommends waiving the statutory requirement for selling NPR-1 oil at prices equivalent to Strategic Petroleum Reserve purchase prices. However, the Committee recommends that the Secretary consider offering NPR-1 petroleum for sale to buyers in PAD III (Gulf Coast) to the extent that pipeline capacity is available, if prices bid for NPR-1 oil in California are marginal, or do not meet other statutory criteria.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$578,903,000
Budget estimate, 1994	778,439,000
Recommended, 1994	702,825,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+123,922,000
Budget estimate, 1994	-75,614,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1994 compared with the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1993 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Buildings				
Solar technologies.....	862	---	---	---
Materials and structures.....	7,697	8,967	8,967	---
Lighting and appliances.....	6,346	12,528	11,528	-1,000
Heating and cooling equipment.....	10,193	14,647	12,147	-2,500
Indoor air quality.....	1,983	1,919	1,919	---
Building systems research.....	13,198	24,322	21,322	-3,000
Federal energy management program.....	4,561	19,614	17,614	-2,000
Implementation and deployment.....	750	5,738	1,738	-4,000
Management.....	5,324	8,539	7,939	-600
Management - capital equipment.....	1,800	2,110	2,110	---
Subtotal, Buildings.....	52,714	98,384	85,284	-13,100
Industrial				
Industrial wastes.....	17,500	26,993	24,559	-2,434
Municipal solid wastes.....	2,974	2,933	2,933	---
Cogeneration.....	4,462	9,209	8,809	-400
Electric drives.....	744	2,077	1,077	-1,000
Materials processing.....	25,804	29,866	24,866	-5,000
Separations.....	8,366	13,046	12,846	-200
Sensors and controls.....	1,785	1,760	1,760	---
Bioprocessing.....	5,156	5,084	5,084	---
Enabling materials.....	17,117	18,798	18,798	---
Improved combustion efficiency.....	8,656	4,029	4,029	---
Process heating and cooling.....	7,064	6,966	6,966	---
Implementation and deployment.....	4,462	7,510	7,360	-150
Management.....	5,890	7,178	6,778	-400
Management - capital equipment.....	2,776	1,631	1,631	---
Subtotal, Industrial.....	112,756	137,080	127,496	-9,584
Transportation				
Alternative fuels utilization.....	27,960	41,624	40,824	-800
Materials development.....	26,225	30,810	30,810	---
Heat engine development.....	14,972	16,348	16,848	+500
Electric and hybrid propulsion development.....	59,787	82,638	76,138	-6,500
Implementation and deployment.....	3,788	3,837	3,837	---
Management.....	4,194	6,780	6,280	-500
Management - capital equipment.....	2,826	2,686	2,686	---
Subtotal, Transportation.....	139,752	184,723	177,423	-7,300
Utility				
Integrated resource planning.....	4,957	6,795	6,795	---
Technical and financial assistance				
International market development.....	248	1,204	704	-600
Joint ventures.....	---	3,837	---	-3,837
Inventions and innovations.....	6,200	6,115	6,115	---
Municipal energy management.....	991	2,977	1,977	-1,000
Information and communications.....	2,380	2,348	2,348	---
Weatherization assistance program.....	185,393	239,393	213,600	-25,793
State energy conservation programs.....	15,481	32,310	18,810	-13,500
Institutional conservation programs.....	28,915	28,915	28,915	---
Management.....	25,499	29,429	28,429	-1,000
Subtotal, Technical and financial assistance.....	265,107	346,528	300,898	-45,630
Policy and management.....	3,617	4,929	4,929	---
Total, Energy Conservation.....	578,903	778,439	702,825	-75,614

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$702,825,000 for energy conservation, a decrease of \$75,614,000 below the budget estimate of \$778,439,000. Of this amount an indefinite portion is to be derived from the excess amount for fiscal year 1994, 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 \$11,560,000.

On an overall basis the Committee has supported the emphasis in the President's budget on energy conservation. The net increase of \$123,922,000 in the Energy Conservation account is about 21% above fiscal year 1993 amounts, the largest recommended increase in a major account in the bill. Most reductions have been taken in new programs complementing existing activities, new programs which would require substantial increases in future years, and large increases in existing programs. To the greatest extent possible the Committee has considered the programs authorized in the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPACT).

Buildings.—The Committee recommends a net decrease of \$1,000,000 in lighting and appliances, consisting of an increase of \$1,000,000 in lighting applications to restore work at Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory to fiscal year 1993 levels and a decrease of \$2,000,000 in appliance and lighting standards which still allows for an approximate increase of \$5,000,000.

A decrease of \$2,500,000 is recommended for heating and cooling equipment. The net decrease consists of an increase of \$1,000,000 to restore oil heating research to fiscal year 1993 levels and decreases of \$1,000,000 for the proposed competitive solicitation for a new five-year program on energy efficient natural gas and electric heating and cooling technologies, and \$2,500,000 for a fuel cell cogeneration initiative. This fuel cell technology is already being manufactured and marketed.

In building systems a decrease of \$3,000,000 is proposed, consisting of \$1,000,000 in commercial buildings to reduce the initiative for a five-year program for increasing building energy efficiency, and \$2,000,000 in standards and guidelines to delete the State incentive grant program, while continuing technical support and assistance.

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$2,000,000 in the Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) to reduce the new Federal Energy Efficiency Fund to \$6,000,000. The Fund as requested in the budget will not include funds for the Departments of Energy, Defense, or Veterans Affairs, or the General Services Administration.

The Committee directs the Department to provide a summary of the amounts requested in the fiscal year 1995 budget by the various agencies of the government to carry out energy and water efficiency improvements in buildings under their jurisdiction. This summary should be submitted in conjunction with the submission of the budget.

A decrease of \$4,000,000 is recommended in implementation and deployment to delete the initiative for regional building and lighting efficiency centers. Many centers of this type already exist and, although valuable, are expensive to build and operate. The Government should concentrate on developing resource materials, such as interactive videos, which could be used in many more locations, more cheaply, than regional centers.

In program direction the Committee recommends a decrease of \$600,000 which still provides an increase of about \$1,800,000 to manage increased program responsibilities.

Industry.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$2,434,000 in industrial wastes to delete the national laboratory specific solicitation in waste minimization.

In cogeneration the Committee recommends a reduction of \$400,000 to delete the proposed noise vibration reduction study.

A decrease of \$1,000,000 is recommended in electric drives to delete a new research and development program.

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$5,000,000 in materials processing to delete the proposed advanced manufacturing initiative. The Department already is working with the major industrial sectors to improve materials processing and manufacturing.

Funds provided for metals casting competitiveness research (\$1,500,000) should all be applied to a competitive solicitation for research and not expended on establishing metal casting extension centers.

In separations, the Committee recommends a decrease of \$200,000 consisting of an increase of \$800,000 to complete long-term testing of the pulsed combustion/gasification black liquor unit offset by a decrease of \$1,000,000 to reduce the new solicitation for paper mill projects. Last year \$470,000 was appropriated to begin assessment of a high-solids black liquor program. The Department of Energy is still evaluating the technology and pending the issuance of a contract for the first phase of a proposed multi-year program, no funding is necessary for this project in fiscal year 1994. The Committee notes that it appears that the proposed technology development program both supports the objectives of the Energy Policy Act and fits in with the Department's efforts to better focus technology R&D activities that support the more energy intensive industries, such as the pulp and paper industry.

In enabling materials, the Committee recommends an increase of \$2,000,000 for the ongoing continuous fiber ceramic composites program offset by a decrease of \$2,000,000 to delete the national advanced materials initiative which covers activities already included in ongoing programs.

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$150,000 in implementation and deployment to delete the grant program for industrial associations.

A decrease of \$400,000 is recommended for program direction, which still provides an increase of about \$800,000 to manage increased program responsibilities.

Transportation.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$800,000 in alternative fuels utilization from non-research, non-demonstration, non-vehicle purchase activities.

Within funds available for alternative fuels utilization an additional \$500,000 should be applied to natural gas adsorption systems development and testing. Also within available alternative fuels utilization funding, \$500,000 shall be made available for a joint program between a university and a major natural gas engine manufacturer to enhance a newly developed heavy duty engine and provide technical support for current demonstration fleet vehicles. The program will involve severe engine duty cycle operation using engine dynamometer facilities in order to appropriately stress the engine to simulate extended operation. Emissions will be monitored using methodology that simulates the EPA heavy duty transient emission test procedure.

In materials development \$900,000 within available funds in the cost effective ceramics activity should be made available for scale-up production demonstration of quantities of components for the auxiliary power unit (APU) program in the light duty engine development program.

The Committee is aware of important materials research in high strength, high temperature, high thermal conductivity metal matrix and ceramic matrix composite materials; joining technologies for high performance composite materials and superalloys; and thermal barrier coatings for oxidation control in gas turbine compo-

nents. The Committee encourages the Department to use available funds to expand research opportunities to universities with currently active programs in these areas.

An increase of \$500,000 is recommended in heat engine development consisting of an increase of \$1,500,000 in light duty engine development to restore partially the engine combustion program of the Sandia Livermore Combustion Research Facility, and a decrease of \$1,000,000 in the automotive gas turbine program to reduce its scope to support of hybrid applications only.

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$4,000,000, or 10%, in battery development which still allows increased support of the multi-year program.

In fuel cells the Committee recommends a decrease of \$500,000 consisting of an increase of \$1,000,000 to maintain the current schedule for the fuel cell bus program, offset by a decrease of \$1,500,000 in the proposed new railroad fuel cell program. The railroad activity should be heavily cost-shared because of the limited national impact of increased efficiency in rail systems.

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$2,000,000 in electric and hybrid propulsion, systems development, to delete funding for solicitations for new electric vehicle technology evaluation and demonstration sites and an electric motor vehicle infrastructure and support systems site. The remaining \$1,736,000 increase combined with \$1,200,000 in the budget should be provided to the current Site Operator User Task Force for expanded vehicle and infrastructure activity. The Department should work where necessary to expand the Task Force to accommodate additional major users or regions and effectively use the few vehicles that will be available in fiscal year 1994 for evaluation.

A decrease of \$500,000 in program direction is recommended, which still provides an increase of about \$2,100,000 to manage increased program responsibilities.

Technical and financial assistance.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$500,000 for international market development which reduces the proposed increase by 50%.

A decrease of \$3,837,000 is recommended to delete the new joint venture program. Because of the continuing restrictive budget outlook the Committee does not recommend embarking on a new program of commercialization support, described as "wide ranging" in the budget. Existing program areas continue to fund development and demonstration activities, but not commercialization. For the most part, industry is capable of its own commercialization efforts.

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$1,000,000 in municipal energy management. The remaining program is an increase over fiscal year 1993 of approximately \$1,000,000 to facilitate the adoption of energy efficient technology by municipal governments through the Energy Task Force of the Urban Consortium. The Committee expects the Department to assure that the program continues to operate by having a single municipality serve as fiscal and administrative agent for all participating jurisdictions, while ensuring that all program decisions are then shared by key municipal energy managers themselves.

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$25,793,000 in the weatherization assistance program, consisting of a reduction of

\$1,793,000 in the increase for training and technical assistance and a decrease of \$24,000,000 in the proposed increase in weatherization grants. The Committee also recommends bill language that deletes restrictions on the use of \$3,000,000 provided in Public Law 102-154, the fiscal year 1992 appropriations Act, for a weatherization incentive fund. The combined total of newly appropriated and former incentive funds for grants is \$212,693,000, an increase of \$30,268,000 (16%) above fiscal year 1993 levels.

The Committee directs that all funds be allocated using current formula grants and that none be used to begin a matching grant program. The Committee supports such a concept, but its implementation is apt to take some time. The Committee encourages the Department to continue developing a policy of incentives for weatherization programs which develop additional public/private partnerships in energy conservation for low income families. If due notice has been given by the Department to permit the States to develop responsive initiatives, the Committee will consider such a program in fiscal year 1995.

A decrease of \$13,500,000 is recommended in State energy conservation grants. The decrease consists of \$3,500,000 to delete demand-side management grants to State regulatory authorities, and \$10,000,000 in the State grant program. In the ongoing State grant program the remaining funding of \$18,810,000 is a 22% increase above fiscal year 1993 level. For demand-side management, the Committee believes that sufficient additional funding is available in the integrated resource planning activity to provide assistance to regulatory entities.

In management, the Committee recommends a decrease of \$1,000,000, which still provides an increase of about \$3,000,000 for increased program responsibilities.

