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REPORT
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Fish+Wildlife

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1995

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SI

JUNE 17, 1994.—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

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 4602]

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, 1995, the bill provides regular annual appropriations for the Department of the Interior (except the Bureau of Reclamation) and for other related agencies, including the Forest Service, the Department of Energy, the Indian Health Service, the Smithsonian Institution, and the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

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COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

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

[In millions of dollars]

	Sec. 602(b)		This bill—	
	Discretionary	Mandatory	Discretionary	Mandatory
Budget authority	13,525	61	13,522	61
Outlays	13,943	54	13,943	54

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 1995. The hearings are contained in 13 published volumes totaling over 13,000 pages.

During the course of the hearings testimony was taken on 33 days from nearly 800 witnesses, not only from agencies which come under the jurisdiction of the Interior Subcommittee, but also from Members of Congress, State and local government officials, and private citizens.

The bill which is recommended for 1995 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 1995	Committee bill, fiscal year 1995	Committee bill com- pared with budget estimates
Title I, Department of the Interior: New Budget (obligational) authority	\$6,623,899,000	\$6,508,884,000	-\$115,015,000
Title II, related agencies: New Budget (obligational) authority	6,800,400,000	6,685,010,000	- 115,390,000
Grand total, New Budget (obligational) authority	13,424,299,000	13,193,894,000	- 230,405,000

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 1994, these activities are estimated to total \$2,904,309,000. The estimate for fiscal year 1995 is \$2,728,565,000.

The following table reflects the total budget (obligational) authority contained both in this bill and in permanent appropriations for fiscal years 1994 and 1995.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEARS 1994-95

Item	Fiscal year 1994	Fiscal year 1995	Change
Interior and related agencies appropriations bill	\$13,388,440,000	\$13,193,894,000	-\$194,546,000
Permanent appropriations, Federal funds	2,061,596,000	1,783,353,000	- 278,243,000
Permanent appropriations, trust funds	842,713,000	945,212,000	+102,499,000
Total budget authority	16,292,749,000	15,922,459,000	- 370,290,000

REVENUE GENERATED BY AGENCIES IN BILL

The following tabulation indicates total new obligational authority to date for fiscal years 1993 and 1994, and the amount recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1995. It compares receipts generated by activities in this bill on an actual basis for fiscal year 1993 and on an estimated basis for fiscal years 1994 and 1995.

Item	Fiscal year—		
	1993	1994	1995
New obligational authority	\$12,524,207,000	\$13,388,440,000	\$13,193,894,000
Receipts:			
Department of the Interior	5,424,546,000	5,401,159,000	6,708,666,000
Forest Service	1,024,206,000	1,044,175,000	1,013,655,000
Naval petroleum reserves	442,700,000	427,700,000	410,546,000
Total receipts	6,891,452,000	6,873,034,000	8,132,867,000

REPROGRAMMING PROCEDURES

The Committee has revised its threshold for reprogrammings from \$250,000 or 10 percent to \$500,000 or 10 percent and provided exceptions for certain programs in the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Forest Service (see item 3 below).

The following are revised procedures governing reprogramming actions for programs and activities funded in the Interior Appropriations Act:

1. *Definition.*—“Reprogramming,” as defined in these procedures, includes the reallocation of funds from one budget activity to another. In cases where either Committee report displays an allocation of an appropriation below the activity level, that more detailed level shall be the basis for reprogramming. For construction accounts, a reprogramming constitutes the reallocation of funds from one construction project identified in the justifications to another. A reprogramming shall also consist of any significant departure from the program described in the agency’s budget justifications. This includes proposed reorganizations even without a change in funding.

2. *Guidelines for reprogramming.*—(a) A reprogramming should be made only when an unforeseen situation arises; and then only if postponement of the project or the activity until the next appropriation year would result in actual loss or damage. Mere convenience or desire should not be factors for consideration.

(b) Any project or activity which may be deferred through reprogramming shall not later be accomplished by means of further reprogramming; but, instead, funds should again be sought for the deferred project or activity through the regular appropriations process.

(c) Reprogramming should not be employed to initiate new programs or to change allocations specifically denied, limited or increased by the Congress in the Act or the report. In cases where unforeseen events or conditions are deemed to require such changes, proposals shall be submitted in advance to the Committee, regardless of amounts involved, and be fully explained and justified.

(d) Reprogramming proposals submitted to the Committee for prior approval shall be considered approved after 30 calendar days if the Committee has posed no objection. However, agencies will be expected to extend the approval deadline if specifically requested by either Committee.

3. *Criteria and exceptions.*—Any proposed reprogramming must be submitted to the Committee in writing prior to implementation

if it exceeds \$500,000 annually or results in an increase or decrease of more than 10 percent annually in affected programs, with the following exceptions:

(a) With regard to the Tribal Priority Allocations activity of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Operations of Indian Programs account, there is no restriction on reprogrammings among the programs within this activity. However, the Bureau shall report on all reprogrammings made during the first six months of the fiscal year by no later than May 1 of each year, and shall provide a final report of all reprogrammings for the previous fiscal year by no later than November 1 of each year.

(b) With regard to the Management of Lands and Resources account of the Bureau of Land Management, and the Forest Research, State and Private Forestry, and National Forest System accounts of the Forest Service, the reprogramming control level will be at the budget line item level (for example, land resources, wildlife and fisheries, and recreation management for BLM, and ecosystem planning, recreation use and wildlife and fish management for the National Forest System). A reprogramming will be triggered if these line items are proposed to be changed by \$3,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less.

The BLM and Forest Service are to maintain all specific Congressional designations, in any amount, or to submit a reprogramming request if any such designation is proposed for a change, even if it falls below the reprogramming levels specified above.

With regard to the extended budget line items (EBLIS's) (for example, soil, water and air management, wildlife management, and wilderness management for BLM, and recreation management, wildlife habitat management, and timber sales management for the National Forest System), the BLM and Forest Service are to submit a series of reports to the Appropriations Committees, on the following schedule:

(1) A report due by November 1, or 30 days after the appropriations bill is enacted into law if enacted after October 1, reflecting Congressional action and showing any other revisions at the EBLI level since the budget was submitted the previous February. This will become the baseline for reporting throughout the year;

(2) A mid-year report of actual costs by EBLI as of March 31, with a projection for the remainder of the year, due no later than May 1;

(3) An update of actual costs by EBLI as of July 31, with updated year end projections if necessary, due no later than September 1;

(4) An end of the year report by EBLI, incorporated into the next fiscal year's baseline report, due by November 1.

4. *Quarterly reports.*—(a) All reprogrammings shall be reported to the Committee quarterly and shall include cumulative totals.

(b) Any significant shifts of funding among object classifications also should be reported to the Committee.

5. *Administrative Overhead Accounts.*—For all appropriations where costs of overhead administrative expenses are funded in part from "assessments" of various budget activities within an appro-

priation, the assessments shall be shown in justifications under the discussion of administrative expenses.

6. *Contingency Accounts.*—For all appropriations where assessments are made against various budget activities or allocations for contingencies, the Committee expects a full explanation, separate from the justifications. The explanation shall show the amount of the assessment, the activities assessed, and the purpose of the fund. The committee expects reports each year detailing the use of these funds. In no case shall such a fund be used to finance projects and activities disapproved or limited by Congress or to finance new permanent positions or to finance programs or activities that could be foreseen and included in the normal budget review process. Contingency funds shall not be used to initiate new programs.

7. *Declarations of taking.*—The Committee directs the Bureau of Land Management, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, and the Forest Service to seek Committee approval in advance of filing declarations of taking.

8. *Report language.*—Any limitation, directive, or earmarking contained in either the House or Senate report which is not contradicted by the other report nor specifically denied in the conference report shall be considered as having been approved by both Houses of Congress.

9. *Forest Service.*—The following procedures shall apply to the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture:

(a) The Forest Service shall not change the boundaries of any region, abolish any region, move or close any regional office for research, State and private forestry, or National Forest System administration, without the consent of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, and the House Committee on Agriculture, in compliance with these reprogramming procedures.

(b) The appropriation structure for the Forest Service shall not be altered without advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

(c) Provisions of section 702(b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2257) and of 7 U.S.C. 147b shall apply to appropriations available to the Forest Service only to the extent that the proposed transfer is approved by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in compliance with these reprogramming procedures.

10. *Assessments.*—No assessments shall be levied against any program, budget activity, subactivity, or project funded by the Interior Appropriations Act unless such assessments and the basis therefor are presented to the Committees on Appropriations and are approved by such committees, in compliance with these procedures.

11. *Land acquisitions.*—Lands shall not be acquired for more than the approved appraised value (as addressed in section 301(3) of Public Law 91-646) except for condemnations and declarations of taking, unless such acquisitions are submitted to the Committees on Appropriations for approval in compliance with these procedures.

12. *Land exchanges.*—Land exchanges shall not be consummated until the Committees on Appropriations have had a 30 day period in which to examine the proposed exchange.

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 1995, 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 1995.

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 1994	Estimated fiscal year 1995	Recommended	Changes from estimate
Assistance to States:				
Matching grants	24,750	24,750	26,250	+1,500
Administrative expenses	3,303	3,250	3,250	.....
Subtotal, assistance to States	28,053	28,000	29,500	+1,500
Federal programs:				
Bureau of Land Management	12,122	21,173	17,060	- 4,113
Fish and Wildlife Service	82,655	86,162	62,300	- 23,862
National Park Service	67,197	54,696	59,096	+4,400
Forest Service	64,250	64,241	62,131	- 2,110
Subtotal, Federal programs	226,224	226,272	200,587	- 25,685
Total L&WCF	254,277	254,272	230,087	- 24,185

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. In addition, the reprogramming guidelines have been changed to require that before executing an exchange, it must be submitted to the Committee for review for 30 days. The exchange may then take place unless there is an objection raised within the 30 days.

INDIAN PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends appropriations of new budget authority aggregating \$3,838,999,000 for Indian programs in fiscal year 1995. This is an increase of \$128,214,000 above the budget request for fiscal year 1995, and a decrease of \$4,512,000 below the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1994.

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 1993, actual	Fiscal year 1994, estimate	Fiscal year 1995, budget estimate
Department of Agriculture	445,109	583,454	646,514
Department of the Army	0	4,541	1,900
Department of Commerce	4,523	5,053	4,956
Department of Defense	8,400	8,000	8,000
Department of Justice	2,149	2,840	3,048
Department of Education	441,396	456,767	434,547
Department of HHS	2,211,933	2,328,181	2,231,220
Department of HUD	308,111	320,750	320,000
Department of Veterans Affairs	5,000	156	218,000
Department of the Interior	1,788,412	2,034,705	1,941,468
Department of Labor	84,255	79,986	77,979
Department of Transportation	201,586	204,523	202,090
Environmental Protection Agency	33,339	29,158	29,651
Smithsonian Institution	17,450	22,900	61,600
Other Independent Agencies	34,307	39,599	38,709
Total	5,585,970	6,120,613	6,001,900

INFLATIONARY IMPACT STATEMENT

Clause 2(l)(4), of rule XI of the House of Representatives, requires that each Committee report on a bill or resolution contain a statement as to whether enactment of such bill or resolution may have an inflationary impact on price and costs in the operation of the national economy. Many of the funds provided in this bill per-

mit 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 \$8.1 billion for fiscal year 1995. 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 75 million visits totaling 570 million visitor hours of recreation use on the public lands under the Bureau's management.

Under the multiple-use and ecosystem management concept the Bureau administers the grazing of approximately 4.3 million head of livestock on some 164 million acres of public land ranges, and manages over 45,000 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 \$28.8 million in fiscal year 1995, compared to an estimated \$20.7 million in fiscal year 1994 and actual receipts of \$18.8 million in fiscal year 1993. The Bureau also administers about 4 million acres of commercial forest lands through the "Management of lands and resources" and "Oregon and California grant lands" appropriations. Timber receipts (including salvage) are estimated to be \$115.7 million in fiscal year 1995 compared to estimated receipts of \$82.4 million in fiscal year 1994 and actual receipts of \$149.9 million in fiscal year 1993, 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, enhance, and develop public land, soil, and watershed resources. The Bureau is also responsible for fire protection on the public lands and on all Department of the Interior managed lands in Alaska, and for the suppression of wildfires on the public lands in Alaska and the western States.

The Committee has agreed to a modified form of the budget restructuring proposed by the Bureau of Land Management as part of the fiscal year 1995 budget request. The restructuring, reflected in the table in the "Management of lands and resources" account, affects only that account.

The restructuring groups subactivities (range management, forestry, cultural resources, etc.) into ten major activities (land resources, wildlife and fisheries, recreation resources, etc.). Reprogramming control will be at the activity level, and will be triggered by a proposed change to an activity of \$3,000,000 or 10

percent, whichever is less. Any amounts specifically designated by Congress may not be changed without submitting a reprogramming request even if the proposed change is below the thresholds identified above.

The structure and reprogramming changes are made to encourage flexibility in multi-use and ecosystem management. At the same time the Committee expects the Bureau to improve the accuracy of its accounting and reporting of actual performance, and to improve measures used to judge performance. In order to ascertain program status throughout the year the Committee expects the following periodic reports:

1. A report due by November 1, or 30 days after the appropriations bill is enacted into law if enacted after October 1, reflecting Congressional action and showing any other revisions at the subactivity level since the budget was submitted. This will become the baseline for reporting throughout the year;
2. A mid-year report of actual costs by subactivity as of March 31, with a projection for the remainder of the year, due no later than May 1;
3. An update of actual costs by subactivity as of July 31, with updated year end projections if necessary, due no later than September 1;
4. An end of the year report by subactivity incorporated into the next fiscal year's baseline report, due by November 1.

Each time a subactivity is projected to change from previous totals an explanation of the reasons for the change should be provided for the Committee's information.

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$599,860,000
Budget estimate, 1995	605,099,000
Recommended, 1995	596,349,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	- 3,511,000
Budget estimate, 1995	- 8,750,000

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

	FY 1994 Enacted	(in thousands of dollars) Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Land Resources				
Soil, water and air management.....	15,356	18,400	18,400	---
Range management.....	44,249	52,069	52,069	---
Forestry management.....	7,007	6,779	6,779	---
Riparian management.....	12,690	14,067	14,067	---
Cultural resources management.....	11,801	11,982	11,982	---
Wild horse and burro management.....	16,703	17,234	17,234	---
Rangeland reform, FY94.....	---	---	-6,500	-6,500
Subtotal, Land Resources.....	107,806	120,531	114,031	-6,500
Wildlife and Fisheries				
Wildlife management.....	17,163	19,913	19,163	-750
Fisheries management.....	6,087	6,087	6,087	---
Subtotal, Wildlife and Fisheries.....	23,250	26,000	25,250	-750
Threatened and endangered species.....	17,531	18,114	18,114	---
Recreation Management				
Wilderness management.....	12,998	13,443	13,443	---
Recreation resources management.....	25,104	25,761	25,761	---
Recreation operations (fees).....	1,462	1,462	1,462	---
Subtotal, Recreation Management.....	39,564	40,666	40,666	---
Energy and Minerals				
Oil and gas.....	52,908	51,987	51,987	---
Coal management.....	8,431	7,884	7,884	---
Other mineral resources.....	9,537	8,608	8,608	---
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals.....	70,876	68,479	68,479	---
Realty and Ownership Management				
Alaska conveyance.....	32,074	28,998	28,998	---
Cadastral survey.....	13,194	12,378	12,378	---
Land and realty management.....	28,159	29,494	28,994	-500
Subtotal, Realty and Ownership Management.....	73,427	70,870	70,370	-500
Resource Protection and Maintenance				
Resource management planning.....	9,834	9,578	9,578	---
Facilities maintenance.....	32,809	32,930	32,930	---
Resource protection and law enforcement.....	10,136	10,221	10,221	---
Hazardous materials management.....	19,954	18,202	17,202	-1,000
Subtotal, Resource Protection and Maintenance.....	72,733	70,931	69,931	-1,000
Automated land and mineral records system.....	69,418	69,442	69,442	---
Mining Law Administration				
Administration.....	15,300	27,650	21,650	-6,000
Fee collection.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	---
Offsetting fees.....	-20,300	-32,650	-26,650	+6,000
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration.....	---	---	---	---
Workforce and Organizational Support				
Information systems operations.....	15,597	15,957	15,957	---
Resource data acquisition.....	5,451	---	---	---
Administrative support.....	47,591	46,692	46,692	---
Bureauwide fixed costs.....	56,616	59,509	59,509	---
Subtotal, Workforce and Organizational Support.....	125,255	122,158	122,158	---
GSA rent reduction.....	---	-1,092	-1,092	---
Procurement reform.....	---	-1,000	-1,000	---
Total, Management of Lands and Resources.....	599,860	605,099	596,349	-8,750

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$596,349,000 for management of lands and resources, a decrease of \$8,750,000 below the budget estimate of \$605,099,000.

Land resources.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$6,500,000 to the rangeland reform initiative. The initiative will still contain an \$8,000,000 increase above 1994 levels for the highest priority work necessary to implement the Secretary's proposed new rangeland policy.

Wildlife and fisheries.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$750,000 in the wildlife subactivity to delete the proposed general wildlife habitat increase. The Committee expects priority to be given to continuing the restoration and development of wetlands and riparian systems in the Upper Crab Creek area north of Odesa, Washington.

Recreation management.—The Committee requests that the Bureau and the Forest Service report to the Committee by January 1, 1995 as to: (1) the amount of money spent on wild and scenic river studies and management plans in fiscal year 1994 and projected to be spent in fiscal year 1995; (2) the status of studies and management plans required by statute and the extent to which statutory obligations under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act could not be met by existing and planned funding; and (3) the amount of funding necessary for fiscal year 1996 to complete wild and scenic river studies and management plans on time.

Energy and minerals.—The Committee expects the Bureau to report to the Committee with its fiscal year 1996 budget request on steps it has taken and will take to enforce the common carrier requirements under the Mineral Leasing Act for pipelines which are granted rights-of-way across Federal lands. This report should specifically address enforcement of the requirements for the filing and publishing of tariffs with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or appropriate State agencies.

Realty and ownership management.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$500,000 in the proposed increase in lands and realty management.

Resource protection and maintenance.—A decrease of \$1,000,000 is recommended in hazardous materials management, and should be applied to the lowest priority activity.

Mining law administration.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$6,000,000 in the proposed \$12,350,000 increase for administration of the general mining laws. The remaining increase should emphasize increased inspection activity.

The Committee also recommends, in the General Provisions for the Department of the Interior, a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal land to claimants until mining law reform legislation is enacted. Applicants that have satisfied all requirements to obtain a first half final certificate for patent as of the date of enactment would not be affected by the limitation.

The Committee expects the Bureau and other Department of the Interior agencies to pursue solutions to the treatment and cleanup of uranium wastes at the Midnite Mine in Spokane, Washington in an expeditious manner, and keep the Committee informed of the status of this activity.

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

The Committee has also agreed to raise the limitation for payments for information concerning law violations from \$100,000 to \$250,000 in administrative provisions as requested by the Bureau.

The appropriation also assumes reductions of \$11,000,000 for various administrative savings included in the budget for administrative streamlining (\$4,000,000), FTE usage reduction (\$3,039,000), locality pay absorption (\$2,961,000) and procurement reform (\$1,000,000).

FIRE PROTECTION

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$117,143,000
Budget estimate, 1995	114,968,000
Recommended, 1995	114,968,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	- 2,175,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

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

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1994 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Preparedness.....	31,449	30,928	30,928	---
Fire use and management.....	85,694	84,540	84,540	---
Procurement reform.....	---	-500	-500	---
Total, Fire Protection.....	117,143	114,968	114,968	---

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$114,968,000, the budget estimate, for fire protection.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FIREFIGHTING FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$116,674,000
Budget estimate, 1995	121,176,000
Recommended, 1995	121,176,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+4,502,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

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

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1994 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Fire operations.....	109,886	114,332	114,332	---
Emergency rehabilitation.....	6,788	6,844	6,844	---
Total, Emergency DOI Firefighting Fund.....	116,674	121,176	121,176	---

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$121,176,000, the budget estimate, for the Emergency Department of the Interior Firefighting Fund.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1994	
Budget estimate, 1995	\$14,050,000
Recommended, 1995	13,435,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+13,435,000
Budget estimate, 1995	-615,000

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

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1994 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Bureau of Land Management.....	---	1,012	1,012	---
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	---	7,818	7,818	---
National Park Service.....	---	5,220	4,605	-615
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, Central Hazardous Materials Fund.....	---	14,050	13,435	-615

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

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,435,000 for the Central hazardous materials fund, a decrease of \$615,000 below the budget estimate of \$14,050,000. The decrease deletes funds included by the National Park Service for the Presidio, clean-up of which is a responsibility of the Department of Defense.

CONSTRUCTION AND ACCESS

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$10,467,000
Budget estimate, 1995	3,936,000
Recommended, 1995	3,836,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	-6,631,000
Budget estimate, 1995	-100,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,836,000 for construction and access, a decrease of \$100,000 below the budget estimate of \$3,936,000.

The decrease deletes funding for architectural and engineering work for an international visitors center for Forts Craig and Cummings in New Mexico. New visitors centers are not being included in the fiscal year 1995 appropriation.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$104,108,000
Budget estimate, 1995	104,108,000
Recommended, 1995	104,108,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1994	
Budget estimate, 1995	

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, 1994	\$12,122,000
Budget estimate, 1995	21,173,000
Recommended, 1995	17,060,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+4,938,000
Budget estimate, 1995	-4,113,000

The amount recommended includes \$13,460,000 for acquisition and \$3,600,000 for acquisition management. The request was \$21,173,000.

The Committee's recommendation is as follows:

Area and State	Fiscal year 1995 request	Committee recommenda- tion	Change
Arizona Wilderness, AZ	\$1,260,000	\$630,000	-\$630,000
Blackfoot River Project Area, MT	750,000	0	-750,000
Cache Creek, CA	0	500,000	+500,000
Chilly Slough, ID	260,000	0	-260,000
Cowhiche Canyon Preserve, WA	0	500,000	+500,000
Criterion Ranch, OR	1,300,000	0	-1,300,000
Fishtrap Lake Conservation Area, WA	0	130,000	+130,000
Idaho Lands, ID	1,500,000	1,500,000	0
Lopez Island (Chadwick/Pt Colville), WA	0	700,000	+700,000
Lower Salmon River Corridor, ID	3,000,000	1,500,000	-1,500,000
Oregon National Historic Trail, OR	125,000	0	-125,000
St. George Desert Tortoise, UT	0	4,000,000	+4,000,000
San Pedro National CA, AZ	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
South Fork of the Snake River, ID	140,000	0	-140,000
Unaweep/Tabeguache Byway, CO	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
Upper Missouri NW&SR, MT	1,794,000	0	-1,794,000
Upper Sacramento River, CA	1,000,000	0	-1,000,000
Inholdings/emergencies	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Acquisition Management	6,044,000	3,600,000	-2,444,000
Total	21,173,000	17,060,000	-4,113,000

The St. George, UT acquisition was proposed in the budget request under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Because of the proximity of other Bureau of Land Management lands in this immediate area, the Committee recommends the land for acquisition by the Bureau. This complex of desert habitat will protect and support a diverse group of species including the desert tortoise, chuckwalla, and gila monster.

Although the Committee has recommended a decrease of \$2,444,000 in acquisition management, this is an increase of \$2,600,000 over the 1994 level in response to the request to place more emphasis on land exchanges.

There are reductions of \$75,000 built into this account through the absorption of locality pay raises and \$250,000 related to reduced FTE usage.

The Committee urges BLM to complete purchases for the Colorado River/Ruby Canyon in fiscal year 1995 to the extent possible with unobligated appropriations and through available land exchanges.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$82,052,000
Budget estimate, 1995	105,860,000
Recommended, 1995	100,860,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+ 18,808,000
Budget estimate, 1995	- 5,000,000

The Committee recommends \$100,860,000 for the Oregon and California grant lands, a decrease of \$5,000,000 below the budget estimate of \$105,860,000. These funds are provided for construction and acquisition, operation and maintenance, and management activities on the revested lands in the 18 Oregon and California land grant counties of western Oregon.

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$5,000,000 in the proposed \$12,000,000 increase for "Jobs-in-the-Woods". The remaining total of \$12,000,000 for this activity should emphasize wildlife, fisheries, and soil, water and air projects.

The appropriation also assumes reductions of \$993,000 as a result of administrative savings included in the budget for administrative streamlining (\$400,000), absorption of locality pay (\$432,000), and procurement reform (\$161,000).

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

(INDEFINITE APPROPRIATION OF RECEIPTS)

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$10,025,000
Budget estimate, 1995	10,350,000
Recommended, 1995	10,350,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+ 325,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of not less than \$10,350,000 to be derived from public lands receipts and Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands grazing receipts. Receipts are used for construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements, such as seeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, fish and wildlife habitat improvement, and planning and design of these projects.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

(INDEFINITE)

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$7,932,000
Budget estimate, 1995	8,900,000
Recommended, 1995	8,900,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+ 968,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

The Committee recommends \$8,900,000, 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, 1994	\$7,505,000
Budget estimate, 1995	7,605,000
Recommended, 1995	7,605,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+ 100,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,605,000, the budget estimate, for miscellaneous trust funds.