General.—In order to facilitate program management, transfers of funds for personnel between program activities do not require advance reprogramming approval, but should be reflected in quarterly updates of the Department's "Base Table" submitted to the Appropriations Committees.

ECONOMIC REGULATION

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$14,441,000
Budget estimate, 1994	12,994,000
Recommended, 1994	12,994,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	- 1,447,000
Budget estimate, 1994	

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 1994 compared with the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1993 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Economic regulatory administration.....	7,881	6,391	6,391	---
Office of Hearings and Appeals.....	6,560	6,603	6,603	---
Total, Economic Regulation.....	14,441	12,994	12,994	---

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$12,994,000, the budget estimate, for economic regulation.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$9,168,000
Budget estimate, 1994	8,901,000
Recommended, 1994	8,901,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	- 267,000
Budget estimate, 1994	

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 an appropriation of \$8,901,000, the budget estimate, for emergency preparedness.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$50,542,000
Budget estimate, 1994	173,110,000
Recommended, 1994	206,810,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+156,268,000
Budget estimate, 1994	+33,700,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1994 compared with the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1993 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Storage facilities development and operations.....	161,940	157,335	191,435	+34,100
Management.....	14,227	15,775	15,775	---
Use of SPR petroleum receipts.....	-125,625	---	---	---
General reduction.....	---	---	-400	-400
Total, Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	50,542	173,110	206,810	+33,700

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$206,810,000, for construction and operation of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, an increase of \$33,700,000 above the budget estimate of \$173,110,000.

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$400,000 as a general reduction based on a one-year freeze of contractor salaries initiated by the Department of Energy.

In addition, the Committee recommends an increase of \$34,100,000 to begin correcting recently uncovered problems deal-

ing with excessive gas content and rising temperatures affecting about 200 million barrels of stored oil. These problems currently reduce withdrawal capacity to about 3.5 million barrels a day from 3.9 million barrels a day. The increase includes \$12,000,000 to begin degassing oil at a rate of 200,000 barrels a day (70 million barrels a year) in fiscal year 1994, with the ability to expand to higher rates in future years if funds are available, and \$22,100,000 for beginning the treatment of hot oil. This heat treatment cannot be phased as the degassing activity can be because increasing temperatures will further affect withdrawal capability if treatment is delayed.

The Committee also recommends continuing the prohibition on leasing of facilities for storing crude oil unless oil stored or deliverable to current facilities is equal to 700 million barrels, and waiving the requirement for a refined product storage test in fiscal year 1994.

SPR PETROLEUM ACCOUNT

Appropriation enacted, 1993	
Budget estimate, 1994	
Recommended, 1994	
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	
Budget estimate, 1994	

The Committee does not recommend additional appropriations for the purchase of petroleum for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. About \$400,000,000 remain to purchase oil in fiscal year 1994. In addition, the Committee does recommend an outlay limitation of \$79,580,000 for this account. The limitation caps outlays from all sources in the account, and is required to reduce expenditures chargeable to the appropriations bill. At a nominal cost of \$22.75 a barrel, over three million barrels of oil could be purchased within this limitation.

The Committee also recommends retaining bill language, included for the past five 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, 1993	\$33,341,000
Budget estimate, 1994	89,373,000
Recommended, 1994	86,053,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+52,712,000
Budget estimate, 1994	-3,320,000

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 fiscal year 1993 appropriation was \$33,341,000 and an additional amount of \$49,000,000 transferred from the Biomass Energy Development account for a total of \$82,341,000. For fiscal year 1994, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$86,053,000

for the Energy Information Administration, a decrease of \$3,320,000 below the budget estimate of \$89,373,000. The decrease consists of \$220,000 as a general reduction because of balances remaining available from a disapproved fiscal year 1993 reprogramming, \$2,200,000 for activities related to implementation of section 407 of the recently-passed energy act pertaining to alternative fueled vehicles, and \$900,000 for activities related to implementation of section 1605 of the energy act pertaining to greenhouse gases.

With regard to alternative fueled vehicles data collection authorized by section 407 of the new energy act, the remaining \$300,000 should be sufficient to modify existing survey instruments such as the Residential Transportation Energy Consumption Survey to solicit additional information rather than developing new survey instruments. Costs for meetings with interested parties also appear to the Committee to be excessive.

For greenhouse gases, the Committee recommends delaying collection of voluntary data authorized by section 1605 of the energy act until voluntary collection and reporting guidelines are developed.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$1,524,779,000
Budget estimate, 1994	1,601,309,000
Recommended, 1994	1,652,394,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+127,615,000
Budget estimate, 1994	+51,085,000

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 42 hospitals, 66 health centers, 4 school health centers, and 53 health stations. Tribes and tribal groups, through contracts with the IHS, operate 8 hospitals, 98 health centers, 3 school health centers, 59 health stations, and 172 Alaska village clinics.

The Committee recommends \$1,652,394,000 for Indian health services, an increase of \$127,615,000 above the fiscal year 1993 enacted level of \$1,524,779,000 and \$51,085,000 above the fiscal year 1994 budget request of \$1,601,309,000. The amount recommended by the Committee as compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	FY 1993 Enacted	(in thousands of dollars, Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Hospital and health clinic programs.....	763,741	796,880	803,715	+6,835
Dental health program.....	49,239	52,151	53,151	+1,000
Mental health program.....	28,770	29,964	35,372	+5,408
Alcohol and substance abuse program.....	81,305	85,482	87,482	+2,000
Contract care.....	328,394	344,848	349,848	+5,000
Public health nursing.....	20,240	21,587	22,187	+600
Health education.....	7,561	7,919	7,919	---
Community health representatives program.....	40,923	43,010	43,910	+900
Immunization.....	1,287	1,348	1,348	---
Urban health projects.....	20,965	22,034	22,834	+800
Indian health professions.....	26,092	27,406	27,406	---
Tribal management.....	5,161	5,285	5,285	---
Direct operations.....	48,659	50,271	50,271	---
Self-governance.....	1,884	1,980	4,980	+3,000
Contract support costs.....	100,558	110,686	136,686	+26,000
Transfer from facilities.....	---	458	---	-458
Medicare/Medicaid reimbursements.....	(100,000)	(120,000)	(120,000)	---
Total, Indian Health Services.....	1,524,779	1,601,309	1,652,394	+51,085

The Indian Health Service budget request for fiscal year 1994 provides for large decreases in Federal staffing, to be replaced with contract employees, and for the staffing of all new facilities on a contract basis. The Committee rejects that proposal as unrealistic and not cost effective. The difficulty IHS experiences in filling health professional positions in remote rural areas would be exacerbated under the budget proposal. Replacing Federal staff vacancies with contract services would result in a myriad of small contracts to deal with providing doctors, nurses and other health professionals at all the different IHS hospital, clinic and health station locations. The additional administrative bureaucracy necessary to develop and oversee these contracts is inconsistent with the Administration's goal to reduce Federal administrative costs. The Committee believes that staffing reductions, in both the services and facilities accounts, should be achieved through the increased use of tribal contracting which should be facilitated by the Committee's recommendation to fund fully contract support costs. The Committee notes that tribal contracting is determined by the tribes and not by the IHS so that a definitive reduction in Federal staffing linked to prospective tribal contracting cannot be established. As self-governance compacts are negotiated with the tribes, further reductions in IHS administrative and health professional positions should be realized. The Committee also believes that staffing of new IHS facilities should be exempt from the Presidentially-mandated staffing reductions and encourages the IHS to explore further such an exemption from the Administration.

With respect to mandated administrative cost reductions, the Committee expects these reductions to be spread equitably across all IHS administrative activities that are not related directly to the provision of health services. The IHS should notify the Committee of its plan to comply with this direction by November 1, 1993.

The Committee is disappointed that the IHS budget request again fails to provide funding sufficient to address the ongoing cost of operations and to address shortfalls in severely underfunded areas. The Committee recommendations attempt to address the most severely underfunded areas. In order to do so, funds for addressing the demands placed on health services by the increasing Indian population have not been included for fiscal year 1994. The Committee urges the IHS to include population growth funding for

each budget subactivity in the base budget in future fiscal years. In the past the IHS has told the Committee it would do so but it has not followed through on that commitment.

Hospitals and Health Clinics.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$6,835,000 for hospitals and health clinics. The net increase consists of increases of \$11,589,000 to bring 23 units, that are currently funded at less than 60 percent of need for basic health services, up to the 60 percent funding level; \$300,000 for improved on-reservation services for the Shoalwater Bay Tribe in Washington; \$150,000 for AIDS prevention and treatment services; and \$104,000 for staffing at the expanded Wagner, SD health center to fund 85 percent of needed housekeeping services as provided for other new and expanded facilities. These increases are partially offset by a decrease of \$5,308,000 which reflects the transfer of the social services program to the mental health activity, as recommended by the IHS in a report to the Committee.

The recommended increase for the 23 units which are currently funded at less than 60 percent of need is to be distributed as follows:

IHS Area	Unit	Amount
Aberdeen	Ft. Totten	\$616,000
	Yankton	103,000
	Trenton	20,000
	Ponca	643,000
Albuquerque	Southern Colorado	239,000
	Alamo	166,000
	Ramah	206,000
California	Redding (Shasta-Trinity)	50,000
	Chapa De (Auburn)	63,000
Nashville	Oneida	770,000
	Aroostook Micmac	333,000
Navajo	Gallup	505,000
	Oklahoma	Haskell .....	42,000
Phoenix	Shawnee	1,847,000
	Chickasaw	659,000
	Creek	1,789,000
	Phoenix	244,000
	PITU (Paiute Tribe of Utah)	599,000
Portland	Coeur d'Alene	683,000
	Puyallup	596,000
	Warm Springs	67,000
	Western Oregon	919,000
	Yakima	430,000
Total		\$11,589,000

During its fiscal year 1994 budget hearing, the IHS reported to the Committee that the incidence of AIDS in the Indian population has increased dramatically over the past few years so that it is now approaching the rate for the general population. No program increase was included in the budget request for AIDS prevention and treatment. The Committee expects the IHS to assess carefully the need for additional funds in this area and include estimates in future budget submissions.

The recommended increase for on-reservation health services for the Shoalwater Bay Tribe is needed to help address the neonatal and infant mortality problems experienced by that tribe. The tribe has reported that only 9 of the last 27 confirmed pregnancies on the reservation have resulted in live births of infants who reach

the age of two years. The Committee understands that the IHS has included \$430,000 in its fiscal year 1994 budget request for Shoalwater Bay health services, including contract support costs. The additional \$300,000 recommended by the Committee will allow the Tribe to hire a full-time nurse practitioner and provide for some on-reservation mental health and outreach services. A portion of the funds recommended by the Committee may be used to prepare space for the on-reservation health services and to purchase needed equipment and supplies. The total of \$730,000 for Shoalwater Bay should remain in the base as recurring funds in future years and the Tribe should receive its fair share of any inflation adjustments. The Committee notes that the underlying problem which is causing the high neonatal and infant mortality rates on the reservation has yet to be identified. The provision of on-reservation health services is not the full answer and the Committee urges the IHS to work with the Tribe, the State, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Centers for Disease Control to identify and address the cause of the problem.

Despite the success of the loan repayment program, the IHS continues to experience recruitment and retention problems. The Committee urges the IHS to work with the Administration to develop a system that allows a reasonably competitive salary quote for potential health professionals.

The Committee understands that some tribes are experiencing problems because of contracts that are issued on a fiscal year basis and expects the IHS to review the need for changing contracts to a calendar year cycle. The funding requirements for such adjustments should be included in the fiscal year 1995 budget justification.

The Committee expects the IHS to continue the tuberculosis control program for the Mississippi Choctaw Tribe in fiscal year 1994.

Dental Health.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$1,000,000 for dental health services to increase the level of need funded from 44 percent to 45 percent. An increase for modular dental units also is recommended under the facilities account. The Committee expects the IHS to continue the loan repayment program for dentists at the same level as in fiscal year 1993.

Mental Health.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$5,408,000 for mental health services, including \$100,000 for the Bay Mills Tribe child sexual abuse treatment and prevention program and \$5,308,000 which reflects the transfer of the social services program from the hospitals and clinics activity.

The Committee expects the IHS to develop, in coordination with the Bureau of Indian Affairs child protection staff, a plan to address the need for child sexual abuse and treatment programs. Complementary IHS and BIA budget requests should be included in the fiscal year 1995 budget justification. This issue also is addressed in the Bureau of Indian Affairs section of this report, and the IHS should work closely with the Bureau in developing the March 1, 1994 report to the Appropriations Committees which is outlined in that section.

The Committee encourages the IHS to explore the possibility of tribal contracting for the provision of health services for indigent

Indians involuntarily committed for treatment in North Dakota and South Dakota.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,000,000 for alcohol and substance abuse treatment and prevention services to increase the level of need funded from 44 percent to 45 percent. Within the recommended increase, the Committee expects the IHS to fund the full-year cost of the Squaxin Island Tribe's alcoholism program. The Squaxin Island program was funded for partial year operation in fiscal year 1993 and the IHS failed to request the annualized cost for full year operation in its budget request for fiscal year 1994.

A plan for addressing the need for social detoxification services in BIA detention facilities should be developed in coordination with BIA. Complementary IHS and BIA budget requests should be included in the fiscal year 1995 budget justification.

The Committee understands that the IHS budget proposes to fund the fetal alcohol syndrome project at the University of Washington at \$125,000 in fiscal year 1994 which is equivalent to this year's funding level. The University of Washington project provides important research on the psychological and behavioral aspects of fetal alcohol syndrome and fetal alcohol effect, and the Committee expects the IHS to ensure that this project receives its fair share of inflationary adjustments in future budget requests.

Contract Health Services.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$5,000,000 in contract health services to address unmet need. The Committee encourages IHS to continue to explore cost savings in contract health services through managed care programs.

The budget request assumes continuing the catastrophic health emergency fund at the \$12 million level, despite large shortfalls in this area. The Committee expects the IHS to address the full requirements for the catastrophic health emergency fund as part of its overall priorities in the fiscal year 1995 budget process.

The Committee has received expressions of concern from the California area of IHS with respect to underfunding of contract health services in that area. The IHS has reported that, although the California area is funded at a lower per capita level for contract health services than other IHS areas, it has received increases in past years under the hospitals and clinics activity which have raised its overall level of need funded to 71 percent. The IHS average level of need funded is 75 percent. The IHS maintains that providing increased funds to California under the hospitals and clinics activity does not preclude the use of those funds, as needed, for contract health services. The Committee expects the IHS to work with the California area tribes to address this question and to make budget realignments, if necessary, among the various budget activities for the California area. With respect to the increase recommended by the Committee for contract health services, the California area should receive its fair share of these funds.

Public Health Nursing.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$600,000 for public health nursing to increase the level of need funded from 33 percent to 34 percent. The number of public health nursing positions in IHS has declined over the past few years in order to fund mandated salary increases. The increase rec-

ommended by the Committee will allow for the restoration of about 10 of the 21 positions lost since fiscal year 1988.

Community Health Representatives.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$900,000 for community health representatives to increase the level of need funded from 43 percent to 44 percent.

Urban Health.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$800,000 for urban health programs to increase the level of need funded from 22 percent to 23 percent.

Self-Governance.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$3,000,000 for self-governance to fund shortfalls in compact funding. In some cases there cannot be a direct transfer of funds from IHS to the tribes to fund self-governance compacts without jeopardizing the support provided by IHS to other tribes. The increase recommended by the Committee is intended to cover transfer funding shortfalls. To the maximum extent possible, compacts should be funded through the transfer of funds from IHS operations and staffing.

The Committee is concerned by the slow pace of IHS in establishing and staffing the self-governance office. The IHS should ensure that this office is fully staffed with permanent employees dedicated to the self-governance program.

Contract Support Costs.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$26,000,000 to fund fully contract support costs as required by law. The increase recommended by the Committee should encourage continued contracting by the tribes which, in combination with self-governance compacts, should enable Federal staffing reductions in IHS.

Adjustment between Services and Facilities Accounts.—The Committee has recommended a decrease of \$458,000 in the health services account which reflects a transfer to the facilities account to correct a discrepancy between the President's budget request and the budget justification supplied by IHS.

General.—Last year the Congress provided for the purchase and renovation of modular buildings in limited circumstances using services dollars. This provision was included to allow for tribal contractors to obtain additional space when they have excess services funds which have been carried over from previous years. The circumstances under which such purchases and renovation are permissible are limited to situations in which carryover funds have been generated because a tribe has insufficient space and staffing to provide needed services and the additional space will not result in future funding requirements beyond the current contract. Further, the Committee believes that, in some cases, it may be more cost effective for a tribe to renovate existing space to meet its additional health services space needs rather than purchasing modular buildings. The Committee does not object to the use of carryover services funds for renovation of existing space to meet additional space needs for health services if the criteria described above are met. Again, the Committee expects such circumstances will be rare and IHS should make every effort to address these types of problems in advance by properly budgeting for needed services and repair and renovation requirements in the appropriate appropriation accounts.

Bill Language.—Bill language has been recommended to provide \$8,000,000 for the Indian Self-Determination Fund rather than the \$5,000,000 proposed by IHS. The increase recommended by the Committee is included as part of the \$26,000,000 contract support cost funding increase referenced above. The IHS should ensure that at least \$8,000,000 is added as part of the base budget in each subsequent fiscal year for the Indian Self-Determination Fund to ensure shortfalls do not develop in the future.

The Committee has recommended bill language to ensure that self-governance compact funds remain available to the tribes without fiscal year limitations. Language also is recommended under title III, general provisions, to ensure Federal Tort Claims Act protection is extended to tribal employees under self-governance compacts.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$333,640,000
Budget estimate, 1994	278,811,000
Recommended, 1994	296,997,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	-36,643,000
Budget estimate, 1994	+18,186,000

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 \$635 million for those projects that are considered to be economically feasible.

The Committee recommends \$296,997,000 for Indian health facilities, a decrease of \$36,643,000 below the fiscal year 1993 appropriation of \$333,640,000 and an increase of \$18,186,000 above the fiscal year 1994 budget request of \$278,811,000. 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 1993 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Maintenance and improvement.....	32,169	32,940	44,940	+12,000
New and replacement hospitals.....	125,319	75,000	68,000	-17,000
Regional treatment centers (youth).....	7,929	---	2,780	+2,780
Staff quarters.....	---	---	16,396	+16,396
Dental units.....	---	---	1,500	+1,500
Joint venture projects.....	1,052	---	---	---
Sanitation facilities.....	85,051	85,051	85,051	---
Facilities and environmental health support.....	81,667	85,801	87,853	+2,052
Contract support costs.....	454	477	477	---
Transfer to services.....	---	-458	---	+458
Total, Indian Health Facilities.....	333,640	278,811	296,997	+18,186

Maintenance and Improvement.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$12,000,000 for maintenance and improvement. The current IHS backlog of needed maintenance and improvement projects is nearly \$220 million and IHS reports that the backlog grows by an average of \$12 million a year. The increase recommended by the Committee will provide for slowing the rate of growth in the backlog. The increased amount, adjusted for inflation, should remain in the IHS base budget in future years to en-

sure that the maintenance and improvement backlog does not continue to grow.

New and Replacement Hospitals.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$17,000,000 for new and replacement hospitals which will fund the Anchorage Native Medical Center construction at \$58,000,000 rather than the \$75,000,000 requested in the budget. The decrease should have minimum impact on this ongoing construction project. The Committee intends to provide the remaining \$17,000,000 required to complete this hospital in fiscal year 1995.

The Committee has not recommended funding to begin any new construction projects in fiscal year 1994. The Committee will consider funding some of the projects remaining on the current priority list in fiscal year 1995. The IHS should include in its fiscal year 1995 budget justification those projects which are ready for construction or for planning and design funds.

The IHS should continue to work with the Winnebago Tribe to reach consensus on a replacement facility for the Winnebago hospital, and with the Crow and Northern Cheyenne Tribes on employment of tribal members in the construction and operation of the Crow/Northern Cheyenne hospital.

The IHS should explore options for expanding the Gallup Indian Medical Center at its existing location. The Committee does not object to the reprogramming of funds for the purchase of land and improvements thereon if the IHS identifies an acceptable source of funds to reprogram. The purchase price should not exceed appraised market value.

The Committee encourages the IHS to explore, in consultation with the Tribes, the development of standardized designs for its health facilities. These standardized designs should capitalize on "lessons learned" from past construction projects and could result in considerable savings of time and money required to construct individual projects.

Regional Youth Treatment Centers.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,780,000 to complete the construction of the Portland area regional youth treatment center for alcohol and substance abuse treatment in Spokane, Washington.

The Committee has not recommended funds for a second regional youth treatment center in the Phoenix area. The original agreement for the Phoenix area called for a regional center in Gila River, Arizona with a satellite facility in Schurz, Nevada. The cost of the Schurz facility was to be \$515,000. The current plan calls for a facility in Fallon, Nevada, in place of the Schurz facility, at an estimated cost of \$4,000,000, which is a substantial expansion of the original agreement. While the Committee does not question the need for the Fallon facility, it does believe that the IHS should establish the first regional youth treatment center in each of the IHS areas before pursuing expensive second centers for any of the areas.

Staff Quarters.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$16,396,000 to complete the construction of staff quarters for the Kotzebue, Alaska hospital.

Dental Units.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$1,500,000 for replacing modular dental units. The IHS has reported to the Committee that 12 of the current 29 units need to be

replaced and 19 additional units are needed. The amount recommended by the Committee will provide for the replacement of 6 units. The IHS should incorporate modular dental units in its strategic plan for facilities and the increased funds recommended by the Committee, plus inflationary costs, should remain in the base for future budget requests.

Facilities and Environmental Health Support.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,052,000 for facilities and environmental health support, including \$1,000,000 for injury prevention programs, \$1,000,000 for tribal training on the operation and maintenance of sanitation facilities and \$52,000 for maintenance support for the expanded Wagner, SD health center to fund 85 percent of need as provided for other new and expanded facilities.

The IHS has developed an ambitious long-term injury prevention program which should result in a decline in needed health treatments over time. Regrettably, this initiative has received minimal funding to date and the Committee's recommended increase is intended to further implementation of this worthy program.

The Committee has not included funding to expand financial support for the operation and maintenance of sanitation facilities with Federal funds. The IHS should continue its practice of turning these facilities over to the tribes for operation and maintenance upon completion of construction. The Committee has recommended an increase of \$1,000,000 to enhance the IHS' ability to provide training to tribal personnel on the operation and maintenance of these facilities. Also, the Committee urges IHS to include inflationary costs in its base budget for the sanitation facilities program in the future.

Adjustment between Services and Facilities Accounts.—The Committee has recommended an increase of \$458,000 which reflects a transfer from the health services account to correct a discrepancy between the President's budget and the budget justification supplied by IHS.

General.—The Committee expects the IHS to move with caution in converting temporary construction workers to permanent Federal status. In particular, the Committee is concerned that the changing regional demand for construction projects could result in a large number of employee relocations over the years.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee has recommended continuing several provisions in bill language which have been carried in previous years. These include provisions forbidding the implementation of eligibility regulations until a budget is submitted and enacted reflecting the increased cost of those regulations; prohibiting appropriations structure changes in budget submissions without advance approval of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees; specifying that IHS funds are to be apportioned as appropriated; and prohibiting personnel ceilings or personnel reductions in IHS without the review and approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION
INDIAN EDUCATION

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$80,583,000
Budget estimate, 1994	84,006,000
Recommended, 1994	83,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+2,917,000
Budget estimate, 1994	-506,000

The Indian Education Act of 1972 (Public Law 93-318, Title IV), amended by Public Law 100-297, provides support for the special educational needs of American Indian and Alaska Native children, college students and adults. Through this Act, the Secretary of Education is given the authority to operate a variety of programs, including supplementary educational, experimental, demonstration, and dissemination activities. Indians have traditionally been among the most disadvantaged, and the special programs authorized and funded under this Act are directed at their special educational needs.