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

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

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

The Service manages 92 million acres encompassing a 510 unit National Wildlife Refuge System, 32 waterfowl production areas and 51 coordination areas. The Service also operates 77 National Fish Hatcheries and nine Fish Health Centers. A network of law enforcement agents and port inspectors enforce Federal laws for the protection of fish and wildlife.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$481,623,000
Budget estimate, 1995	539,083,000
Recommended, 1995	514,650,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+33,027,000
Budget estimate, 1995	- 24,433,000

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

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1994 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement				
Endangered species				
Prelisting.....	4,360	4,610	4,610	---
Listing.....	7,409	8,142	8,142	---
Consultation.....	14,416	19,989	18,679	-1,310
Permits.....	2,968	3,562	3,562	---
Recovery.....	29,550	45,108	42,288	-2,820
Subtotal, Endangered species.....	58,703	81,411	77,281	-4,130
Habitat conservation.....	42,425	58,488	48,537	-9,951
Environmental contaminants.....	8,969	10,194	9,534	-660
National wetlands inventory.....	7,907	7,837	7,837	---
Subtotal, Fish and Wildlife Enhancement.....	118,004	157,930	143,189	-14,741
Refuges and Wildlife				
Refuge operations and maintenance.....	165,977	170,384	169,384	-1,000
Law enforcement operations.....	34,687	35,192	35,122	-70
Migratory bird management.....	15,234	15,617	15,617	---
Subtotal, Refuges and Wildlife.....	215,898	221,193	220,123	-1,070
Fisheries				
Hatchery operations and maintenance.....	39,931	38,609	38,609	---
Lower Snake River compensation fund.....	11,799	11,732	11,732	---
Fish and wildlife management.....	15,590	17,635	15,317	-2,318
Subtotal, Fisheries.....	67,320	67,976	65,658	-2,318
General administration.....	80,401	93,664	87,360	-6,304
GSA rent reduction.....	---	-1,007	-1,007	---
Procurement reform.....	---	-673	-673	---
Total, Resource Management.....	481,623	539,083	514,650	-24,433

Endangered Species.—The Committee recommends \$77,281,000 for endangered species activities within the Fish and Wildlife Service enhancement program. The budget request included program increases of \$23,435,000 for endangered species activities within the Resource Management account. Of that requested increase the Committee has provided \$19,705,000. The following table shows the distribution of the programmatic increase over fiscal year 1994 recommended by the Committee:

Prelisting	+\$280,000
Listing	+860,000
Consultation	+4,480,000
Permits	+625,000
Recovery	+9,285,000
Total	+15,180,000

Within the amounts provided are increases of \$11,250,000 for the forest plan including \$350,000 in listing, \$2,300,000 for consultation, and \$4,475,000 for recovery. For South Florida, increases include \$80,000 for prelisting, \$10,000 for listing, \$100,000 for consultation and \$500,000 for recovery. NAFTA related increases are \$200,000 for prelisting, \$150,000 for listing, \$200,000 for consultation \$125,000 for permits and \$680,000 for recovery.

The Committee understands that the Service has budgeted \$2,000,000, similar to fiscal year 1994 funding, for the innovative habitat conservation program in southern California (NCCP). Within the amount provided is the following: \$600,000 for the State of California's NCCP activities; \$1,150,000 for the San Diego County, CA NCCP activities; \$750,000 for the Orange County, CA NCCP

activities; and \$500,000 for the Riverside County, CA 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 Consultation program and \$1,000,000 is from the Recovery program element for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation which is matched from private sources.

Funds made available to the Fish and Wildlife Service for purposes of developing and implementing Habitat Conservation Plans in the Pacific Northwest are also to be used to guide and assist small private non-industrial landowners, since many small landowners are greatly affected by listing decisions relative to endangered species but do not have the financial resources necessary to develop management plans that will help them deal more effectively with these situations.

The Committee encourages the Service to provide the same level of assistance in fiscal year 1995 as was provided in fiscal year 1994 for the Upper Colorado River Basin endangered fish recovery program.

The Committee has included two increases over the President's budget. The first is a \$500,000 increase which will go through the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for the purpose of protecting Atlantic salmon. A second \$500,000 increase is related to efforts to develop and implement an integrated, multi-state Platte River Recovery plan to resolve conflicts between water development and fish and wildlife.

An earmark of \$225,000 is provided to continue partnership activities at the Wilds, including the ongoing threatened and endangered species activities. The Committee is aware that the Service plans to meet with the Wilds to develop partnership opportunities that better meet the Service's needs and priorities. The Committee expects the Service to report back to the Committee with its plans for future partnerships at the Wilds including appropriate funding levels.

If the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service lists the Alabama Sturgeon on the Endangered Species List, the Committee directs the Service to work closely with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to prevent disruption or reduction of navigation on the waterways affected by the listing.

There is \$400,000 included in the request for the Peregrine Fund to continue activities related to the California condor and the peregrine falcon.

The Committee has serious concerns about the illegal international trade in endangered species, particularly in Asia. The increasing demand for the parts and products of endangered tigers, rhinoceroses, Asian bears and other species to manufacture "traditional" medicines has placed these already imperiled species under terrific pressure. Without aggressive intervention soon, these endangered species are faced with certain extinction.

While the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service conducts education and law enforcement programs to combat poaching and trading of endangered species, budgetary constraints preclude adequate funding for these efforts. To raise public awareness of this problem and to enhance the limited funds available for public education and en-

dangered species protection, the Committee recommends that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Zoo of the Smithsonian Institution work cooperatively to establish a voluntary donations program at the Zoo associated with its endangered species exhibits. The program should be established in such a fashion that zoo visitors are educated about the urgent condition of endangered species. Proceeds of the program would support the Fish and Wildlife Service's ongoing education and law enforcement efforts to control the international trade in endangered species, particularly tigers and rhinoceroses.

Habitat Conservation.—The Committee recommends a total of \$48,537,000 for habitat conservation, a programmatic increase of \$5,899,000 over the fiscal year 1994 level. The budget request was \$58,488,000. Among the changes to the request are reductions of \$6,475,000 related to the forest plan, \$520,000 for South Florida and \$200,000 for NAFTA. For the forest plan, even with the reduction, there is an increase of \$1,525,000 over the \$1,000,000 available in fiscal year 1994. The recommendation allows half of the increase requested in habitat conservation for South Florida.

Other reductions include \$1,600,000 for technical assistance, \$500,000 for habitat restoration and \$200,000 related to hydro-power licensing.

The bays and estuaries program is included as follows:

<i>Bay/Estuary Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Albemarle-Pamlico	\$484,000
Chesapeake Bay	1,981,000
Delaware Bay	363,000
Everglades/South Florida	500,000
Galveston Bay	638,000
Gulf of Maine	243,000
Puget Sound Program	543,000
San Francisco Bay	286,000
Southern California Coast	286,000
Southern New England/NY Bight	338,000

Within the Puget Sound program, \$300,000 is to carry out salmon restoration activities on Hood Canal in cooperation with the organization "Long Live the Kings" and the Hood Canal Coordinating Committee.

Within the amount provided there is \$732,000 for the Chicago area wetlands office.

With regard to fiscal year 1995 watershed restoration monies for Washington State, the Committee encourages the Fish and Wildlife Service to consider administering watershed activities through the Washington State Ecosystems Conservation Fund.

Environmental contaminants.—The Committee recommends a total of \$9,534,000 for the environmental contaminants program. This eliminates the requested increase of \$260,000 for South Florida, and \$400,000 of the \$725,000 requested increase for NAFTA.

Refuge Operations and Maintenance.—A total of \$169,384,000 is recommended for refuge operations and maintenance. The only reduction to the request is \$2,000,000 related to NAFTA leaving a \$1,000,000 increase for NAFTA refuge related activities. In addition, the Committee has also included a \$1,000,000 increase for the refuge system other than NAFTA.

Given Federal budget constraints and the ever growing demands on the limited budget for refuges, it is imperative that the Service seek partnerships in managing the array of wildlife refuges under its care. While it is clear that refuges and other Federal land holdings cannot provide all the habitat needed to support the wide range of species native to this country, the refuges are especially useful as anchor points and need to be protected.

Law Enforcement.—The budget estimate included an increase of \$1,870,000 for NAFTA related law enforcement. The Committee has included \$1,800,000 of this amount for the growing workload along the Mexican border.

The Committee would be supportive of efforts to elevate the law enforcement organization within the Fish and Wildlife Service. Currently, law enforcement is a division under the Associate Director for refuges and wildlife.

The Committee is pleased that the budget request included a continuation of its initiative from fiscal year 1994 to provide additional law enforcement capability to deal with problems in the Rocky Mountains related to the expansion of cyanide leach mining in the region. These law enforcement resources are essential because of the mining's potential impact upon fish and wildlife, as well as human health and safety. The Service should make every effort to assure that adequate staff resources are available to carry out this function.

Fish and Wildlife Management.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,317,000 for fish and wildlife management. This includes reductions to the budget request of \$250,000 related to South Florida, \$1,350,000 for NAFTA and \$718,000 in other categories.

General Administration.—The Committee recommends reductions totalling \$6,304,000 for general administration including \$1,483,000 budgeted for new space, \$2,446,000 budgeted for consolidation of the geographic information system data base, \$100,000 to the \$300,000 budgeted for radio systems management, \$200,000 for FTS 2000, \$225,000 for postage, \$1,650,000 for senior level retirements and relocations and \$200,000 related to training.

Other.—The Committee has agreed to almost \$10,000,000 in reductions or absorptions that will have to be made in the Resource Management account. These include \$673,000 for procurement reform, \$4,736,000 for administrative streamlining, \$2,849,000 in FTE usage reduction and \$1,465,000 in pay cost increases.

The conditions under which captive orangutans and other exotic endangered species are maintained is of concern to the Committee. Legislation passed by Congress with the intention of protecting endangered species is rendered ineffectual if that legislation is not aggressively enforced. Of particular concern to the Committee is that part of the Endangered Species Act which empowers the Department of the Interior to demand forfeiture of wildlife that is taken or possessed in violation of the provisions of the chapter. The Committee urges the Secretary to ensure that the appropriate Interior agency is made aware of this concern. During fiscal year 1995, the Fish and Wildlife Service's Office of Management Authority should promulgate and enforce standards for educational activities involving captive animals to ensure that the only activities which can re-

ceive Endangered Species Act permits are those which demonstrate humane care of animals involved and a clear conservation benefit to the species.

The Service is to continue activities in support of winter-run chinook recovery including participation on the recovery team and the continuation of the adult capture program at Coleman National Fish Hatchery. In addition, the Bodega Marine Lab and Steinhart Aquarium will continue to rear broodstock for their work on the winter-run chinook salmon.

The Service requested bill language authorizing \$100,000 in collections from the licensing and sale of Junior Duck Stamps to be used for the purposes of conservation education scholarships and awards. The Committee has not included this language because similar language passed the House of Representatives in May.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$73,565,000
Budget estimate, 1995	35,095,000
Recommended, 1995	25,264,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	-48,301,000
Budget estimate, 1995	-9,831,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,264,000, a decrease of \$9,831,000 below the request. The recommendation is detailed in the table below:

Site, State, and description	Budget request	Committee recommendation
Bear River, UT, dike repair	0	\$750,000
Bridge safety, inspection/structural analysis	\$585,000	585,000
Carolina Sandhills NWR, SC, remove hazardous dam	0	778,000
Chehalis River, WA, restoration	0	500,000
Crab Orchard NWR, IL, marina fuel spill cleanup	0	714,000
Dam Safety, inspection of dams	610,000	610,000
D. C. Booth Historic Fish Hatchery, SD, pond repair/landscaping	0	395,000
D. C. Booth Historic Fish Hatchery, SD, archive building equipment/furnish	0	232,000
Hawaii Refuges, HI, fencing	0	500,000
National Education/Training Center, WV, construction	26,000,000	5,000,000
Stone Lakes NWR, CA, water supply system	0	300,000
Upper Souris NWR, ND, Lake Darling Dam	4,212,000	4,212,000
Walnut Creek NWR, IA, facilities development	0	6,000,000
Construction management	4,068,000	4,068,000
Emergency projects	0	1,000,000
Procurement Reform	-380,000	-380,000
Total	35,095,000	25,264,000

Two of the projects for which the Committee has recommended an appropriation relate to health and safety items which were not budgeted by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The first one is removal of a hazardous dam which presents a threat to individuals and property downstream at Carolina Sandhills NWR, SC. Testimony from the Service indicated that the estimated cost to remove the dam is \$778,000. The second project is to clean up an oil spill at Crab Orchard NWR, IL for which the Committee has provided \$714,000. It is the expectation of the Committee that future budget requests will include full funding for projects such as these.

The Committee has agreed to other budgeted savings in this account of \$1,168,000. These include \$68,000 in pay increase absorption, \$720,000 related to decreased FTE usage and \$380,000 related to procurement reform.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$6,700,000
Budget estimate, 1995	7,752,000
Recommended, 1995	6,700,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	
Budget estimate, 1995	- 1,052,000

The purpose of the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund is to provide the basis for claims against responsible parties for the restoration of injured natural resources. Assessments ultimately will lead to the restoration of injured resources, natural resource damages, and reimbursement for reasonable assessment costs from responsible parties through negotiated settlements or other legal actions.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,700,000, the same level as fiscal year 1994 and a decrease of \$1,052,000 from the budget request.

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

This account, in addition to being held to the 1994 appropriation level, is having to absorb increased pay costs estimated to be \$10,000.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$82,655,000
Budget estimate, 1995	86,162,000
Recommended, 1995	62,300,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	- 20,355,000
Budget estimate, 1995	- 23,862,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$62,300,000 for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service land acquisition activities, as follows:

Area and State	Fiscal year 1995 request	Committee recommenda- tion	Change
Archie Carr NWR, FL	\$7,000,000	\$2,000,000	-\$5,000,000
Back Bay NWR, VA	0	500,000	+500,000
Balcones Canyonlands NWR, TX	5,000,000	5,000,000	0
Balcones Canyonlands HCP, TX	4,062,000	2,000,000	- 2,062,000
Black River, WA	0	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Buenos Aires NWR, AZ	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
Cache—White River NWR, AR	5,000,000	1,000,000	- 4,000,000
Canaan Valley, WV	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
Cape May NWR, NJ	0	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Chincoteague NWR, VA	0	500,000	+500,000
Columbian Deer NWR, WA	1,500,000	1,500,000	0
Crane Meadows, MN	1,000,000	800,000	- 200,000
Emiquon NWR, IL	0	500,000	+500,000
Grasslands, CA	2,000,000	1,000,000	- 1,000,000
Key Cave, AL	1,800,000	1,800,000	0
Kodiak NWR, AK	2,000,000	1,000,000	- 1,000,000

Area and State	Fiscal year 1995 request	Committee recommenda- tion	Change
Lake Wales Ridge NWR, FL	3,000,000	1,000,000	- 2,000,000
Lower Rio Grande Valley NWR, TX	3,000,000	1,000,000	- 2,000,000
Lower Suwannee NWR, FL	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Meredosia NWR, IL	0	1,100,000	+1,100,000
Minnesota Valley NWR, MN	0	200,000	+200,000
National Key Deer Refuge, FL	2,000,000	1,000,000	- 1,000,000
Oklahoma Bat Caves NWR, OK	0	300,000	+300,000
Oregon Coastal Refuges, OR	0	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Ottawa NWR, OH	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Pelican Island NWR, FL	0	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Rappahanock River NWR, VA	3,000,000	0	- 3,000,000
Sacramento River NWR, CA	0	2,000,000	+2,000,000
Saint Marks NWR, FL	0	500,000	+500,000
San Francisco Bay NWR, CA	7,000,000	5,000,000	- 2,000,000
Silvio Conte NWR (Planning)	0	400,000	+400,000
St. George Desert Tortoise, UT	4,000,000	0	- 4,000,000
Stewart B. McKinney NWR, CT	0	2,000,000	+2,000,000
Stillwater NWR, NV	4,000,000	0	- 4,000,000
Stone Lakes NWR, CA	0	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Trinity River, TX	1,100,000	1,100,000	0
Vernal Pools, CA	5,000,000	0	- 5,000,000
Inholdings Account	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Acquisition Management	9,700,000	9,100,000	- 600,000
Emergency/hardships	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	5,000,000	6,000,000	+1,000,000
Exchanges	2,000,000	1,000,000	- 1,000,000
Total	86,162,000	62,300,000	- 23,862,000

Within the new area studies category, the Committee recommends \$75,000 for the Mashpee area in Massachusetts and \$75,000 for the Poquetanuck area in Connecticut.

The \$1,000,000 increase for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation is for acquisition of lands within the San Diego County, CA habitat conservation plan. The Foundation will match this amount from private sources so that there will be a total of \$2,000,000 available.

The appropriation provided in support of the Balcones Canyonlands HCP is for an expansion of the Balcones Canyonlands NWR with lands that are adjacent to the current refuge. The Committee will consider the full request when the local commitment to the habitat conservation plan is more certain.

Although the Committee has not provided an appropriation for the St. George, UT habitat conservation plan in the Fish and Wildlife Service, the money is included in the Bureau of Land Management's Land acquisition account. Because the properties of concern are surrounded by other Bureau of Land Management lands, cost savings are possible through this arrangement.

The Committee has agreed to budgeted savings in this account of \$58,000 related to pay cost increase absorption.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$9,000,000
Budget estimate, 1995	10,571,000
Recommended, 1995	9,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	
Budget estimate, 1995	- 1,571,000

The Committee recommends \$9,000,000 for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, a decrease of \$1,571,000 below the request and the same as the fiscal year 1994 appropriation. 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, 1994	\$12,000,000
Budget estimate, 1995	13,748,000
Recommended, 1995	12,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 1995	1,748,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$12,000,000, for the National Wildlife Refuge Fund, the same as the 1994 appropriation, but a decrease of \$1,748,000 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 \$15,654,000 in fiscal year 1995 with \$12,000,000 derived from this appropriation and \$3,654,000 from net refuge receipts estimated to be collected in fiscal year 1994.

REWARDS AND OPERATIONS

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$1,169,000
Budget estimate, 1995	1,169,000
Recommended, 1995	1,169,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 1995 .....	.....

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, 1994	\$12,000,000
Budget estimate, 1995	13,952,000
Recommended, 1995 .....	.....
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	- 12,000,000
Budget estimate, 1995	- 13,952,000

The Committee does not recommend an appropriation for fiscal year 1995. Authorization for this account expires at the end of fiscal year 1994. Future appropriations will be considered if the program is reauthorized.

A total of \$7,600,000 will become available through a permanent appropriation.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND APPRECIATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 1995	1,000,000
Recommended, 1995	1,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	
Budget estimate, 1995	

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. These funds will be matched by State fish and wildlife agencies and then matched again by private sources which will mean at least \$3,000,000 for fish and wildlife conservation activities.

The Committee is pleased with the success of the first year operation of the program in fiscal year 1994.

NATIONAL BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

RESEARCH, INVENTORIES, AND SURVEYS

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$167,209,000
Budget estimate, 1995	176,450,000
Recommended, 1995	167,209,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	
Budget estimate, 1995	-9,241,000

The National Biological Survey is a new organization, which became operational on November 11, 1993, and is 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 four other Departmental bureaus, the Minerals Management Service, the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the U.S. Geological Survey.

National Biological Survey research activities make waterfowl hunting possible by helping the States set hunting seasons and support sport fishing. It includes research into contaminants, into wildlife disease, and into ways to control invasive exotic species. NBS scientists also study fish nutrition, waterfowl predation and perform wetlands research.

The Biological Survey performs research in support of biological resource management; inventory, monitor, and report on the status and trends in the Nation's biotic resources; and is developing 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.

Funding for the National Biological Survey is provided only to the extent authorized by law and shall be used to continue ongoing research activities of the Department previously carried out by a variety of separate agencies within the Department. This provision is not intended to create or diminish any activity or power, whether express or implied. The funding is specifically limited in kind and scope to research and other activities expressly authorized by law.

While the Committee supports the goals outlined by the Secretary when he proposed creation of this new agency, i.e. to consolidate the collection and dissemination of biological information, concerns have been raised about the use of volunteers which should rightfully be addressed through the authorizing process which is currently ongoing. Language is also included requiring written permission of the property owner before conducting any new surveys on private property.

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

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1994 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
<hr/>				
Research				
Species biology.....	20,974	19,904	19,904	---
Population dynamics.....	13,843	13,461	13,461	---
Ecosystems.....	47,979	52,834	48,646	-4,188
Subtotal, Research.....	82,796	86,199	82,011	-4,188
<hr/>				
Inventory and monitoring.....	21,561	22,383	21,970	-413
Information transfer.....	13,783	17,670	14,465	-3,205
Cooperative research units.....	15,349	16,188	15,267	-921
Facilities operation and maintenance.....	15,605	16,547	16,033	-514
Administration.....	16,698	17,511	17,511	---
Construction.....	1,417	300	300	---
GSA rent reduction.....	---	-86	-86	---
Procurement reform.....	---	-262	-262	---
Total, National Biological Survey.....	167,209	176,450	167,209	-9,241

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$167,209,000, the same level as the fiscal year 1994 appropriation and a decrease of \$9,241,000 to the fiscal year 1995 request.

Research.—The Committee recommendation for research is \$82,011,000. This includes reductions to the request of \$1,438,000 for the Reno biodiversity study; \$1,000,000 for South Florida ecosystems; \$1,250,000 for research on Pacific Northwest forests and \$500,000 for tactical research. In relation to the Reno biodiversity study, both the plan and the Gap Analysis project for Nevada will be complete in 1994. Implementation of the plan will be the responsibility of the University of Nevada-Reno and the Nevada Department of Wildlife.

The South Florida ecosystem reduction of \$1,000,000 leaves a \$1,000,000 increase over the fiscal year 1994 amount of \$600,000.

The increase will emphasize Florida Bay problems by modeling water movement and nutrient transport.

With respect to Pacific Northwest Forests, the Committee action to reduce \$1,250,000 leaves the program with an increase of \$1,000,000. With this increase, the Survey will continue targeted Pacific salmon genetics research and support the Department's regional environmental office associated with the Forest Management Plan.

The reduction of \$500,000 to the requested increase of \$816,000 for tactical research leaves an increase of \$316,000 to respond to the unfunded backlog of short-term research needs of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This is in addition to the \$700,000 appropriated for this purpose in fiscal year 1994.

Within available funds, \$200,000 is to be made available to monitor the results from the extensive marsh restoration project at Metzger Marsh at the Ottawa NWR, OH.

Information transfer.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$14,465,000 for information transfer, a reduction of \$3,205,000 to the request. Of this reduction, \$1,280,000 is associated with the termination of the Appropriate Technology Transfer for Rural Areas (ATTRA) program. ATTRA's objectives are tangential to the Survey's mission and do not support high priority science research activities.

Other reductions include \$300,000 for lower priority information transfer items; \$750,000, the requested increase for State partnerships; \$472,000 for information infrastructure and \$403,000 for ecosystem information collection and management. While the Committee strongly supports State partnerships, additional funding can be delayed a year while more planning is done to determine exactly what the systems of interaction with States will be.

Cooperative research units.—The Committee recommends the fiscal year 1994 program level of \$15,267,000 for cooperative research units, a decrease of \$921,000 to the request. The units received an increase of \$4,328,000 in fiscal year 1994. Because of budget constraints, the Committee cannot provide money for any of the requests it received to establish new units for Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey and Texas.

Ecoregion coordination.—The budget request included an increase of \$413,000 to establish coordinators of ecoregion activities in each of the Surveys four regions. While this increase is not included at this time, the Committee will consider this item in future years as the agency organizational structure matures.

Facilities operations and maintenance.—Because of budget constraints, the Committee can recommend only \$457,000 of the requested increase of \$971,000 for facility operation and maintenance. From this increase money is to be made available to operate the Patuxent National Wildlife Visitors Center.

Volunteers.—The Committee urges the National Biological Survey to use volunteers only in the programs transferred from other Department of the Interior bureaus and only in programs for which the Secretary has previously been authorized to use volunteers. For example, the Patuxent National Wildlife Visitors Center plans and needs to use significant volunteer support to operate the center when it opens later this year.

The Committee recognizes there is a need for the National Biological Survey to use volunteers in its programs and also recognizes the need to ensure the objectivity and expertise of all volunteers. Toward this end, the Committee expects the Survey to develop specific guidelines to ensure that volunteers are committed to providing unbiased, objective information and are well qualified for the tasks performed for the Survey.

The Committee is in agreement with the National Biological Survey's adherence to the longstanding policies of the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service research arms to obey state trespass laws, and not to enter private property without permission. The Committee also urges the Survey to continue its current policy and to ensure that the information the NBS collects on private property is readily available to land owners.

Other.—The Committee recommends that a National Biological Survey center be established in Hawaii to coordinate the efforts of the eight separate programs transferred to the Survey. Currently, these eight programs are being managed from several different far flung locations. Within the administration budget, \$300,000 should be sufficient to establish this center.

The Committee has modified the bill language to clarify that the appropriation is provided for those activities and functions which were transferred to the National Biological Survey by the Secretary under Reorganization Plan No. 3 authority.

The Committee is supportive of efforts to establish a Natural Heritage Network. A particularly important first step in this process is establishment of a national-level Heritage program within the National Biological Survey.