The Committee recommends \$83,500,000 for fiscal year 1994, an increase of \$2,917,000 above the fiscal year 1993 enacted level of \$80,583,000 and \$506,000 below the fiscal year 1994 budget request of \$84,006,000. The amount recommended by the Committee as compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	FY 1993 Enacted	(in thousands of dollars) Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Subpart 1 - Grants to LEAs & Indian-controlled schools	59,304	60,905	60,304	-601
Subpart 2 - Special programs for Indian students.....	12,134	14,300	14,300	---
Subpart 3 - Special programs for Indian adults.....	4,561	4,861	4,861	---
Administration.....	3,394	3,740	3,835	+95
Data collection and analysis.....	1,190	200	200	---
Total, Indian Education.....	80,583	84,006	83,500	-506

The net decrease below the budget request consists of an increase of \$95,000 to continue to fund field reader costs under program administration and a decrease of \$601,000 for grants to local educational agencies and Indian-controlled schools. The decrease in grants to school leaves this activity with an increase of \$1 million over the fiscal year 1993 level.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$27,698,000
Budget estimate, 1994	28,336,000
Recommended, 1994	26,936,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	-762,000
Budget estimate, 1994	-1,400,000

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 708 households remain to be relocated, of which 119 are full-time residents on the Hopi Partitioned Land. Two hundred sixty-nine Navajo households have settled on the new lands, and 10 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. Completion is not anticipated, at the current level of activity, before 1998. To date, a total of 2,331 families have been relocated.

The Committee recommends \$26,936,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, a decrease of \$762,000 below the fiscal year 1993 enacted level of \$27,698,000 and a decrease of \$1,400,000 below the fiscal year 1994 budget request of \$28,336,000. The net decrease from the budget request consists of increases of \$5,000,000 for continued road development on the New Lands using housing funds and \$3,600,000 for Indian Health Service sanitation construction of New Lands water and waste projects and a decrease of \$10,000,000 due to a large carryover of funds anticipated for fiscal year 1993.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the housing situation in Tuba City. For several years the Office told the Committee that 280 lots would be developed in Tuba City and that half of those lots would be made available to relocatees. The Office has reported that both the number of lots and the number available for relocatees is uncertain. The Committee believes no further funds should be obligated for the Tuba City subdivision until there is a firm commitment on the number of lots to be made available for relocatees. The Committee should be advised before further funds are committed.

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, 1993	\$9,312,000
Budget estimate, 1994	9,563,000
Recommended, 1994	12,563,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+3,251,000
Budget estimate, 1994	+3,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$12,563,000, an increase of \$3,000,000 over the budget estimate, for the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development. This amount is a decrease of \$7,247,000 from the request of the Board of Trustees of the Institute. Under the legislation which established the Institute as an independent, non-profit corporation, the request of the Board is to be submitted directly to the Congress, and is not to be adjusted by the Administration.

The recommended amount includes \$9,213,000 for operations of the Institute, \$350,000 for the contribution to the Endowment Fund, and \$3,000,000 for design of Phase I of the new campus. Since the amount provided for operations is less than requested by the Board, the Committee requests a breakdown of how the lower amount will be allocated by the budget line items be submitted to the Committee as soon after the start of the fiscal year as possible. Any reprogrammings from the original request, outside of the allocation of the reductions, should also be submitted at that time, if known; and the Institute should continue to submit reprogramming requests for approval in accordance with the Committee's guidelines throughout the year.

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 145 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 29,987,000 visitors in 1992 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, 1993	\$295,560,000
Budget estimate, 1994	299,649,000
Recommended, 1994	302,083,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+6,523,000
Budget estimate, 1994	+2,434,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1994, compared with the budget estimate by activity, is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			Change from Estimates
	FY 1993 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	
Sciences.....	102,676	103,463	103,897	+434
Arts and humanities.....	79,638	80,142	80,142	---
Public service and external affairs.....	4,656	4,521	4,521	---
International center.....	822	747	747	---
Administration.....	26,828	27,352	27,352	---
Facilities services.....	78,604	81,088	81,088	---
Renewal/acquisition program.....	2,336	2,336	2,336	---
Base adjustment.....	---	---	2,000	+2,000
Total, Salaries and Expenses.....	295,560	299,649	302,083	+2,434

Sciences.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$434,000 for sciences. Included is a decrease of \$266,000 to the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory. This amount was requested for increased rental costs related to a contract with another Federal agency. The Committee believes that costs related to outside contracts should be covered by those contracts, and not prorated to the Smithsonian appropriation. There is also an increase of \$700,000 for the National Museum of Natural History, for asbestos decontamination of collections. These collections were contaminated when a tornado damaged the storage buildings at Suitland, MD last fall.

Base adjustment.—The Committee recommends a general increase of \$2,000,000. This amount will restore one-half of the reduction resulting from the Smithsonian being required to take the government-wide administrative reductions without first adjusting the base for pay and inflation costs, as other agencies were allowed to do.

The Committee requests that the Smithsonian continue to submit the Equal Employment Opportunity report to the Committee, on an annual basis.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$7,833,000
Budget estimate, 1994	5,400,000
Recommended, 1994	5,400,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	-2,433,000
Budget estimate, 1994	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,400,000, the budget estimate, for construction and improvements at the National Zoological Park. The amount provided includes \$800,000 for the aquatic trail exhibit, \$1,000,000 for the grasslands exhibit, and \$3,600,000 for renovation and repair projects at both the Rock Creek (\$2,400,000) and Front Royal (\$1,200,000) sites.

REPAIR AND RESTORATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$24,193,000
Budget estimate, 1994	24,000,000
Recommended, 1994	24,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	-193,000
Budget estimate, 1994	

The Committee recommends \$24,000,000, the budget estimate, for repair and restoration of buildings. These funds will provide necessary repairs at the 15 museum and gallery buildings in Washington, D.C. and New York City, as well as research and storage facilities in other locations around the country. These facilities range in age from new to more than 140 years old, and many are on registers of historic landmarks.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$16,687,000
Budget estimate, 1994	10,400,000
Recommended, 1994	10,400,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	-6,287,000
Budget estimate, 1994	

The Committee recommends \$10,400,000, the budget estimate, for construction. Included are \$6,200,000 for design and site preparation for the National Museum of the American Indian Cultural Resources Center; \$200,000 for general construction planning; and \$4,000,000 for minor construction, alterations, and modifications. The amounts recommended by the Committee, compared to the budget estimates, are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1993 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
National Museum of the American Indian.....	2,132	6,200	6,200	---
Natural History East Court Building.....	9,914	---	---	---
Minor construction, alterations and modifications.....	3,897	4,000	4,000	---
Construction planning.....	744	200	200	---
Total, Construction.....	16,687	10,400	10,400	---

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$51,188,000
Budget estimate, 1994	51,018,000
Recommended, 1994	51,908,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+720,000
Budget estimate, 1994	+890,000

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 \$51,908,000 for salaries and expenses, an increase of \$890,000 over the budget estimate. The amounts recommended by the Committee, compared to the budget estimates, are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1993 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Care and utilization of art collections.....	20,005	20,509	20,709	+200
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds...	11,922	11,418	11,418	---
Protection of buildings, grounds and contents.....	10,804	10,407	11,097	+690
General administration.....	8,457	8,684	8,684	---
Total, Salaries and Expenses.....	51,188	51,018	51,908	+890

The Committee has restored partially the reductions in the budget request. The Committee believes the Gallery should be treated like other Federal agencies and should have its base adjusted for inflation prior to application of Government-wide administrative reductions.

Care and utilization of art collections.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$200,000 for the care and utilization of art collections. The increase will restore reductions to conservation equipment and education programs.

Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds.—The Committee recommends \$11,418,000 for operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds, the same as the budget estimate.

Protection of buildings, grounds, and contents.—An increase of \$690,000 is recommended for protection of buildings, grounds and contents. This increase will restore the proposed reductions in the Gallery's guard force, which would have resulted in the closure of galleries or buildings.

General administration.—The Committee recommends \$8,684,000 for general administration, the same as the budget estimate.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$3,531,000
Budget estimate, 1994	2,831,000
Recommended, 1994	2,831,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1993	- 700,000
Budget estimate, 1994	

The Committee recommends \$2,831,000 for repair, restoration and renovation of buildings, the same as the budget estimate. Included are projects for remodeling for better utilization of existing space, environmental work, general repairs, energy management, lighting, and security.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$6,252,000
Budget estimate, 1994	6,252,000
Recommended, 1994	6,352,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+100,000
Budget estimate, 1994	+100,000

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 \$6,352,000 for salaries and expenses of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, an increase of \$100,000 above both the fiscal year 1993 enacted level and the fiscal year 1994 request. The increase is to offset partially inflationary expenses.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$144,318,000
Budget estimate, 1994	144,451,000
Recommended, 1994	144,451,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+133,000
Budget estimate, 1994	

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1994 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1993 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Grants				
Program Grants				
Arts in Education.....	7,514	7,300	7,300	---
Dance.....	6,941	6,450	6,450	---
Design arts.....	3,520	3,450	3,450	---
Expansion arts.....	5,428	5,600	5,600	---
Folk arts.....	2,974	3,000	3,250	+250
Inter-arts.....	3,123	4,995	4,995	---
International.....	694	850	850	---
Literature.....	4,313	4,325	4,325	---
Media arts.....	8,254	8,200	7,950	-250
Museums.....	7,882	7,600	7,600	---
Music.....	7,655	6,550	6,550	---
Opera-Musical Theater.....	3,232	3,150	3,150	---
Local Programs.....	2,072	2,115	2,115	---
Theater.....	7,709	7,625	7,625	---
Visual arts.....	5,205	5,125	5,125	---
Advancement.....	1,388	1,350	1,350	---
Challenge.....	248	300	300	---
Subtotal, Program Grants.....	78,152	77,985	77,985	---
State programs				
State grants.....	33,065	33,000	33,000	---
State set-aside.....	9,018	9,000	9,000	---
Subtotal, State programs.....	42,083	42,000	42,000	---
Subtotal, Grants.....	120,235	119,985	119,985	---
Administrative Areas				
Policy planning and research.....	773	700	700	---
Administration.....	23,310	23,766	23,766	---
Subtotal, Administrative Areas.....	24,083	24,466	24,466	---
Total, Grants and Administration.....	144,318	144,451	144,451	---

The total amount recommended for the National Endowment for the Arts is \$174,553,000, of which \$144,451,000 is in grants and administration and \$30,142,000 is for matching grants.

Hearings before the Committee provided clear testimony on the growth of the arts, throughout the country, through the National Endowment for the Arts. Of particular interest was the Chamber Music Rural Residency Initiative. Georgia, Iowa and Kansas each have three ensembles in residence in smaller communities through this program. One of these ensembles, the Ying Quartet, which has been spending the year in Jesup, Iowa performed at the hearing and related the growth in their performance skills from the experience. A high school student who has studied with the Yings this year also appeared before the Committee and told how she, and the entire community of Jesup, which shares in the cost of the program, has benefitted.

Testimony also highlighted how, through a National Endowment for the Arts grant, the North Carolina Writers' Network works with teachers all over the state, from young children all the way up through college, by taking professional writers into the classroom to do readings and to teach creative writing. This program enhances both literature and literacy.

MATCHING GRANTS

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$30,142,000
Budget estimate, 1994	30,142,000
Recommended, 1994	30,142,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	
Budget estimate, 1994	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$30,142,000 for matching grants, of which \$13,187,000 is for challenge grants and \$16,955,000 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. If one takes into consideration the minimum three-to-one matching element of the challenge grants program, the amount of new money which would be available to cultural institutions during the time period for which funds are provided should exceed \$52,000,000.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

The Committee recommends a total of \$177,491,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities. Of this amount \$151,300,000 is in the grants and administration account and \$26,191,000 is for matching grants.

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$151,222,000
Budget estimate, 1994	151,300,000
Recommended, 1994	151,300,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+78,000
Budget estimate, 1994	

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1994 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	FY 1993 Enacted	(in thousands of dollars) Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Grants				
Program Grants				
Public Programs				
Media Grants	11,084	10,358	10,358	---
Museums and Historical Organizations	9,217	10,000	10,000	---
Public humanities projects	2,330	2,500	2,500	---
Humanities projects in libraries	2,727	2,500	2,500	---
Subtotal, Public Programs	25,358	25,358	25,358	---
Education programs	18,216	18,216	18,216	---
Fellowships and seminars	17,753	17,753	17,753	---
Research grants	17,886	17,886	17,886	---
Subtotal, Program Grants	79,213	79,213	79,213	---
State programs	28,258	28,258	28,258	---
Office of Preservation	23,102	23,102	23,102	---
Subtotal, Grants	130,573	130,573	130,573	---
Administrative Areas				
Administration	20,649	20,727	20,727	---
Total, Grants and Administration	151,222	151,300	151,300	---

The only change to the proposed budget is in the Office of Preservation for which the Committee recommends an increase of \$250,000 for the National Heritage Preservation program. There is

an offsetting reduction of \$250,000 for the U.S. newspaper program.

MATCHING GRANTS

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$26,191,000
Budget estimate, 1994	26,191,000
Recommended, 1994	26,191,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	
Budget estimate, 1994	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$26,191,000 for matching grants, of which \$14,228,000 is for challenge grants and \$11,963,000 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 required 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. If one takes into consideration the minimum three-to-one matching element of the challenge grants program, the amount of new money which would be available to cultural institutions during the time period for which funds are being provided should exceed \$66,000,000.

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM SERVICES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$28,754,000
Budget estimate, 1994	28,777,000
Recommended, 1994	28,777,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+23,000
Budget estimate, 1994	

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. Conservation project support grants are competitive awards that assist museums with conservation care projects for both living and non-living collections. The professional services program is available to private, not-for-profit professional museum services for projects that strengthen and improve museum services at the local, State and national level.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$28,777,000 for fiscal year 1994, the budget request, as shown in the following table:

	FY 1993 Enacted	(in thousands of dollars) Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Support for operations.....	22,668	23,052	23,052	---
Support for conservation.....	4,030	3,742	3,742	---
Services to the profession.....	496	400	400	---
Program administration.....	1,560	1,583	1,583	---
Total, Institute of Museum Services.....	28,754	28,777	28,777	---

The Committee commends the Institute's proposed pilot program to respond to the "IMS National Needs Assessment of Small, Emerging, Minority and Rural Museums." Since up to two-thirds of the support for the Conservation Assessment and Museum Assessment Programs go to museums targeted by the new pilot program, the Committee expects the Institute to continue to work with the organizations administering the Assessment Programs and other museum service groups, especially at the State level, to plan and evaluate the pilot program as well as ensure coordination of efforts.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The Committee has included language in the bill to preclude the use of any funds available to the National Endowment for the Arts or the National Endowment for the Humanities for the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities. The Executive Order which established the committee expires on September 30, 1993.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$791,000
Budget estimate, 1994	809,000
Recommended, 1994	805,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+14,000
Budget estimate, 1994	-4,000

The Commission of Fine Arts was established in 1910 to meet the growing 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 \$805,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts, an increase of \$14,000 above the fiscal year 1993 enacted level of \$791,000 and \$4,000 below the fiscal year 1994 request of \$809,000. The decrease to the budget request provides for maintaining the payment to the Department of the Interior for administrative services at the fiscal year 1993 level.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$7,000,000
Budget estimate, 1994	7,189,000

Recommended, 1994	7,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+500,000
Budget estimate, 1994	+311,000

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 1994, the Committee recommends \$7,500,000, an increase of \$311,000 above the budget request.

The increase recommended by the Committee will fund the program at its authorized level. An increase in successful grant applicants is expected in this program and the increased funds recommended by the Committee will offset only partially the funds required for new participants.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$2,757,000
Budget estimate, 1994	2,809,000
Recommended, 1994	2,959,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+202,000
Budget estimate, 1994	+150,000

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 \$2,959,000 for salaries and expenses of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an increase of \$202,000 above the fiscal year 1993 enacted level of \$2,757,000 and an increase of \$150,000 above the fiscal year 1994 budget request of \$2,809,000. The increase to the budget request is to fund four additional staff positions needed to implement the 1992 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act. The \$150,000 recommended by the Committee provides partial year funds for these new positions. Full year costs should be included in the fiscal year 1995 budget request. The Committee expects the Council to implement a staffing plan which ensures that a minimum amount of funds expire without obligation at the end of each fiscal year.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$5,750,000
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Budget estimate, 1994	5,868,000
Recommended, 1994	5,868,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+118,000
Budget estimate, 1994	

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 \$5,868,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission, which is equal to the budget request and an increase of \$118,000 above the fiscal year 1993 level.

The Committee expects the Commission to ensure that historic preservation issues are addressed adequately in the Monumental Care Plan. The Committee has agreed to bill language, proposed by the Commission, clarifying the compensation rate for Commission members.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$535,000
Budget estimate, 1994	49,000
Recommended, 1994	49,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	- 486,000
Budget estimate, 1994	

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 \$49,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission, which is equal to the fiscal year 1994 budget request.

Last year Congress included \$500,000 as a one-time appropriation for the Commission to develop and implement a private fundraising effort to help offset the cost of memorial construction. That effort currently is in the development stage and the Commission has reported that all of the \$10 million it hopes to raise from private sources may not be received in time to be obligated on the contract for museum construction. The Committee expects the Commission to work with the National Park Service to establish an FDR memorial maintenance account into which private donations will be deposited to the extent they are received too late to offset actual construction expenses.

To date over \$25 million have been appropriated to the National Park Service for memorial construction. The Committee has not recommended additional construction funds for fiscal year 1994 in

the Park Service construction account. The Commission and the Park Service should continue the project to the extent funds are available from prior year appropriations, supplemented with private donations.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$2,686,000
Budget estimate, 1994	2,738,000
Recommended, 1994	2,738,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+52,000
Budget estimate, 1994	

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.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,738,000 for salaries and expenses which is equal to the budget request and an increase of \$52,000 above the fiscal year 1993 enacted level of \$2,686,000.

PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$4,947,000
Budget estimate, 1994	4,489,000
Recommended, 1994	4,289,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	- 658,000
Budget estimate, 1994	- 200,000

The public development appropriation includes relocation assistance for displaced businesses; historic preservation; maintenance, repair and improvement projects; and activities in parks and open spaces.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,489,000 for public development, a decrease of \$658,000 below the fiscal year 1993 enacted level and \$200,000 below the fiscal year 1994 budget request. The recommended decrease to the budget request provides for maintaining funding and staffing support for the Federal Triangle project at the fiscal year 1993 level.

LAND ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$6,445,000
Budget estimate, 1994	\$7,193,000
Recommended, 1994	7,193,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+748,000
Budget estimate, 1994	

The Committee recommends \$7,193,000 to provide borrowing authority for land acquisition and development, which is equal to the budget request. The Committee understands that the last area to

be developed is square 406 and that these funds will be used to complete acquisitions in that area.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

Appropriation enacted, 1993	\$21,268,000
Budget estimate, 1994	21,679,000
Recommended, 1994	21,679,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1993	+411,000
Budget estimate, 1994	

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. With the opening of the museum, appropriated funds are being used to pay for the ongoing operating costs of the museum.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$21,679,000 for the Holocaust Memorial Council, which is equal to the budget request.

Public interest in the Holocaust Memorial Museum, as evidenced by the demand for tickets to view the museum, has been overwhelming. The Committee understands the large number of visitors to the museum has resulted in greater-than-expected equipment breakdowns. As the museum begins its first full year of operation in fiscal year 1994, the Committee anticipates that some funding realignments may be necessary. The Council should provide the Committee with a quarterly spending plan detailing previously unanticipated changes in the cost of museum operations, such as equipment and exhibit maintenance, security, etc.

Bill language.—The Committee has recommended bill language, under Title III—General Provisions, specifying that the executive director has responsibility for the museum and allowing the director to be compensated with either appropriated or donated funds. The current legislative authorization for the Council provides for an executive director who is to be compensated within the Federal pay scale.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The 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 prohibits oil, gas or geothermal leases in certain areas of the Mount Baker-

Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington and Section 307 limits assessments against programs without Committee approval. Section 308 limits the sale of giant sequoia until an environmental assessment is completed and a management plan approved.

Language has been included in section 309 to prohibit the use of funds hereafter for any timber sale of unprocessed timber from Federal lands in the State of Texas which will be exported by the purchaser. Language previously included in the bill, which prohibited the use of funds for marking timber east of the 100th meridian for a two year period while a study was being conducted, has been deleted. The two year period has ended, and the language is therefore no longer needed.

Language has been included in section 310 which is similar to language contained in the 1992 appropriations Act, providing that the share of receipts from National Forest lands for spotted owl forests in the Forest Service in 1993 will not fall below 70 percent of the average share in the 1986-1990 period. The Committee has included similar language in section 311 for the Oregon and California land grant counties as requested by the Administration, modified to limit the added payments to \$12,000,000.

Language is recommended in section 312 extending Federal Torts Claims Act protection to tribal employees operating under self-governance compacts.

Language is recommended in section 313 providing that the executive director of the Holocaust Memorial Museum may be paid with either donated or appropriated funds.

The Committee recommends bill language in section 314 which raises the fees paid for domestic livestock grazing on Federal lands. This provision is addressed in more detail under the Bureau of Land Management in this report.

Language is recommended in section 315 providing that the Speaker of the House shall be a member of the Smithsonian Board of Regents.

The Committee acknowledges increased levels of trade and commerce between the United States and Mexico and on-going negotiations involving environmental issues along the border. The Committee also recognizes the need for systematic data collection and mapping pertaining to the occurrence and use of a number of natural resources on both sides of the United States-Mexico border, such as hydrocarbon reservoirs, mineral deposits, underground aquifers, and the energy generating potential of solar, geothermal, and wind activity. Therefore the committee urges the Departments of Energy and the Interior to work with the federal government of Mexico, and in conjunction with the States of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, when developing plans, maps, and resource inventories on lands or resources under their control or in their area of interest.

RESCISSION

Pursuant to clause 1(b), rule X of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the rescission 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
General Fund of the Treasury	\$71,895,000	Forest Service, Construction	\$71,895,000
General Fund of the Treasury	5,200,000	Department of Energy, Alternative Fuels Production.	5,200,000

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 the Bureau of Land Management, Management of lands and resources, prohibiting the destruction of healthy, unadopted, wild horses and burros.

Language is included under the Bureau of Land Management, Emergency Department of the Interior Firefighting Fund, providing that only amounts in excess of ten year average costs are an "emer-

agency requirement" under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Language included under the Bureau of Land Management, Oregon and California grant lands, provides that a portion of the revenue (25 percent) otherwise due to the Oregon and California land grant counties under permanent authority from revenues from the Oregon and California grant lands be used instead by the Bureau, the Forest Service, and the Federal Highway Administration for construction, operation, maintenance, and other improvements of the O&C lands. This language or similar language has been carried in annual appropriations Act since 1953.

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

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

Language is included under the 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 program.

Language is included under United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Construction, providing a grant to Ducks Unlimited for construction at Metzger's Marsh at Ottawa NWR, Ohio.

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

Language is included under the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Administrative provisions, 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; and the acceptance of donated aircraft.

Language is included under the National Biological Survey, Research, inventories, and surveys authorizing the acceptance of services without compensation.

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 to preclude entering into future concessionaire contracts that do not include a termination for cause clause and providing for a Youth Conservation Corps program.

Language is included under the National Park Service, Construction, providing funds for the Lincoln Center in Springfield, Illinois, providing for a procurement for the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial covering its full scope and allowing the Park Service to cost share with Baker, NV on a water and sewer system.

Language is included under National Park Service, Administrative provisions, allowing the recovery of all costs associated with

special use permits and the crediting of reimbursements to the current appropriation; preventing the implementation of an agreement for the redevelopment of the southern end of Ellis Island until 30 legislative days have elapsed from the time the Congress is notified of the plans; and restricting upgrades to the Burr Trail in Utah.

Language is included under United States Geological Survey, Surveys, investigations, and research allowing a procurement for the full scope of an addition to the EROS Data Center in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Language is included under United States Geological Survey, Administrative provisions, for the reimbursement of 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 Minerals Management Service, Leasing and royalty management, providing for the use of certain receipts for a technical information system; providing for reasonable expenses related to volunteer beach and marine clean-up activities; and providing for refunds for overpayments on Indian allottee leases.

Language is included under Bureau of Mines, Administrative provisions, to allow the sale of metal or mineral products manufactured in pilot plant projects and for the acceptance of contributions from other sources and for cooperative projects.

Language is included under Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Regulation and technology, to allow use of performance bond forfeitures by the regulatory authority to conduct reclamation activities; allowing utilization of monies collected pursuant to assessment of civil penalties to reclaim lands affected by coal mining after August 3, 1977; and permitting payment to State and tribal personnel of travel and per diem expenses for training.

Language is included under Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Abandoned mine reclamation fund, which maintains 16 full time equivalents for the Anthracite Reclamation Program at the Wilkes-Barre field office, which earmarks specific amounts in the account for emergency reclamation projects, and which allows use of debt recovery to pay for debt collection.