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 265 million in 1993 and is expected to exceed 281 million in 1995.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$1,061,823,000
Budget estimate, 1995	1,124,715,000
Recommended, 1995	1,083,973,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+ 22,150,000
Budget estimate, 1995	- 40,742,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1994 compared with the 1995 budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

	FY 1994 Enacted	(in thousands Budget Estimates	of dollars) Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Park Management				
Resource stewardship.....	191,041	210,809	202,763	-8,046
Visitor services.....	230,057	253,637	245,199	-8,438
Maintenance.....	396,082	403,626	385,046	-18,580
Park support.....	161,350	169,256	165,591	-3,665
Subtotal, Park Management.....	978,530	1,037,328	998,599	-38,729
External administrative costs.....	83,293	89,989	87,976	-2,013
GSA rent reduction.....	---	-1,026	-1,026	---
Procurement reform.....	---	-1,576	-1,576	---
Total, Operation of the National Park System....	1,061,823	1,124,715	1,083,973	-40,742

The Committee recommends an increase of \$36,400,000 over the fiscal year 1994 level for Operation of the National Park System. Included in this recommended increase over 1994 is \$14,150,000 for equipment replacement which has been transferred to the construction account. This amount recommended is \$26,592,000 short of the amount requested by the Administration which only accounted for some of the highest priority needs of our National Parks.

Strains on the parks are beginning to show. At the same time visitation to the parks is increasing, the number of park rangers available to interpret the parks to the people, provide for safe visits, preserve the cultural and natural resources and maintain the built environment to acceptable standards is decreasing. Newly authorized parks also put a strain on the system, and more are being considered at a time when budgets are static.

Many members of Congress testified before the Committee and wrote letters to the Committee asking for operating increases for parks in their districts. The need is real; but the money is limited.

The construction budget recommended by the Committee is \$30,000,000 below the 1994 level and \$125,000,000 below the fiscal year 1992 appropriation. Similarly, the recommended appropriation for the land acquisition and State assistance account is nearly \$46,000,000 below the 1991 amount. So the Committee has shifted funds to operations and yet, the full needs of the parks are not being met, even with the increased appropriations.

The President's budget request assumed that the Committee could achieve an offset of approximately \$32,000,000 from new park fees which would then be used by the parks for operations, but this is not possible under House rules. The Committee has included bill language which would provide additional funds for operating the parks if enhanced park fee legislation were to be enacted.

The National Park Service request included a \$20,000,000 increase related to special focus parks. Because of budget constraints, the Committee is providing \$11,000,000 of this request. This amount is sufficient to cover the top four priorities in each region. The distribution of this reduction is also referenced in each of the applicable program areas.

The employee futures program is similarly decreased because of budget constraints. The amount of the reduction is \$4,500,000 and involves deferral of some training and an increase in the uniform

allowance. The distribution of this reduction is also referenced in each of the applicable program areas.

Resource stewardship.—The Committee has made selected reductions to the requested increase for resource stewardship. For the Department of the Interior museum property program, the Administration had requested an increase of \$250,000 which has not been included; \$250,000 will remain in the base for this activity.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$600,000 to enhance resource professionalization, a decrease of \$2,100,000 to the request. In addition, there is a reduction of \$2,600,000 to the amount requested for a natural resources geographic information systems and inventory and monitoring. This leaves an increase of \$3,300,000.

A major initiative proposed by the President is for the South Florida ecosystem which includes Everglades National Park, Key Biscayne National Park and Big Cypress National Preserve. The total requested increase of \$3,730,000 cannot be provided but the Committee has recommended funding \$2,174,000 of the proposal. In addition, the employee futures initiative is reduced by \$465,000 and the park operations increase by \$1,075,000.

The Committee is aware of the need for zebra mussel control efforts at St. Croix NSR, MN/WI and supports the \$290,000 in the request to continue actions to control the problem.

Within the increase provided for resource stewardship, there is an increase of \$210,000 for Big Bend NP, TX to help alleviate problems associated with livestock management and \$60,000, as requested, for the newly established Keweenaw NP, MI.

Visitor services.—At this time, the Committee cannot agree to the requested increase of \$2,100,000 for concessions management. This activity has received significant increases in prior years and will still have \$8,289,000 available for this important activity. Within the amount provided for visitor services is \$175,000 for the National Council on the Traditional Arts. Over the past 20 years the Council has performed work for 41 parks in each of the National Park Service regions.

The visitor services share of the special focus parks reduction is \$4,403,000 and the employee futures share of the reduction is \$2,435,000. For start up costs associated with Little River Canyon National Preserve, an increase of \$500,000 over the \$253,000 in the request has been provided.

Maintenance.—The Committee has made reductions of \$18,580,000 to the proposed maintenance budget. Of this amount, \$100,000 is taken from the \$400,000 increase requested for radio technology \$934,000 for District and Columbia water and sewer payments and \$3,396,000 is for park operations. An additional \$14,150,000 related to equipment replacement has been transferred to the construction account.

The Committee is in agreement with the measured response of the National Park Service to the requirement to go to narrower band radio technology. While at this time an accurate estimate of full replacement of radio equipment to meet the newly legislated requirement is not precisely known, it could well exceed \$100,000,000. The Committee urges the Department to coordinate a response to the radio technology initiative not only within the De-

partment but to assure that the Department's approach is consistent with other Federal departments.

The Department is to report to the Committee semi-annually beginning March 1, 1995 on all actions being taken in the Department to respond to the narrower band radio requirements. The reports should include, but not be limited to, current activities, cost estimates, plan development and coordination among Interior bureaus and with other Departments and agencies with whom the Department must share radio communications.

Park support.—The Committee recommends reductions of \$350,000 for archeology work at the Phoenix Indian School, \$200,000 for the Vail implementation office, \$571,000 related to FTS monitoring costs, \$400,000 for electronic communications capabilities enhancement, \$100,000 for procurement workforce training and \$318,000 to upgrade financial management capabilities. While each of these requests has merit, the Committee cannot meet the need at this time. With regard to the Phoenix Indian School, the Service should seek assistance from other groups, possibly a university to carry out this responsibility.

In addition, the employee futures initiative is reduced by \$1,600,000 and management and administration by \$126,000. The Service should make up to \$75,000 available for New Bedford when all the authorities are in place.

At least one-third of the Challenge Cost Share program should be devoted to projects which benefit the National Trails System.

External administrative costs.—These costs are only somewhat within the control of the agency but the Committee has proposed selective reductions. The reductions include \$500,000 for postage, \$976,000 related to space rental increases, \$500,000 in new FTS costs and \$37,000 in external automatic data processing charges.

Other.—In addition to the reductions detailed above, The Committee has had to accept requested reductions of \$34,994,000. These include \$13,510,000 in pay raise cost absorption, \$10,184,000 related to administrative streamlining, \$9,724,000 in FTE reduction and \$1,576,000 for procurement reform. These totals represent more than a 3 percent reduction in the amount which would otherwise have been available to operate the national park system.

The Committee recommends that within funds available to the North Atlantic Regional Office, a study of the Oriskany Battlefield, six miles southeast of the Fort Stanwix National Monument should be initiated.

The Committee is concerned about increasing space rental costs at various Service facilities across the country. Commitments for increased space or space with enhanced features have driven up present and future expenses, often leaving the Committee with no alternatives. At a time when the Service's regional offices are being reduced, the National Park Service should be extremely cautious in leasing new or enhanced space. No commitment to additional space costs should be made unless approved by the Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife and Parks.

The Committee is concerned by a land exchange between the National Park Service and Gettysburg College which has led to the despoliation of hallowed ground at Gettysburg National Military

Park. The Committee urges the Service to take every action within its authority to correct the damage.

The Committee again notes that the Volunteers-in-the-Park mounted horse patrol in the Manassas National Battlefield Park continues to be 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. The Committee expects the National Park Service to review the equestrian program at Manassas and submit this review to the Committee by November 15, 1994.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$42,585,000
Budget estimate, 1995	40,479,000
Recommended, 1995	36,946,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	-5,639,000
Budget estimate, 1995	-3,533,000

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 1995 compared with the 1995 budget estimates by the activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1994 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Recreation programs.....	496	488	488	---
Natural programs.....	8,646	9,094	9,169	+75
Cultural programs.....	17,681	17,622	17,722	+100
International park affairs.....	1,440	1,430	1,680	+250
Environmental and compliance review.....	438	431	431	---
Grant administration.....	1,609	1,679	1,679	---

Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities				
Blackstone River Corridor.....	350	342	342	---
Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission.....	50	50	50	---
Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal.....	347	347	347	---
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve.....	558	558	808	+250
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission.....	---	250	250	---
Johnstown Area Heritage Association.....	110	110	110	---
Lowell Historic Preservation Canal Commission.....	733	725	725	---
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	348	+100
Native Hawaiian culture and arts program.....	1,733	1,733	---	-1,733
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission..	610	640	640	---
Southwestern Penn. Heritage Preservation Commission.	875	875	800	-75
Steel Industry Heritage.....	400	400	400	---
Wheeling National Heritage Area.....	5,304	2,500	---	-2,500
William O. Douglas Outdoor Education Center, CA.....	248	248	248	---

Subtotal, Statutory or Contractual Aid.....	12,275	9,735	5,777	-3,958

Total, National Recreation and Preservation.....	42,585	40,479	36,946	-3,533

Statutory or contractual aid.—The Committee recommends \$5,852,000 for statutory or contractual aid, a reduction of \$3,883,000 to the request.

No money has been provided for the Wheeling National Heritage Area because there is no authorization in place. No assistance is

provided for the Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts program because of budget constraints and the lack of direct involvement of this activity with the National Park Service.

Within the International Affairs program of the National Park Service the Committee has included a \$250,000 increase for the Mexican Affairs Office. Within the Cultural program there is a recommended increase of \$100,000 for the HABS/HAER program to carry out activities in Muscle Shoals and Huntsville, AL.

Support of the Bay Area Ridge Trail is continued at \$100,000, a decrease of \$25,000 from the current level and Chicago River activities are continued at the current level of \$500,000. There is also an increase of \$75,000 for the rivers and trails conservation program.

In addition to the reductions noted in the above table, the Committee has also agreed to the Administration's proposals to have this account absorb \$193,000 through reduction of FTE's and \$199,000 through administrative streamlining.

The National Park Service shall give consideration to a formal special resource study of Fort Meigs, Fort Miamis and Fallen Timbers in fiscal year 1995.

The Committee is concerned by reports that the collection at the Thomas A. Greene Museum in Milwaukee, which is a designated National Historic Landmark, is being moved. The National Park Service has urged that the collection not be moved until it has an opportunity to review and comment on the relocation plan. The Committee urges the National Park Service to work with the Preservation Officer in Wisconsin to ensure that the collection's historic designation is maintained.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$40,000,000
Budget estimate, 1995	42,000,000
Recommended, 1995	41,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+ 1,000,000
Budget estimate, 1995	- 1,000,000

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

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$41,000,000, a reduction of \$1,000,000 below the budget request, as detailed in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1994 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Grants-in-aid.....	33,000	35,000	34,000	-1,000
National trust for historic preservation.....	7,000	7,000	7,000	---
Total, Historic Preservation Fund.....	40,000	42,000	41,000	-1,000

The budget request included a \$2,000,000 increase for an initiative for preservation of historically significant structures on the campuses of historically black colleges and universities. While the Committee is supportive of this concept, budget constraints limit the amount that can be made available at this time to \$1,000,000.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$201,724,000
Budget estimate, 1995	148,568,000
Recommended, 1995	171,417,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	- 30,307,000
Budget estimate, 1995	+22,849,000

The recommendation is \$171,417,000, an increase of \$22,849,000 over the fiscal year 1995 budget request but a decrease of \$30,307,000 to the fiscal year 1994 appropriation. Of this increase over the budget request, \$14,150,000 relates to a transfer from the Operation of the National Park System account to this appropriation of the request for equipment replacement. In past years, major equipment replacement has been requested and appropriated in the construction account and this transfer is consistent with these past actions. The recommendation includes the following areas and activities:

Park unit, State, and description	Budget request	Committee recommendation
Andersonville NHS, GA, Prisoner of War Museum	0	\$1,000,000
Alaska Parks, AK, employee housing	\$7,023,000	5,336,000
Allegheny Portage RR, PA, rehabilitation	0	1,294,000
Blue Ridge Parkway, VA, Fisher Peak Mtn Center	5,000,000	5,000,000
Blue Ridge Parkway, NC, Hemphill Knob (headquarters only)	0	910,000
Boston NHP, MA, Old South Meeting House/Dorchester Heights	0	4,200,000
Carlsbad Caverns NP, NM, replace water line	0	800,000
Chamizal NM, TX, landscape improvements	0	2,700,000
Chickamauga-Chattanooga NMP, GA, road relocation	0	6,000,000
Coulee Dam NRA, WA, Keller Ferry Campground	0	2,000,000
Cuyahoga Valley NRA, OH, rehabilitation/development	0	5,157,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA, PA, Bushkill Access	0	800,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA, PA, Whitsell Dam	300,000	300,000
Edison NHS, NJ, rehabilitation	0	850,000
Everglades NP, FL, water diversion	4,500,000	4,500,000
Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial, DC, memorial construction	5,500,000	5,500,000
Gateway NRA, NY, Great Kills Bathhouse	6,863,000	0
Gateway NRA, NY, Riis Park—exterior rehabilitation	0	1,500,000
General Grant NM, NY, rehabilitation	0	500,000
Grand Canyon NP, AZ, employee housing	10,970,000	10,970,000
Ice Age Scientific Reserve, WI, exhibits	0	194,000
Independence NHP, PA, rehabilitate utility system	16,022,000	12,626,000
Indiana Dunes NL, IN, Goodfellow Camp	0	791,000
Jean Lafitte NHP, LA, Islesnois unit exhibit	0	100,000
Kennesaw NBP, GA, visitor center rehabilitation	0	1,000,000
Klondike Gold Rush NHP, AK, restore Skagway Historic District	1,143,000	0
Lincoln Home NHS, IL, Corneau House	0	500,000
LBJ Ranch NHS, TX, exhibits	0	100,000
Mammoth Cave NP, KY, wastewater treatment system	3,100,000	3,100,000
Martin Luther King, Jr. NHS, GA, restore birth home block	1,800,000	1,800,000
McKinley Tomb, OH, restoration	0	256,000
Natchez Trace Parkway, MS, extend parkway	0	3,600,000
National Capital Parks, DC, Lincoln/Jefferson Memorials	3,500,000	3,500,000
Presidio, CA, electric system	7,876,000	0
San Antonio Missions NHP, TX, exhibitions	0	1,500,000
Sequoia NP, CA, replace Giant Forest facilities	7,932,000	3,706,000