Language is included under the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Operation of Indian programs, for advance payments to Indian schools and business enterprises. Language also is included to prohibit BIA funds from being used to match programs funded under the Vocational Educational Act of 1963, as amended.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Operation of Indian programs, providing for the use of funds for maintenance of tribally-owned hatcheries, prohibiting the transfer of tribal or individual trust funds and the commencement of the statute of limitations until certain conditions have been met, providing a grant to the CloseUp foundation, providing that self-governance funds not be made available until compacts are submitted to Congress, and prohibiting a reorganization except under specific circumstances.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Operation of Indian programs, continuing the operation of the Task Force on Bureau of Indian Affairs Reorganization, allowing reprogramming

of Self-Governance funds, allowing changes to certain eligibility criteria by tribal governments, allowing the transfer of certain forestry funds, prohibiting support of Alaska schools, and establishing a task force on Alaska 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 use of funds for rehabilitation of tribally-owned fish hatcheries, 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, providing Safety of Dams funds on a non-reimbursable basis.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian and water claim settlements, 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.

Language is included under Territorial and International Affairs, Administration of 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, and providing a grant to the Close-Up foundation.

Language is included under Territorial and International Affairs, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, requiring audits of the financial transactions of the Trust Territory government by the General Accounting Office; providing that if the Palau Compact is implemented before October 1, 1994, all funds appropriated and obligated for Palau under this account shall be credited as an offset to fiscal year 1994 payments under the compact; and earmarking funds for the College of Micronesia.

Language is included under Territorial and International Affairs, Compact of Free Association, providing for the effective date of the Palau Compact.

Language is included under Office of the Secretary, Administrative provisions, prohibiting the use of working capital or consolidated working funds to augment certain offices.

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 used 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 is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to allow for obligations in connection with contracts issued by GSA 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, restricting various 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 and Oregon planning area.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, prohibiting processing of permits to construct jetties at Oregon Inlet, North Carolina; and prohibiting processing of patent applications under the general mining laws.

Language is included under the Forest Service, State and private forestry, providing a grant for reforestation from funds previously appropriated.

Language is included in the Forest Service, Emergency pest suppression fund, making use contingent on a Presidential notification of amounts as "emergency requirements" under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and providing a Congressional designation as emergency requirements under that Act.

Language is included under the Forest Service, National Forest System, earmarking funds for obliteration of roads, and allowing timber volumes scheduled for sale in 1992 to be offered for sale in 1993.

Language is included under the Forest Service, Emergency Forest Service firefighting fund, allowing the use of funds to repay advances from other accounts.

Language is included under the 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 the Forest Service, Range Betterment Fund, to provide that 6 percent of the funds may be used for administrative expenses.

Language is included under the Forest Service, Administrative provisions, permitting funds received from timber salvage sales to be spent on any National forest.

Language is included under the 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 the Forest Service, Administrative provisions, to prevent a change in the Forest Service appropriation structure without advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, and for a Youth Conservation Corps program.

Language is included under the 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 forestry 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 the 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 the Forest Service, Administrative provisions, prohibiting issuance of special use authorizations at one site in California, providing for nonmonetary awards, and allowing payment for emergency work.

Language is included under the 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, prohibiting clear cutting and other practices on the Ouachita and Ozark-St. Francis National Forests, Arkansas, providing procedures for the sale of Pacific yew and providing for salvage sales in Region 6 if existing laws are complied with.

Language is included prohibiting the use of funds for timber sales or road-building in certain areas of the Chattahoochee NF, and prohibiting timber sales preparation using the scaling method.

Language is included under the 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 the Department of Energy, Naval Petroleum and oil shale reserves waiving sales requirements based on Strategic Petroleum Reserves oil purchases.

Language is included under the Department of Energy, Energy conservation, which provides for an allocation of grants to State and local programs, for a cost-shared steel and aluminum research program, for a cost-shared electric and hybrid vehicle battery research program, and allowing a five year protection of certain trade secret or commercial information in battery and hybrid vehicle technology.

Language is included under the Department of Energy, Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which prohibits leasing of facilities under certain conditions, and which waives the requirement for a regional product reserve test.

Language is included under the 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 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 and carrying out cooperative projects; providing for emergency transfer of funds to the Emergency preparedness appropriation; 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, Administrative provisions, for the purchase of trailers, providing that construction funds may be used for site acquisition, for payments for telephone service in private residences in the field and purchase of reprints, and purchase and erection of portable buildings.

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, prohibiting imposition of personnel ceilings, 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 Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, Payment to the Institute, providing that the Institute's budget proposal be transmitted to Congress concurrently with the President's budget, and providing that the Institute act as its own certifying officer.

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 the 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 the 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 an increase in pay level, to the rate at 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 to prohibit oil, gas or geothermal leasing in designated areas of the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions prohibiting assessments against programs funded in this bill.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions prohibiting the sale of giant sequoia trees.

Language is included in Title III—General Provisions to prohibit the use of funds hereafter for any timber sale or unprocessed timber from Federal lands in the State of Texas which will be exported by the purchaser.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions placing a floor on payments to National Forests affected by Northern Spotted Owl decisions of 70% of fiscal years 1986–1990 receipts up to the total fiscal year 1994 receipts and prohibiting sale of timber from Federal lands in Texas which will be exported.

Language is included in title III—General Provisions placing a floor on payments to Oregon and California grant land counties of 70% of fiscal years 1986–1990 receipts up to total fiscal year 1994 receipts or \$38,111,000, which ever is lower.

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):

The sixth proviso under the heading "Leasing and Royalty Management" for the Minerals Management Service in Public Law 102-381 is amended as follows: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, in fiscal year 1993 and thereafter, the Minerals Management Service shall have the authority to collect and expend all collections from user fees resulting from the Minerals Management Service providing the services of its Oil and Hazardous Materials Simulated Environmental Test Tank testing facility in Leonardo, New Jersey, and these collections shall be credited to [this account] *the leasing and royalty management account of the Minerals Management Service* to remain available until expended, and used to offset operation and maintenance costs associated with providing such services:

The first paragraph under the heading "Clean Coal Technology" in Public Law 101-121, as further amended by Public Laws 101-512, 102-154, and 102-381, is amended as follows:

For necessary expenses of, and associated with, Clean Coal Technology demonstrations pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5901 et seq., \$600,000,000 shall be made available as follows: \$100,000,000 on September 1, 1991, \$250,000,000 on October 1, 1991, [~~\$150,000,000 on October 1, 1993 and \$100,000,000 on October 1, 1994~~] *\$100,000,000 on October 1, 1993, \$100,000,000 on October 1, 1994, and \$50,000,000 on October 1, 1995*, all such sums to remain available until expended for use in conjunction with a separate general request for proposals, and \$600,000,000 shall be made available as follows: \$100,000,000 on October 1, 1991, [~~\$250,000,000 on October 1, 1993, and \$250,000,000 on October 1, 1994~~] *\$150,000,000 on October 1, 1993, \$250,000,000 on October 1, 1994, and \$100,000,000 on October 1, 1995*, all such sums to remain available until expended for use in conjunction with a separate general request for proposals:

Section 314 of Public Law 101-512 is amended as follows:

Sec. 314. With respect to claims resulting from the performance of functions during fiscal year 1991 and thereafter, or claims asserted after September 30, 1990, but resulting from the performance of functions prior to fiscal year 1991, under a contract, grant agreement, or [cooperative agreement] *any other agreement or compact* authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, as amended (88 Stat. 2203; 25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) or by title V, part B, Tribally Controlled School Grants of the Hawkins-Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988, as amended (102 Stat. 385; 25 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), an Indian tribe, tribal organization or Indian contractor is deemed hereafter to be part of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the Department of the Interior or the Indian Health Service in the Department of Health and Human Services while carrying out any such contract or agreement and its employees are deemed employees of the Bureau or Service while acting within the scope of their employment in carrying out the contract or agreement:

Section 1405, subsection (a) of title 36, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(a) [The Council shall, without regard to section 5311(b) of title 5, have an Executive Director who shall be appointed by the Chairperson of the Council, subject to confirmation of the Council and who] *There shall be an Executive Director of the Holocaust Memorial Museum who shall be appointed by the Chairperson of the Council, subject to confirmation of the Council, who may be paid with nonappropriated funds, and who, if paid with appropriated funds, shall be paid at a rate not to exceed the maximum rate of basic pay payable for GS-18 of the General Schedule. The Executive Director shall serve at the pleasure of the Council.*

Section 401 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-579) is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

(c)(1) *Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to National Forest lands in the 16 contiguous western States (except National Grasslands) administered by the United States Forest Service where domestic livestock grazing is permitted under applicable law, and the Secretary of the Interior with respect to public domain lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management where domestic livestock grazing is permitted under applicable law, shall establish beginning with the grazing season which commences on March 1, 1994, an annual domestic livestock grazing fee equal to fair market value: Provided, That the fee charged for any given year shall not increase nor decrease by more than 33.3 percent from the previous year's grazing fee.*

(2)(A) *For purposes of this subsection, the term "fair market value" is defined as follows:*

$$\text{Fair Market Value} = \frac{\text{Appraised Base Value} \times \text{Forage Value Index}}{100}$$

(B) *For the purposes of subparagraph (A)—*

(i) *the term "Forage Value Index" means the Forage Value Index (FVI) computed annually by the Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, and set with the 1993 FVI equal to 100; and*

(ii) *the term "Appraised Base Value" means the 1983 Appraisal Value conclusions for mature cattle and horses (expressed in dollars per head or pair month), as determined in the 1986 report prepared jointly by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior entitled "Grazing Fee Review and Evaluation", dated February 1986, on a westwide basis using the lowest appraised value of the pricing areas adjusted for advanced payment and indexed to 1993.*

(3) *Executive Order Numbered 12548, dated February 14, 1986, shall not apply to grazing fees established pursuant to this Act.*

(d) *The grazing advisory boards established pursuant to Secretarial action, notice of which was published in the Federal Register on May 14, 1986 (51 Fed. Reg. 17874), are hereby abolished, and the advisory functions exercised by such boards, shall, after the date of enactment of this sentence, be exercised only by the appropriate councils established under law.*

(e) Funds appropriated pursuant to section 5 of the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1904) or any other provision of law related to disposition of the Federal share of receipts from fees for grazing on public domain lands or National Forest lands in the 16 contiguous western States shall be used for restoration and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat, for restoration and improved management of riparian areas, and for implementation and enforcement of applicable land management plans, allotment plans, and regulations regarding the use of such lands for domestic livestock grazing. Such funds shall be distributed as the Secretary concerned deems advisable after consultation and coordination with the advisory councils established pursuant to section 309 of this Act and other interested parties.

Section 42 of title 20, United States Code, is amended as follows:

SEC. 42. Board of Regents; members

The business of the Institution shall be conducted at the city of Washington by a Board of Regents, named the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, to be composed of the Vice President, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, three Members of the Senate, three Members of the House of Representatives, and nine other persons, other than Members of Congress, two of whom shall be resident in the city of Washington, and seven of whom shall be inhabitants of some State, but no two of them of the same State.

FIVE-YEAR PROJECTION OF OUTLAYS

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 98-344), as amended, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill:

	[In millions]
Budget authority	\$13,749
Outlays:	
Fiscal year 1994	8,822
Fiscal year 1995	3,638
Fiscal year 1996	921
Fiscal year 1997	283
Fiscal year 1998 and future years	44

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	\$1,060
Fiscal year 1994 outlays resulting therefrom	476

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1993
AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1994 - 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.]

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1993	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1994	(4) Fiscal year 1994 estimate compared with, fiscal year 1993
FEDERAL FUNDS			
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Land Management:			
Operation and maintenance of quarters	250,000	250,000	.....
Payments to Oklahoma, in lieu of taxes on Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribal lands	4,000	4,000	.....
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payments to Coos Bay and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes	900,000	900,000	.....
Oregon and California grant lands, payments to counties	78,586,000	26,112,000	-52,474,000
Payments to States (proceeds of sales).....	926,000	618,000	-308,000
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands	3,235,000	3,192,000	-43,000
Payments to Alaska, National Petroleum Reserve	91,000	50,000	-41,000
Payment to counties, national grasslands.....	479,000	477,000	-2,000
Expenses, road maintenance deposits.....	3,000,000	2,000,000	-1,000,000
Payments to Nevada from receipts on land sales.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	.....
Minerals Management Service:			
Leasing and royalty management	1,200,000	.....	-1,200,000
Mineral leasing and associated payments.....	430,927,000	518,125,000	+ 87,198,000
Payment to States, National Forest Fund	4,401,000	4,790,000	+ 389,000
Leases of lands acquired for flood control, navigation, and allied purposes	1,085,000	1,258,000	+ 173,000

Geological Survey:			
Surveys, investigations, and research	1,800,000		-1,800,000
Operation and maintenance of quarters	43,000	43,000	
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:			
Resource management	26,000,000		-26,000,000
Migratory bird conservation account	35,200,000	35,550,000	+ 350,000
Payment to counties under the National Wildlife Refuge fund	6,641,000	6,860,000	+ 219,000
Operation and maintenance of quarters	1,706,000	1,750,000	+ 44,000
Federal aid in wildlife restoration	165,027,000	152,700,000	-12,327,000
Proceeds from sales, water resources development projects	200,000	200,000	
Interest on investments, North American wetlands conservation fund	7,000,000	7,000,000	
National Park Service:			
Land acquisition (contract authority)		30,000,000	+ 30,000,000
Historic preservation fund	300,000		-300,000
Operation and maintenance of quarters	10,154,000	10,428,000	+ 274,000
Educational expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park	1,001,000	1,001,000	
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	10,000	10,000	
Delaware Water Gap, Route 209 operations	248,000	248,000	
Bureau of Indian Affairs:			
Payment to tribal economic recovery fund	75,200,000	84,934,000	+ 9,734,000
White Earth Settlement Fund	8,000,000	8,000,000	
Operation and maintenance of quarters	6,000,000	6,000,000	
Claims and treaty obligations	2,000,000	41,000	-1,959,000
Operation and maintenance, Indian irrigation systems	20,956,000	21,727,000	+ 771,000
Power systems, Indian irrigation projects	23,924,000	21,544,000	-2,380,000
Alaska resupply program	4,103,000	4,103,000	

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1993
AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1994 - PERMANENT AUTHORITY—Continued**

[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.]

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1993	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1994	(4) Fiscal year 1994 estimate compared with, fiscal year 1993
Revolving fund for loans direct loan financing account (authority to borrow)	8,821,000	8,406,000	-415,000
Indian loan guaranty and insurance liquidating account	11,000,000	11,000,000	.....
Territorial and International Affairs:			
Compact of Free Association	141,069,000	121,027,000	-20,042,000
Payments to the U.S. Territories, fiscal assistance	80,806,000	83,390,000	+2,584,000
Guam power liquidating account	7,923,000	.....	-7,923,000
Total, Department of the Interior	1,171,751,000	1,175,273,000	+3,522,000
Department of Agriculture			
Forest Service:			
State and private forestry	4,140,000	.....	-4,140,000
Operations and maintenance of quarters	7,057,000	6,881,000	-176,000
Expenses, brush disposal	69,012,000	43,114,000	-25,898,000
Licensee programs (Smokey Bear-Woodsey Owl)	117,000	116,000	-1,000
Restoration of forest lands and improvements	117,000	114,000	-3,000
Timber purchaser roads constructed by Forest Service	8,546,000	8,457,000	-89,000
Timber salvage sales	135,200,000	137,993,000	+2,793,000
Payment to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis counties)	1,255,000	1,255,000	.....
Payments to counties, National Grasslands	5,967,000	6,217,000	+250,000

Payments to States, National Forest Fund (25 percent fund).....	358,527,000	416,205,000	+ 57,678,000
Total, Forest Service	589,938,000	620,352,000	+ 30,414,000
Department of Health and Human Services			
Indian Health Services:			
Indian health facilities	5,000,000	5,000,000	
Total, Federal Funds	1,765,604,000	1,799,367,000	+ 33,763,000
TRUST FUNDS			
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Land Management:			
Miscellaneous trust funds	1,601,000	1,601,000	
Contributed funds, Bureau of Mines.....	742,000	750,000	+ 8,000
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:			
Sport fish restoration.....	225,106,000	215,283,000	-9,823,000
Contributed funds.....	5,169,000	2,837,000	-2,332,000
African Elephant Conservation Fund.....	1,043,000	1,219,000	+ 176,000
National Park Service:			
Donations.....	10,850,000	13,200,000	+ 2,350,000
Preservation, birthplace of Abraham Lincoln	8,000	8,000	
Bureau of Indian Affairs:			
Cooperative fund (Papago)	619,000	560,000	-59,000
Indian tribal funds.....	401,715,000	476,625,000	+ 74,910,000
Funds contributed for the advancement of the Indian race	35,000	32,000	-3,000
Total, Department of the Interior.....	646,888,000	712,115,000	+ 65,227,000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1993
AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1994 - PERMANENT AUTHORITY—Continued**

[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 1993 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1994 (3)	Fiscal year 1994 estimate compared with, fiscal year 1993 (4)
Department of Agriculture - Forest Service			
Forest Service:			
Reforestation trust fund	30,000,000	29,147,000	-853,000
Cooperative work trust fund	361,607,000	275,743,000	-85,864,000
Total, Forest Service	391,607,000	304,890,000	-86,717,000
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)	60,000	60,000	
Gifts and donations (Humanities)	100,000	100,000	
Institute of Museum Services:			
Gifts and donations	1,000	1,000	
Smithsonian Institution:			
Canal Zone biological area fund	150,000	150,000	
Total, other independent agencies	316,000	316,000	
Total, Trust Funds	1,038,811,000	1,017,321,000	-21,490,000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1993 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1994**

(1) Agency and item	(2) Appropriated, 1993 (enacted to date)	(3) Budget esti- mates, 1994	(4) Recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with appro- priated, 1993	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates, 1994
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Bureau of Land Management					
Management of lands and resources	540,246,000	600,844,000	595,040,000	+ 54,794,000	-5,804,000
Fire protection	118,296,000	117,143,000	117,143,000	-1,153,000	.....
Emergency Department of the Interior firefighting fund	112,674,000	116,674,000	116,674,000	+ 4,000,000	.....
Emergency contingency	(51,200,000)	.....	.....	(-51,200,000)	.....
Construction and access	15,676,000	7,167,000	7,167,000	-8,509,000	.....
Payments in lieu of taxes	104,108,000	104,108,000	104,108,000	.....	.....
Land acquisition	27,796,000	16,377,000	14,877,000	-12,919,000	-1,500,000
Oregon and California grant lands	82,415,000	88,552,000	83,052,000	+ 637,000	-5,500,000
Forest ecosystems health and recovery	991,000	.....	.....	-991,000	.....
Mandatory .....	.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	+ 1,500,000	.....
Range improvements (indefinite)	10,747,000	10,025,000	10,025,000	-722,000	.....
Service charges, deposits, & forfeitures (indefinite)	7,932,000	7,932,000	7,932,000	.....	.....
Payments to counties .....	.....	26,111,000	12,000,000	+ 12,000,000	-14,111,000
Miscellaneous trust funds (indefinite)	7,380,000	7,505,000	7,505,000	+ 125,000	.....
Total, Bureau of Land Management	1,028,261,000	1,103,938,000	1,077,023,000	+ 48,762,000	-26,915,000
United States Fish and Wildlife Service					
Resource management	530,537,000	496,312,000	492,229,000	-38,308,000	-4,083,000
Construction	81,387,000	78,438,000	53,209,000	-28,178,000	-25,229,000

Natural resource damage assessment and restoration fund.....	4,645,000	8,760,000	7,260,000	+ 2,615,000	-1,500,000
Land acquisition.....	75,544,000	55,404,000	61,610,000	-13,934,000	+ 6,206,000
Cooperative endangered species conservation fund	6,565,000	10,571,000	9,571,000	+ 3,006,000	-1,000,000
National wildlife refuge fund	11,748,000	14,079,000	11,748,000	.....	-2,331,000
Rewards and operations	1,191,000	1,169,000	1,169,000	-22,000	.....
North American wetlands conservation fund.....	9,171,000	13,957,000	11,257,000	+ 2,086,000	-2,700,000
Wildlife conservation and appreciation fund .....	.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	+ 1,000,000	.....
Total, United States Fish and Wildlife Service	720,788,000	679,690,000	649,053,000	-71,735,000	-30,637,000
National Biological Survey					
Research, inventories, and surveys .....	.....	179,445,000	163,604,000	+ 163,604,000	-15,841,000
National Park Service					
Operation of the national park system.....	971,655,000	1,128,667,000	1,059,333,000	+ 87,678,000	-69,334,000
National recreation and preservation	35,903,000	42,929,000	35,606,000	-297,000	-7,323,000
Historic preservation fund	36,617,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	+ 3,383,000	.....
Construction	229,831,000	185,700,000	184,699,000	-45,132,000	-1,001,000
Urban park and recreation fund .....	.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	+ 5,000,000	.....
Land and water conservation fund (rescission of contract authority).....	-30,000,000	-30,000,000	-30,000,000	.....	.....
Land acquisition and state assistance	117,900,000	77,600,000	89,460,000	-28,440,000	+ 11,860,000
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.....	20,629,000	20,260,000	20,629,000	.....	+ 369,000
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission.....	248,000	250,000	250,000	+ 2,000	.....
Total, National Park Service (net)	1,382,783,000	1,470,406,000	1,404,977,000	+ 22,194,000	-65,429,000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1993 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1994—Continued**

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1993 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget esti- mates, 1994 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appro- priated, 1993 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1994 (6)
United States Geological Survey					
Surveys, investigations, and research.....	576,748,000	597,364,000	584,685,000	+ 7,937,000	-12,679,000
Minerals Management Service					
Leasing and royalty management.....	195,339,000	196,686,000	193,197,000	-2,142,000	-3,489,000
Oil spill research.....	5,331,000	5,331,000	5,681,000	+ 350,000	+ 350,000
Total, Minerals Management Service.....	200,670,000	202,017,000	198,878,000	-1,792,000	-3,139,000
Bureau of Mines					
Mines and minerals.....	174,235,000	153,656,000	169,336,000	-4,899,000	+ 15,680,000
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement					
Regulation and technology.....	111,716,000	110,009,000	110,552,000	-1,164,000	+ 543,000
Receipts from performance bond forfeitures (indefinite).....	1,190,000	1,190,000	1,190,000	.....	.....
Total.....	112,906,000	111,199,000	111,742,000	-1,164,000	+ 543,000
Abandoned mine reclamation fund (definite, trust fund)....	187,930,000	191,629,000	190,107,000	+ 2,177,000	-1,522,000
Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.....	300,836,000	302,828,000	301,849,000	+ 1,013,000	-979,000

Bureau of Indian Affairs						
Operation of Indian programs.....	1,342,385,000	1,473,306,000	1,492,650,000	+ 150,265,000	+ 19,344,000	
Construction	149,613,000	114,110,000	172,799,000	+ 23,186,000	+ 58,689,000	
Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians.....	38,609,000	204,260,000	103,259,000	+ 64,650,000	-101,001,000	
Navajo rehabilitation trust fund.....	3,966,000	2,466,000	2,466,000	-1,500,000	.....
Technical assistance of Indian enterprises.....	1,970,000	1,970,000	1,970,000	.....	.....
Indian direct loan program account.....	2,479,000	2,484,000	2,484,000	+ 5,000	.....
(Limitation on direct loans)	(11,300,000)	(10,890,000)	(10,890,000)	(-410,000)	.....
Indian guaranteed loan program account.....	9,687,000	9,690,000	9,690,000	+ 3,000	.....
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(68,800,000)	(69,000,000)	(69,000,000)	(+ 200,000)	.....
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	1,548,709,000	1,808,286,000	1,785,318,000	+ 236,609,000	-22,968,000	
Territorial and International Affairs						
Administration of territories.....	52,223,000	53,237,000	54,387,000	+ 2,164,000	+ 1,150,000	
Northern Mariana Islands Covenant.....	28,980,000	27,720,000	27,720,000	-1,260,000	.....
Total.....	81,203,000	80,957,000	82,107,000	+ 904,000	+ 1,150,000	
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	23,051,000	20,338,000	24,038,000	+ 987,000	+ 3,700,000	
Compact of Free Association.....	10,368,000	10,602,000	12,102,000	+ 1,734,000	+ 1,500,000	
Mandatory payments	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	.....	.....
Total.....	20,368,000	20,602,000	22,102,000	+ 1,734,000	+ 1,500,000	
Total, Territorial and International Affairs.....	124,622,000	121,897,000	128,247,000	+ 3,625,000	+ 6,350,000	

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1993 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1994—Continued**