Park unit, State, and description	Budget request	Committee recommendation
Sequoia NP, CA, Generals Highway, underground utilities	1,902,000	1,902,000
Southwestern Penn. Commission, PA, various projects	0	3,595,000
Stones River NB, TN, trail connector	0	985,000
Thomas Stone NHS, MD, main house restoration	0	1,000,000
Ulysses S. Grant NHS, MO, rehabilitation	0	555,000
Yosemite NP, CA, maintenance/warehouse	17,897,000	9,900,000
Yosemite NP, CA, rehab electrical system	2,417,000	2,417,000
Emergency and Unscheduled	2,000,000	2,000,000
Equipment replacement	0	14,150,000
Housing rehabilitation	12,000,000	12,000,000
Planning	23,149,000	23,149,000
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
Procurement Reform	- 526,000	- 526,000
Total	148,568,000	171,417,000

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

Adams NHS, MA	United First Parish Church	\$115,000
Allegheny Portgage RR, PA	Rehab Staple Bend Tunnel	750,000
Connecticut River Valley	Planning	100,000
Cuyahoga Valley NRA, OH	Railroad Track and Bridges	180,000
Delaware Water Gap, PA	Rehabilitation	540,000
Edison NHS, NJ	Rehabilitation	200,000
Fort Necessity NB, PA	Archeological Assessment and Design	371,000
Gateway NRA, NY	Riis park-planning	400,000
Indiana Dunes NL, IN	Goodfellow Camp	62,000
James A. Garfield NHS, OH	Site, building restoration	351,000
Lassen Volcanic NP, CA	Cost shared center	384,000
Lincoln Home NHS, IL	Stuve House	230,000
	Morse House rehabilitation	107,000
	Miller House	180,000
	Corneau House	150,000
Olympic NP, WA	Remove Elwha Dam	3,500,000
Stones River NB, TN	Trail connector	95,000
Ulysses S. Grant NHS, MO	Barn rehabilitation	345,000
Yosemite NP, CA	Transportation plan	250,000

The National Park Service budget request includes money within the special resources studies category to continue studies related to Boston Harbor Islands, the Underground Railroad and Southwestern Camino Real/Colonial Missions. It is the Committee's expectation that these studies will be completed with the fiscal year 1995 money made available. In the case of the Boston Harbor Islands study, \$150,000 is the estimate to complete the study and \$260,000 to complete the Southwestern Camino Real/Colonial Missions study. There is also \$150,000 for a study of the New York State Canal for possible inclusion as a National Heritage Corridor. The Service is to continue the Virginia City study as proposed in the budget.

The Committee has included \$1,000,000 toward the completion of the Prisoner of War Museum at Andersonville, GA. Action on the full \$2,500,000 required to complete the Federal share has been deferred until the success of fundraising through a commemorative coin is known. If the commemorative coin is as successful as pre-

dicted, the Service should reprogram money to start the project. The money reprogrammed would be replenished in the fiscal year 1996 appropriation.

Included in the recommendation is \$5,000,000 as requested by the Administration to construct the Fisher Peak Mountain Music Interpretive Center on the Blue Ridge Parkway in Virginia. The Committee is of the view that the Commonwealth of Virginia should be responsible for defraying the annual operating costs of the Center after it is constructed. Accordingly, the Committee makes this appropriation contingent upon the receipt by the National Park Service of a statement of intention from the Virginia Division of Parks, or other appropriate State authority, indicating the willingness of the State to take title to the facility and be responsible for its operation, or alternatively to defray the annual operations costs incurred for the facility by the National Park Service. It is also noteworthy that land valued at more than \$4,000,000 has been contributed for this site.

The Committee has recommended a total of \$1,050,000 for an effort to stabilize the historically important buildings remaining from Thomas Alva Edison's invention factories in West Orange, NJ. This amount includes \$200,000 for a development concept plan and \$800,000 to address the highest priority structural issues. These include critical masonry repointing and repair, installation of key roofing to protect collections and work areas, and repairs to windows. Because the Committee is aware that complete restoration and rehabilitation of the facilities along with enhancements to the interpretive capability at the Edison NHS in New Jersey may cost over \$30 million over a period of several years, declining budgets preclude pursuing that course at this time.

The \$1,000,000 provided for rehabilitation of the visitor center at Kennesaw NB, GA is in addition to the \$300,000 to be contributed locally for this purpose.

No funds have been provided for transfer of the electrical system at the Presidio to a utility operator. The National Park Service will be considering offers for the take over of the utility system and may not be required to make the payment that was included as part of the budget request.

The Committee has noted with increasing concern the decrease in air quality in our nation's national parks and believes the Park Service should work in concert with transit operators and technology consortia to explore methods to reduce emissions from internal transportation systems. The Committee supports the Service's efforts to introduce electric transit vehicles or natural gas vehicles into the national parks, particularly Yosemite National Park and the Grand Canyon and would request the Service to report back to the Committee on the cost of this project.

The Committee is aware of the need to rehabilitate existing housing, provide additional housing and upgrade housing infrastructure at Big Bend National Park. The National Park Service should accelerate efforts to replace or modernize the existing housing and related infrastructure and consider requesting funds in the fiscal year 1996 budget.

The Committee has included \$384,000 for planning for a visitor center at Lassen Volcanic National Park. This appropriation is con-

tingent upon a commitment of a 50% match from the Lassen Volcanic National Park Foundation. The current estimate for the facility is \$3,600,000 with the Federal share to be \$1,800,000. The Committee will not support a facility beyond the scope developed by the consultant to the Lassen Volcanic National Park Foundation.

The Committee, in its recommendations, is also agreeing to reductions in this account of \$553,000 related to administrative streamlining, \$612,000 in FTE usage reduction and \$526,000 resulting from procurement reform as requested.

The Committee is aware of the Outer Banks Transportation Task Force which is looking at transportation issues which are vitally important to Cape Hatteras National Seashore and urges the National Park Service to work cooperatively with the State of North Carolina and other participants.

Repair of the North Shore Road at Olympic National Park should receive priority consideration.

In order to meet increasingly difficult budget caps, the Committee has reduced the amount requested for Independence NHP by \$3,396,000. This portion of the total project represents non-health and safety portions and could be deferred.

The Committee is pleased that at Yosemite National Park an electric bus will be tested. Based on the information generated by this test and comparisons with natural gas fueled busses, the Committee will consider replacement busses in future years.

Within the \$3,500,000 requested and recommended for the Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act, attention should be directed to how the plan is going to be financed, including non-Federal resources.

The Committee in its report last year recommended that the National Park Service initiate planning for employee housing at Death Valley National Monument. That has not been done. The Committee believes that money is available within funds for fiscal year 1995 and the National Park Service is to initiate this planning.

URBAN PARK AND RECREATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$5,000,000
Budget estimate, 1995	5,000,000
Recommended, 1995	10,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation 1994	+5,000,000
Budget estimate 1995	+5,000,000

The Committee recommends an increase of \$5,000,000 over 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. In the grant round for fiscal year 1994 of \$5,000,000, the National Park Service received almost five times more in grant requests than was available.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND
(RESCISSION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

Appropriation enacted, 1994	-\$30,000,000
Budget estimate, 1995	- 30,000,000
Recommended, 1995	- 30,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 1995 .....	.....

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 1995.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$95,250,000
Budget estimate, 1995	82,696,000
Recommended, 1995	88,596,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	- 6,654,000
Budget estimate, 1995	+5,900,000

For land acquisition and State assistance, the Committee recommends \$88,596,000 as follows:

Area and State	Fiscal year 1995 request	Committee rec- ommendation	Change
Appalachian Trail	\$6,000,000	\$3,000,000	-\$3,000,000
Big Cypress National Preserve, FL	3,000,000	2,000,000	- 1,000,000
Big Thicket NP, TX	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
Buffalo NR, AR	850,000	.....	- 850,000
City of Rocks National Reserve, ID	600,000	0	- 600,000
Cuyahoga Valley NRA, OH	0	2,600,000	+2,600,000
Everglades National Park, FL	5,000,000	5,000,000	0
Fredericksburg Military Park, VA	500,000	500,000	0
Gauley River NRA, WV	496,000	496,000	0
Golden Gate NRA, CA	0	5,000,000	+5,000,000
Indiana Dunes NL, IN	0	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Jefferson Expansion NEM, IL	0	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Little River Canyon NP, AL	0	6,000,000	+6,000,000
Martin Luther King, Jr. NHS. GA	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Olympic National Park, WA	0	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Palo Alto NB, TX	0	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Petroglyph NM, NM	1,750,000	0	- 1,750,000
Rocky Mountain NP, CO	0	300,000	+300,000
Saguaro NM, AZ	6,000,000	6,500,000	+500,000
Santa Monica Mountains NRA, CA	5,000,000	5,000,000	0
South Florida Restoration Grant, FL	4,800,000	0	- 4,800,000
Stones River NB, TN	0	500,000	+500,000
Upper Delaware Scenic & Rec, NY-PA	700,000	0	- 700,000
Voyageurs NP, MN	2,000,000	1,000,000	- 1,000,000
Inholdings	3,000,000	2,700,000	- 300,000
Emergencies/Hardships,	3,000,000	2,700,000	- 300,000
Acquisition Management	9,000,000	8,800,000	- 200,000
Subtotal, Federal	54,696,000	59,096,000	+4,400,000
Matching State Grants	24,750,000	26,250,000	+1,500,000
Administrative expenses	3,250,000	3,250,000	0
Subtotal, State assistance	28,000,000	29,500,000	+1,500,000
Grand total	82,696,000	88,596,000	+5,900,000

The Committee has not recommended an additional appropriation for acquisition of a conservation easement for Long Island at Acadia NP, ME. If Long Island is of sufficient priority for the park, existing unobligated balances should be used to complete the transaction.

Money made available for the Appalachian National Scenic Trail may be used for acquisition in Sterling Forest when in accord with the trail plan. It is premature for this Committee to consider an appropriation beyond that through the Appalachian Trail until there is an authorization.

The Committee will consider the merits of a potential land acquisition in the area of the Delaware and Lehigh Navigational Canal if Federal acquisition authority is enacted.

In accordance with the Administration's requests the Committee has agreed to \$324,000 in reductions. Of this amount, \$138,000 is to result from administrative streamlining and \$186,000 is from FTE usage reduction.

The Committee recognizes the importance of the proposed land acquisition at Piscataway Park within the National Capital Parks Region to providing recreation in the area and comprehensive protection of the Mount Vernon viewshed. The Committee will give this project every consideration if authorizing legislation is enacted.

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 has included an administrative provision which limits to \$500,000 per incident the amount which may be transferred to meet an emergency law enforcement situation. If more than \$500,000 is required, the Service should seek either a reprogramming or a supplemental appropriations.