(1) Agency and item	(2) Appropriated, 1993 (enacted to date)	(3) Budget esti- mates, 1994	(4) Recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with appro- priated, 1993	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates, 1994
Departmental Offices					
Office of the Secretary.....	63,092,000	64,496,000	64,111,000	+ 1,019,000	-385,000
Office of the Solicitor.....	31,457,000	33,709,000	33,359,000	+ 1,902,000	-350,000
Office of Inspector General.....	23,539,000	24,683,000	24,283,000	+ 744,000	-400,000
Construction Management.....	2,172,000	2,194,000	2,494,000	+ 322,000	+ 300,000
National Indian Gaming Commission.....	2,040,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	-1,040,000	-500,000
Total, Departmental Offices.....	122,300,000	126,582,000	125,247,000	+ 2,947,000	-1,335,000
Total, title I, Department of the Interior (net).....					
Appropriations.....	6,179,952,000	6,746,109,000	6,588,217,000	+ 408,265,000	-157,892,000
Rescission.....	(6,209,952,000)	(6,776,109,000)	(6,618,217,000)	(+ 408,265,000)	(-157,892,000)
(Limitation on direct loans).....	(-30,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	.....	.....
(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	(11,300,000)	(10,890,000)	(10,890,000)	(-410,000)	.....
	(68,800,000)	(69,000,000)	(69,000,000)	(+ 200,000)	.....
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Forest Service					
Forest research.....	182,715,000	194,383,000	193,083,000	+ 10,368,000	-1,300,000
State and private forestry.....	156,227,000	175,657,000	155,903,000	-324,000	-19,754,000
Emergency pest suppression fund.....	(26,000,000)	.....	(15,000,000)	(-11,000,000)	(+ 15,000,000)
International forestry.....	.....	36,996,000	16,996,000	+ 16,996,000	-20,000,000

National forest system	1,307,274,000	1,337,253,000	1,237,272,000	-70,002,000	-99,981,000
Forest Service law enforcement.....	.....	.....	67,781,000	+67,781,000	+67,781,000
Forest Service fire protection	189,163,000	190,108,000	190,108,000	+945,000	.....
Emergency Forest Service firefighting fund.....	185,411,000	190,222,000	190,222,000	+4,811,000	.....
Emergency contingency.....	(188,000,000)	.....	.....	(-188,000,000)	.....
Construction.....	255,259,000	274,160,000	237,423,000	-17,836,000	-36,737,000
Timber receipts transfer to general fund (indefinite)	(-75,366,000)	(-71,895,000)	(-71,895,000)	(+3,471,000)	.....
Timber purchaser credits.....	(110,669,000)	(60,000,000)	(60,000,000)	(-50,669,000)	.....
Land acquisition.....	62,412,000	63,955,000	56,700,000	-5,712,000	-7,255,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests, special acts.....	1,180,000	1,212,000	1,212,000	+32,000	.....
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges (indefinite).....	198,000	203,000	203,000	+5,000	.....
Range betterment fund (indefinite)	5,264,000	4,600,000	4,600,000	-664,000	.....
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research.....	104,000	96,000	96,000	-8,000	.....
Payments to counties.....	.....	25,000,000	.....	.....	-25,000,000
Total, Forest Service.....	2,345,207,000	2,493,845,000	2,351,599,000	+6,392,000	-142,246,000
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY					
Clean coal technology	-525,000,000	-150,000,000	-150,000,000	+375,000,000	.....
Fossil energy research and development	418,353,000	398,442,000	438,163,000	+19,810,000	+39,721,000
Alternative fuels production (indefinite)	-7,500,000	.....	-5,200,000	+2,300,000	-5,200,000
Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves.....	236,070,000	231,216,000	214,772,000	-21,298,000	-16,444,000
Energy conservation	578,903,000	778,439,000	702,825,000	+123,922,000	-75,614,000
Economic regulation	14,441,000	12,994,000	12,994,000	-1,447,000	.....
Emergency preparedness.....	9,168,000	8,901,000	8,901,000	-267,000	.....
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	176,167,000	173,110,000	206,810,000	+30,643,000	+33,700,000
SPR petroleum account	-125,625,000	.....	.....	+125,625,000	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1993 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1994—Continued

(1) Agency and item	(2) Appropriated, 1993 (enacted to date)	(3) Budget estimates, 1994	(4) Recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with appropriated, 1993	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates, 1994
Energy Information Administration.....	82,341,000	89,373,000	86,053,000	+ 3,712,000	-3,320,000
Biomass Energy Development (Transfer)	-49,000,000	.....	.....	+49,000,000	.....
Total, Department of Energy.....	808,318,000	1,542,475,000	1,515,318,000	+ 707,000,000	-27,157,000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
Indian Health Service					
Indian health services.....	1,524,779,000	1,601,309,000	1,652,394,000	+ 127,615,000	+ 51,085,000
Indian health facilities.....	333,640,000	278,811,000	296,997,000	-36,643,000	+ 18,186,000
Total, Indian Health Service	1,858,419,000	1,880,120,000	1,949,391,000	+ 90,972,000	+ 69,271,000
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION					
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education					
Indian education	80,583,000	84,006,000	83,500,000	+ 2,917,000	-506,000
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES					
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation					
Salaries and expenses.....	27,698,000	28,336,000	26,936,000	-762,000	-1,400,000

Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	9,312,000	9,563,000	12,563,000	+ 3,251,000	+ 3,000,000
Payment to the Institute					
Smithsonian Institution	295,560,000	299,649,000	302,083,000	+ 6,523,000	+ 2,434,000
Salaries and expenses					
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park	7,833,000	5,400,000	5,400,000	-2,433,000	
Repair and restoration of buildings	24,193,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	-193,000	
Construction	16,687,000	10,400,000	10,400,000	-6,287,000	
Total, Smithsonian Institution	344,273,000	339,449,000	341,883,000	-2,390,000	+ 2,434,000
National Gallery of Art	51,188,000	51,018,000	51,908,000	+ 720,000	+ 890,000
Salaries and expenses	3,531,000	2,831,000	2,831,000	-700,000	
Repair, restoration and renovation of buildings					
Total, National Gallery of Art	54,719,000	53,849,000	54,739,000	+ 20,000	+ 890,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars					
Salaries and expenses	6,252,000	6,252,000	6,352,000	+ 100,000	+ 100,000
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities					
National Endowment for the Arts	144,318,000	144,451,000	144,451,000	+ 133,000	
Grants and administration	30,142,000	30,142,000	30,142,000		
Matching grants					
Total, National Endowment for the Arts	174,460,000	174,593,000	174,593,000	+ 133,000	

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1993 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1994—Continued**

(1) Agency and item	(2) Appropriated, 1993 (enacted to date)	(3) Budget esti- mates, 1994	(4) Recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with appro- priated, 1993	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates, 1994
National Endowment for the Humanities					
Grants and administration	151,222,000	151,300,000	151,300,000	+ 78,000	.....
Matching grants	26,191,000	26,191,000	26,191,000	.....	.....
Total, National Endowment for the Humanities	177,413,000	177,491,000	177,491,000	+ 78,000	.....
Institute of Museum Services					
Grants and administration	28,754,000	28,777,000	28,777,000	+ 23,000	.....
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.....	380,627,000	380,861,000	380,861,000	+ 234,000	.....
Commission of Fine Arts					
Salaries and expenses	791,000	809,000	805,000	+ 14,000	-4,000
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs					
Grants.....	7,000,000	7,189,000	7,500,000	+ 500,000	+ 311,000
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation					
Salaries and expenses	2,757,000	2,809,000	2,959,000	+ 202,000	+ 150,000
National Capital Planning Commission					
Salaries and expenses	5,750,000	5,868,000	5,868,000	+ 118,000	.....

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission	535,000	49,000	49,000	-486,000
Salaries and expenses.....				
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation				
Salaries and expenses.....	2,686,000	2,738,000	2,738,000	+52,000
Public development.....	4,947,000	4,489,000	4,289,000	-658,000
Land acquisition and development fund.....	6,445,000	7,193,000	7,193,000	+748,000
Total, Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.....	14,078,000	14,420,000	14,220,000	+142,000
United States Holocaust Memorial Council				
Holocaust Memorial Council.....	21,268,000	21,679,000	21,679,000	+411,000
Total, title II, Related Agencies.....	5,967,587,000	6,871,579,000	6,776,222,000	+808,635,000
(Timber receipts transfer to general fund, indefinite).....	(-75,366,000)	(-71,895,000)	(-71,895,000)	(+3,471,000)
(Timber purchaser credits).....	(110,669,000)	(60,000,000)	(60,000,000)	(-50,669,000)
Grand total:				
New budget (obligational) authority.....	12,147,539,000	13,617,688,000	13,364,439,000	+1,216,900,000
Appropriations.....	(12,177,539,000)	(13,647,688,000)	(13,394,439,000)	(+1,216,900,000)
Rescissions.....	(-30,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	
(Timber receipts transfer to general fund, indefinite).....	(-75,366,000)	(-71,895,000)	(-71,895,000)	(+3,471,000)
(Timber purchaser credits).....	(110,669,000)	(60,000,000)	(60,000,000)	(-50,669,000)

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1993 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1994—Continued

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1993 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget esti- mates, 1994 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appro- priated, 1993 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1994 (6)
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Bureau of Land Management.....	1,028,261,000	1,103,938,000	1,077,023,000	+ 48,762,000	-26,915,000
United States Fish and Wildlife Service.....	720,788,000	679,690,000	649,053,000	-71,755,000	-30,637,000
National Biological Survey.....	.....	179,445,000	163,604,000	+ 163,604,000	-15,841,000
National Park Service.....	1,382,783,000	1,470,406,000	1,404,977,000	+ 22,194,000	-65,429,000
United States Geological Survey.....	576,748,000	597,364,000	584,685,000	+ 7,937,000	-12,679,000
Minerals Management Service.....	200,670,000	202,017,000	198,878,000	-1,792,000	-3,139,000
Bureau of Mines.....	174,235,000	153,656,000	169,336,000	-4,899,000	+ 15,680,000
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.....	300,836,000	302,828,000	301,849,000	+ 1,013,000	-979,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	1,548,709,000	1,808,286,000	1,785,318,000	+ 236,609,000	-22,968,000
Territorial and International Affairs.....	124,622,000	121,897,000	128,247,000	+ 3,625,000	+ 6,350,000
Departmental Offices.....	122,300,000	126,582,000	125,247,000	+ 2,947,000	-1,335,000
Total, Title I - Department of the Interior.....	6,179,952,000	6,746,109,000	6,588,217,000	+ 408,265,000	-157,892,000
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES					
Forest Service.....	2,345,207,000	2,493,845,000	2,351,599,000	+ 6,392,000	-142,246,000
Department of Energy.....	808,318,000	1,542,475,000	1,515,318,000	+ 707,000,000	-27,157,000
Indian Health.....	1,858,419,000	1,880,120,000	1,949,391,000	+ 90,972,000	+ 69,271,000
Indian Education.....	80,583,000	84,006,000	83,500,000	+ 2,917,000	-506,000
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation.....	27,698,000	28,336,000	26,936,000	-762,000	-1,400,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development.....	9,312,000	9,563,000	12,563,000	+ 3,251,000	+ 3,000,000
Smithsonian.....	344,273,000	339,449,000	341,883,000	-2,390,000	+ 2,434,000

National Gallery of Art.....	54,719,000	53,849,000	54,739,000	+ 20,000	+ 890,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	6,252,000	6,252,000	6,352,000	+ 100,000	+ 100,000
National Endowment for the Arts	174,460,000	174,593,000	174,593,000	+ 133,000	
National Endowment for the Humanities.....	177,413,000	177,491,000	177,491,000	+ 78,000	
Institute of Museum Services.....	28,754,000	28,777,000	28,777,000	+ 23,000	
Commission of Fine Arts.....	791,000	809,000	805,000	+ 14,000	- 4,000
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs	7,000,000	7,189,000	7,500,000	+ 500,000	+ 311,000
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	2,757,000	2,809,000	2,959,000	+ 202,000	+ 150,000
National Capital Planning Commission	5,750,000	5,868,000	5,868,000	+ 118,000	
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission.....	535,000	49,000	49,000	- 486,000	
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.....	14,078,000	14,420,000	14,220,000	+ 142,000	- 200,000
Holocaust Memorial Council.....	21,268,000	21,679,000	21,679,000	+ 411,000	
Total, Title II - Related Agencies.....	5,967,587,000	6,871,579,000	6,776,222,000	+ 808,635,000	- 95,357,000
Grand total.....	12,147,539,000	13,617,688,000	13,364,439,000	+ 1,216,900,000	- 253,249,000

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES



3 9088 01760 8654