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, 1994	\$584,685,000
Budget estimate, 1995	580,680,000
Recommended, 1995	576,775,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	-7,910,000
Budget estimate, 1995	-3,905,000

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

	FY 1994 Enacted	(in thousands of dollars) Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates

National Mapping, Geography and Surveys				
National map and digital data production.....	53,479	58,533	58,533	---
Information and data systems.....	24,024	21,753	21,753	---
Research and technology.....	18,769	23,584	21,084	-2,500
Advanced cartographic systems.....	32,653	24,461	24,461	---
Subtotal, National Mapping, Geography & Surveys..	128,925	128,331	125,831	-2,500
=====				
Geologic and Mineral Resource Surveys and Mapping				
Earthquake hazards reduction.....	49,861	49,196	49,196	---
Volcano hazards.....	15,458	20,123	20,123	---
Landslide hazards.....	2,332	2,311	2,311	---
National geologic mapping.....	23,012	21,965	21,965	---
Deep continental studies.....	2,772	2,745	2,745	---
Magnetic field monitoring and charting.....	1,804	1,787	1,787	---
Marine and coastal geologic surveys.....	35,635	35,299	35,299	---
Global change and climate history.....	10,788	9,706	9,706	---
Mineral resource surveys.....	46,902	44,804	44,804	---
Energy resource surveys.....	30,467	25,368	25,368	---
Subtotal, Geologic & Mineral Surveys & Mapping..	219,031	213,304	213,304	---
=====				
Water Resources Investigations				
Federal program.....	118,303	119,047	117,642	-1,405
Federal-State program.....	63,488	62,130	62,130	---
Water resources research institutes.....	5,770	---	3,000	+3,000
Subtotal, Water Resources Investigations.....	187,561	181,177	182,772	+1,595
=====				
Critical ecosystems research and assessments.....	---	11,830	8,830	-3,000
General administration.....	26,018	24,486	24,486	---
Facilities.....	23,150	24,602	24,602	---
GSA rent reduction.....	---	-2,187	-2,187	---
Procurement reform.....	---	-863	-863	---
=====				
Total, United States Geological Survey.....	584,685	580,680	576,775	-3,905
=====				

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$576,775,000 for surveys, investigations, and research, a decrease of \$3,905,000 below the budget estimate of \$580,680,000.

National mapping, geography, and surveys.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$2,500,000 in research and technology to reduce the proposed \$6,000,000 initiative for National Spatial Data Infrastructure. The emphasis of the initiative in this area should be on standards development and coordination, and clearinghouse activity.

Geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping.—The Committee is concerned that plans to relocate the Branch of Pacific Marine Geology from Menlo Park to Santa Cruz, California are not budgeted. Such a move, even if justified, will have up front costs of up to \$1.5 million in 1995 and \$5 to 7 million in 1996. Such large expenses should not be assessed from ongoing programs without a thorough investigation within the Survey of alternatives and

an overall assessment of sources of funds not limited to the marine and coastal geology program. No allocation of funds for such a move should be made without a reprogramming request delineating the source of the funds.

The Committee directs the Survey to prepare a program plan that explains the objectives and implementation strategies of the mineral resource surveys budget subactivity. The program plan should address the interrelationships among the resource assessment, environmental investigation, research, and information components of the program; should identify the major users of the mineral resource information developed by the Survey; should provide a thorough explanation of how the Survey's research is provided to and utilized by other Federal agencies to manage the Nation's lands and resources; and should provide estimated expenditures for the principal activities for which the Survey undertakes research. The program plan should be provided to the Committee by May 1, 1995.

Water resources investigations.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$1,405,000 to the Federal water program. The decrease consists of \$563,000 to delete the National water information clearinghouse line item and \$842,000 to delete the coordination of National water data activities line item. The Committee expects the Survey to undertake a review of its water data collection and dissemination activity to assure that the needs of users are being met within the remaining programs, and to provide the Committee, in conjunction with the fiscal year 1996 budget submission, a synopsis of this activity and the sources of funding within the budgeted activities.

For the water resources research institutes program, the Committee recommends beginning a competitive, 50–50 matching research program focussing on regional or interstate issues, as authorized by section 104(g) of Public Law 101–397, the Water Resources Research Act of 1990, in lieu of continuing basic grants to the institutes as in previous years. Because of funding constraints, the Committee believes that this is the most equitable way to continue support for the best institutes as evidenced by competitive merit and concurrently to receive the largest National benefit from the research undertaken. An increase of \$3,000,000 is recommended to initiate the program, consisting of \$2,750,000 for grants and \$250,000 for program administration.

Critical ecosystems research and assessments.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$3,000,000 in critical ecosystems activity, leaving an initiative of \$8,830,000. The decrease consists of \$2,000,000 in the South Florida program and \$1,000,000 in other ecosystems. In South Florida a \$6,000,000 increase above base activity of \$2,100,000 budgeted in other areas remains.

General.—The appropriation also assumes reductions of \$12,626,000 from various budgeted administrative savings from administrative streamlining (\$5,348,000), FTE usage reduction (\$3,467,000), absorption of 1994 locality pay (\$2,948,000), and procurement reform (\$863,000).

The Committee has also included language proposed by the Administration permanently canceling offsetting collections in the

amount of \$546,000 to reduce spending for adjustments in GSA rental allocations.

The Survey should develop a strategy that integrates its various natural hazards activities involving floods, earthquakes, landslides, volcanoes, hurricanes, tsunamis, and erosion and begin to address key data gaps in the areas of disaster planning, management and mitigation. Such data gaps include enhanced risk assessments of impacts, including social, economic, and environmental costs, improved predictive capability and real-time warnings, and an ability to link multi-hazard mitigation approaches.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

The Committee recommends modifying provisions in the working capital fund to provide for facility and laboratory modernization and equipment replacement from charges to the fund.

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

The Minerals Management Service is responsible for collecting, distributing, accounting and auditing revenues from mineral leases on Federal and Indian lands. In fiscal year 1995, MMS expects to collect and distribute about \$5 billion from over 127,000 Federal and Indian leases. In addition, about \$156 million in unpaid and underpaid royalties are expected to be 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 promotion of increased oil spill response capabilities, and for oil spill financial responsibility certifications of offshore platforms and pipelines.

The Committee recommendation for the Minerals Management Service assumes that the MMS will offset within existing funds in fiscal year 1995 nearly \$3.5 million in pay cost increases, that it will achieve savings of over \$2.1 million from administrative streamlining and that \$300,000 in savings will result from procurement reform.

ROYALTY AND OFFSHORE MINERALS MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$193,197,000
Budget estimate, 1995	193,906,000
Recommended, 1995	190,206,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	- 2,991,000
Budget estimate, 1995	- 3,700,000

The Committee recommends \$190,206,000 for royalty and offshore minerals management, a decrease of \$2,991,000 below the fiscal year 1994 appropriation of \$193,197,000 and \$3,700,000 below the fiscal year 1995 budget request of \$193,906,000. The

amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1995 is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1994 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
OCS Lands				
Leasing and environmental program.....	26,564	29,216	27,216	-2,000
Resource evaluation.....	19,569	16,815	16,315	-500
Regulatory program.....	34,523	33,105	33,405	+300
Information management program.....	12,249	11,650	11,650	---
Subtotal, OCS Lands.....	92,905	90,786	88,586	-2,200
Royalty Management				
Mineral revenue operations.....	30,968	32,219	30,539	-1,680
Mineral revenue compliance.....	12,108	13,004	12,684	-320
Mineral revenue audit.....	22,705	24,696	25,196	+500
Refunds on Indian allottee leases.....	15	15	15	---
Subtotal, Royalty Management.....	65,796	69,934	68,434	-1,500
General Administration				
Executive direction.....	3,633	3,424	3,424	---
Policy and management improvement.....	3,683	3,926	3,926	---
Administrative operations.....	11,934	11,269	11,269	---
General support services.....	15,246	15,454	15,454	---
Subtotal, General Administration.....	34,496	34,073	34,073	---
GSA rent reduction.....	---	-589	-589	---
Procurement reform.....	---	-298	-298	---
Total, Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management.....	193,197	193,906	190,206	-3,700

Leasing and Environmental Program.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$2,000,000 in the leasing and environmental program for environmental studies. The Committee continues to believe 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. Further, the Committee is concerned that MMS is not using the expertise of the United States Geological Survey in its environmental studies efforts and expects the MMS to give the USGS the “right of first refusal” for each of its environmental study projects before contracting with outside parties. The issue of USGS assuming operational responsibility for some of the MMS environmental studies program, for those areas in which USGS has in-house expertise or technical management capability, should be explored thoroughly by the Department and addressed as part of the fiscal year 1996 budget process.

Resource Evaluation.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$500,000 in resource evaluation for the Office of Management Support. In today’s constrained budget climate it is difficult to justify a separate administrative office of this size when the MMS has a central administrative office. The Committee recommendation reduces the funding for the office from \$3.5 million to \$3 million. The Committee questions the financing of the Office of Management Support through assessments against each of the programs in the OCS lands program. This practice should be discontinued. This office and any other “hidden” administrative support offices should be identified and justified in future budget submissions. Although the Committee has recommended a reduction of \$500,000 in resource evaluation for the Office of Management Support, the reduction should be applied to the various programs in the same proportion as used for the original assessments for the office.

Regulatory Program.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$300,000 for technical assessments and research to restore the program to the fiscal year 1994 level.

Royalty Management.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$1,500,000 for the royalty management program. The net decrease consists of decreases of \$1,680,000 in mineral revenue operations and \$320,000 in mineral revenue compliance for a hardrock minerals program, and an increase of \$500,000 in mineral revenue audit.

No funding is recommended for instituting a new hardrock minerals program. 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 Committee has recommended an increase of \$500,000 for the audit program. This recommendation is based on the Committee's concern that the MMS be adequately funded to maintain its regular audit program while it continues to pursue contract settlement audits.

The Committee has had a longstanding concern with respect to the MMS royalty audit program and the adequacy of the funding and staffing for that program. In fiscal year 1990 the MMS initiated a three-year initiative to place the royalty audit program on a more timely cycle. At the Committee's direction, and as a part of that initiative, the MMS developed an annual audit plan for fiscal year 1990 and each succeeding year outlining the audits to be conducted in each of those fiscal years. The Committee expects the MMS to continue to develop an annual audit plan, and to report quarterly on actual audit activity, including completed audits by category compared with the audit plan, the status of staffing and hiring for the audit program, and any key areas of concern. The 1995 plan also should address specifically contract buyout and buydown audits. The MMS share of mandated staffing reductions should be taken from areas other than the audit and compliance programs.

The Committee expects the MMS to work with the Jicarilla Apache Tribe to reach a mutually acceptable funding arrangement for tribal conduct of audits. Every effort should be made by the MMS to provide flexibility to the Tribe with respect to the scheduling of audits and the use of audit techniques.

The Committee is concerned that the MMS may not be reviewing sufficiently the transportation and processing allowances claimed by royalty payors and urges the MMS, when dealing with Indian leases, to make every effort to ensure that these allowances are required to be reported and are reviewed for reasonableness.

The MMS should ensure that the tribes are involved fully in proposed regulatory changes.

The Committee expects the MMS to pursue its proposed inter-agency task force on undervaluation of mineral revenues with the Departments of Energy and Justice. The MMS should report to the Committee, at the time the fiscal year 1996 budget is submitted, on the steps taken to date and planned to recover royalties and interest from undervaluations due to the lack of enforcement of common carrier pipeline requirements and to other factors. Every effort

should be made to act as quickly as possible on this issue to avoid further losses due to the statute of limitations.

General.—The Committee recommends that the MMS perform a detailed personnel review of the newly consolidated Office of Communications and Government Affairs to ensure that the size of the office and the grades of the positions in the office are justified.

Bill language.—The Committee has included bill language to clarify a provision included in the fiscal year 1991 appropriation with respect to the use of bond forfeiture funds.

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 1995 are the same as those in fiscal year 1994. The Administration has supported continuing these provisions for another year.

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

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$5,331,000
Budget estimate, 1995	6,452,000
Recommended, 1995	6,452,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+1,121,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

The Committee recommends \$6,452,000, to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, to conduct oil spill research and financial responsibility and inspection activities associated with the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, Public Law 101-380. The Committee recommendation is the same as the budget request and an increase of \$1,121,000 above the fiscal year 1994 level.

The Committee expects the MMS to draft a proposed approach to implementing the financial responsibility requirements of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. The proposal should be based on MMS' professional judgment of what is reasonable, should clearly explain the MMS rationale and should be widely circulated for comment.

The MMS should report to the Committee by February 1, 1995, on its plans and progress to date on implementing OCS inspections in State waters. The report should include details on a State-by-State basis, along with funding requirements.

BUREAU OF MINES

The mission of the Bureau of Mines is to help ensure that the United States has an adequate and dependable supply of minerals to meet its defense and economic needs at low social, environmental, energy, and economic costs. The Bureau recently underwent a program review which has resulted in a recommended downsizing of several Bureau programs. The fiscal year 1995 budget reflects the program review recommendations.

The Administration has assured the Committee that it believes the Bureau has a constructive and important role to play in the development of environmental technologies for pollution prevention and remediation, as well as maintaining its leadership in health and safety research, materials research, and minerals information. The Committee expects the fiscal year 1996 budget request to conform to that belief and not include further programmatic reductions for the Bureau.

The Committee recommendation for the Bureau of Mines assumes that the Bureau will offset within existing funds in fiscal year 1995 nearly \$3.5 million in pay cost increases, that it will achieve savings of \$2.7 million from administrative streamlining and that nearly \$200,000 in savings will result from procurement reform.

MINES AND MINERALS

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$169,436,000
Budget estimate, 1995	148,919,000
Recommended, 1995	152,269,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	- 17,167,000
Budget estimate, 1995	+3,350,000

The Committee recommends \$152,269,000 for mines and minerals, a decrease of \$17,167,000 below the fiscal year 1994 enacted level of \$169,436,000 and an increase of \$3,350,000 over the fiscal year 1995 budget request of \$148,919,000. 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 1994 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Information and Analysis				
Land and mineral resources.....	18,518	11,725	11,725	---
Regulatory impact analysis.....	2,640	2,604	2,604	---
Commodities and materials.....	6,733	5,511	5,861	+350
International mineral studies.....	3,998	3,108	3,108	---
Statistics and information service.....	8,771	7,209	7,209	---
Subtotal, Information and Analysis.....	40,660	30,157	30,507	+350
Research				
Health, safety and mining technology.....	51,718	45,680	45,680	---
Minerals and materials science.....	24,577	19,585	19,585	---
Environmental technology.....	20,766	24,600	24,600	---
Mineral institutes.....	8,102	6,500	6,500	---
Center closure transition costs.....	---	---	3,000	+3,000
Subtotal, Research.....	105,163	96,365	99,365	+3,000
General administration.....				
GSA rent reduction.....	23,613	22,966	22,966	---
Procurement reform.....	---	-386	-386	---
Procurement reform.....	---	-183	-183	---
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	169,436	148,919	152,269	+3,350

Information and Analysis.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$350,000 in the information and analysis program to continue the Great Lakes recycling program at the fiscal year 1994 level. The budget request included no funds for this program.

Research Center Closures.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$3,000,000 to the Bureau's budget request to allow for funding during a transition period of up to 2 years for closure of the Rolla, MO and Tuscaloosa, AL research centers and of the Alaska Field Operations in Juneau and Anchorage. The Rolla Center is affiliated with the University of Missouri-Rolla and the Tuscaloosa Center is located on the campus of the University of Alabama. The work at the Rolla and Tuscaloosa centers should be transitioned to private funding sources to the extent the universities and industry are interested in continuing the research on a cost-shared basis. Also, the Bureau should keep a small staff in Alaska, co-located with another Federal agency in Anchorage, to assist with arctic research. The \$3,000,000 provided by the Committee assumes that funding to these centers will continue at no more than 50 percent of the current level in fiscal year 1995 and that funding in fiscal year 1996 will not exceed 25 percent of the current level.

The Committee understands that the Bureau intends to focus its research and development activities programmatically by consolidating its nine existing research centers into four centers of excellence. The plan includes centers in Minneapolis, Minnesota for environmental remediation; Salt Lake City, Utah for pollution prevention and control; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania for health and safety; and Albany, Oregon for materials research partnerships. The consolidation process will continue over several years during which the current research centers, at locations not identified above, will be closed or have reduced levels of operation confined to direct research project support for designated centers of excellence. Minerals information and other analytical services at Bureau headquarters and field sites also will be reduced as part of the consolidation effort.

The Committee expects the Bureau to move aggressively to implement its consolidation plan. The plan is intended to reduce dramatically the administrative costs of the Bureau so that its limited funds can be focused more fully on programs. The Committee's agreement to the transitioned closure of the two research centers and Alaska operations, proposed in the fiscal year 1995 budget, is based on the Bureau and the Department's assurances that the consolidation plan will be pursued and that further closures and consolidations will be proposed in future budgets.

Bill language.—The Committee understands that the local universities in Tuscaloosa and Rolla are interested in taking over the buildings in which the research centers are currently housed. Also the Juneau facility in Alaska is located on a prime piece of real estate for which the city has expressed interest. The Committee has recommended bill language permitting the no cost transfer of these properties.

Environmental Technology.—The Committee believes that the Bureau's expertise in the environmental technology area, especially with respect to hazardous wastes, should be used more extensively by the Department. Recently the United States Geological Survey

established a Center for Environmental Geochemistry and Geophysics. The Committee expects the Department to ensure that the work performed by the USGS center does not duplicate the Bureau's environmental program expertise. A memorandum of agreement between the Bureau and USGS, similar to that for mineral assessment activity, should be developed and should be approved by the Department prior to the end of fiscal year 1994. The agreement should delineate clearly the respective roles of the Bureau and the USGS in the environmental assessment and technology areas.

The budget includes \$2,000,000 for continuing the assessment of uranium wastes at the Midnite Mine in Washington State and 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 and with the Environmental Protection Agency. The Committee is disappointed that this multi-year effort has not progressed substantially in fiscal year 1994 and expects the Department to keep the Committee fully informed of developments on this project. The Committee continues to believe 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.

Advisory Committees.—The Bureau should keep the Committee advised of the recommendations it receives from the National Academy of Sciences and other advisory committees. A discussion of those recommendations and their budget implications also should be included in the fiscal year 1996 budget request.

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 regulatory 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.

The Committee recommendation for the Office of Surface Mining assumes that the OSM will offset within existing funds in fiscal year 1995 nearly \$2 million in pay cost increases, that it will achieve savings of over \$2.3 million from administrative streamlining and that over \$400,000 in savings will result from procurement reform.

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$111,742,000
Budget estimate, 1995	111,196,000
Recommended, 1995	111,396,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	- 346,000
Budget estimate, 1995	+200,000

The Committee recommends \$111,396,000 for Regulation and Technology, a decrease of \$346,000 below the fiscal year 1994 enacted level of \$111,742,000 and \$200,000 above the fiscal year 1995 budget request of \$111,196,000. The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1995 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	FY 1994 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.....	21,732	23,076	23,076	---
Technical services, training and research.....	14,304	14,419	14,419	---
Transfer to National Biological Survey.....	-400	---	---	---
Assessments and collections.....	9,415	7,857	8,057	+200
Subtotal, Federal Regulatory Programs.....	45,051	45,352	45,552	+200
Civil penalties.....	1,190	1,190	1,190	---
General administration.....	13,840	13,191	13,191	---
GSA rent reduction.....	---	-40	-40	---
Procurement reform.....	---	-158	-158	---
Total, Regulation and Technology.....	111,742	111,196	111,396	+200

Federal Regulatory Programs.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$200,000 in Federal regulatory programs for data improvements to the Applicant Violator System which will restore only partially the reductions proposed for AVS in the 1995 budget request. The OSM should incorporate in AVS additional data, consistent with the requirements reported to the Committee as part of the fiscal year 1994 hearing record. These include data on contract mine operators, mineral owners, State civil penalties, and air and water quality violations. The OSM should continue to report to the Committee on a semi-annual basis on AVS development and operations.

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. The continuation of this language, included in last year's Act, is to allow the necessary time for OSM to expand the environmental impact statement for the VER rule to discuss the applicability of section 522(e) of the Surface Mining Act to subsidence.

The Committee reluctantly has agreed to grant the Department's request for a one year extension of the moratorium contained in last year's appropriation on issuing a final rule on valid existing rights to mine on Federal lands. The Committee understands that valid existing rights (VER) is a complex legal issue which the Department has been attempting to define in rulemaking for several years. The Committee expects the Office of Surface Mining to make the VER rulemaking a top priority and to complete its environ-

mental impact statement on VER and publish a proposed notice of rulemaking in fiscal year 1995.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$190,107,000
Budget estimate, 1995	166,704,000
Recommended, 1995	172,404,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	- 17,703,000
Budget estimate, 1995	+5,700,000

The Committee recommends \$172,404,000 for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, a decrease of \$17,703,000 below the fiscal year 1994 enacted level of \$190,107,000 and \$5,700,000 above the fiscal year 1995 budget request of \$166,704,000. The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1995 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	FY 1994 Enacted	(in thousands of dollars) Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
State reclamation program grants.....	134,977	125,793	130,793	+5,000
Federal Reclamation Programs				
Fee compliance.....	6,539	6,503	6,503	---
Reclamation program operations.....	27,396	27,113	25,313	-1,800
Rural abandoned mine reclamation program.....	13,233	---	2,500	+2,500
Subtotal, Federal Reclamation Programs.....	47,168	33,616	34,316	+700
Small operator assistance.....	1,760	1,760	1,760	---
General administration.....	6,202	5,822	5,822	---
GSA rent reduction.....	---	-32	-32	---
Procurement reform.....	---	-255	-255	---
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund.....	190,107	166,704	172,404	+5,700

State Grants.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$5,000,000 for grants to States for abandoned mine reclamation. The increase recommended by the Committee will restore 50 percent of the reduction to this activity proposed in the fiscal year 1995 budget request. The Committee believes that State abandoned mine reclamation grants should be conditioned on the full participation of each State in the Applicant Violator System.

The Committee expects the OSM to continue its semi-annual report on State AML grant obligations.

Federal Reclamation Programs.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$700,000 for Federal reclamation programs which includes a decrease of \$2,000,000 in reclamation program operations for the emergency program and increases of \$200,000 for high priority projects in non-program States and on Federal and Indian lands and \$2,500,000 for the rural abandoned mine program.

The decrease recommended for the emergency program reflects the unobligated carryover of funds associated with this program. 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 that currently do not operate their own programs on plans for the takeover of emergency reclamation responsibility by those States.

The increase for high priority reclamation projects is needed to address 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 and it increased to \$14.5 million by the end of fiscal year 1993. The amount recommended by the Committee will restore only partially the reduction proposed for this program is the 1995 budget request.

The increase recommended for the rural abandoned mine program is to provide for the orderly closeout of projects which are currently underway.

Other.—The Committee has recently become aware of subsidence and acid mine drainage problems in Nanty Glo, Pennsylvania and expects the OSM to provide technical assistance to the State and the local community on these problems.

Bill Language.—The Committee has recommended continuing bill language, carried in previous years, maintaining the Federal emergency reclamation program and limiting expenditures in any one State to 25 percent of the total appropriated for Federal and State-run emergency programs. The total recommended for fiscal year 1995 is \$18 million. Bill language also is included to permit States to use prior year carryover funds from the emergency program without being subject to the 25 percent statutory limitation per State. The Committee also has recommended bill language which would fund minimum program State grants at \$1,000,000 per State.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$1,490,805,000
Budget estimate, 1995	1,498,430,000
Recommended, 1995	1,527,786,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+ 36,981,000
Budget estimate, 1995	+ 29,356,000

The Committee recommends a total of \$1,527,786,000 for fiscal year 1995 for Operation of Indian programs. While this is an increase over both 1994 and the 1995 budget request, the Bureau will have to absorb the following amounts in 1995: \$5,680,000 for FTE reductions, \$6,247,000 for administrative streamlining, \$3,118,000 for additional costs of the January, 1994 locality pay raise, and \$2,490,000 for procurement reform.

The amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1995 compared with the budget estimates by activity are as follows:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1994 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Tribal Priority Allocations				
Tribal government.....	91,474	114,026	114,026	---
Human services.....	57,701	56,227	56,227	---
Education.....	35,953	34,572	58,978	+24,406
Public safety and justice.....	94,898	96,937	96,937	---
Community development.....	23,097	21,863	88,238	+66,375
Resources management.....	66,632	67,856	67,856	---
Trust services.....	29,685	29,309	29,309	---
General administration.....	27,798	26,562	26,562	---
Tribal priority general increase.....	2,700	---	---	---
Small tribes distribution.....	---	---	2,000	+2,000
Subtotal, Tribal Priority Allocations.....	429,938	447,352	540,133	+92,781
Other Recurring Programs				
Tribal government.....	92,384	95,823	103,323	+7,500
Human services.....	110,619	105,644	105,644	---
Education				
School operations				
Forward-funded.....	316,111	331,381	330,111	-1,270
Other school operations.....	78,282	78,799	78,799	---
Subtotal, School operations.....	394,393	410,180	408,910	-1,270
Continuing education.....	26,863	26,863	27,463	+600
Johnson O'Malley.....	24,326	24,406	---	-24,406
Subtotal, Education.....	445,582	461,449	436,373	-25,076
Community development.....	65,706	64,208	---	-64,208
Resources management.....	44,061	40,173	40,555	+382
Trust services.....	3,008	3,060	3,060	---
Subtotal, Other Recurring Programs.....	761,360	770,357	688,955	-81,402
Non-Recurring Programs				
Tribal government.....	9,209	4,934	4,934	---
Public safety and justice.....	3,052	586	2,552	+1,966
Community development.....	10,688	6,728	10,689	+3,961
Resources management.....	28,738	31,849	33,049	+1,200
Trust services.....	33,782	16,918	31,918	+15,000
Subtotal, Non-Recurring Programs.....	85,469	61,015	83,142	+22,127
Central Office Operations				
Tribal government.....	3,665	3,427	3,427	---
Human services.....	1,315	1,320	1,320	---
Public safety and justice.....	2,899	2,915	2,915	---
Community development.....	1,151	1,125	1,125	---
Resources management.....	3,867	3,987	3,987	---
Trust services.....	19,625	21,630	20,880	-750
General administration.....	50,314	48,845	46,595	-2,250
General reduction.....	-300	---	---	---
Subtotal, Central Office Operations.....	82,536	83,249	80,249	-3,000
Area Office Operations				
Tribal government.....	2,320	1,918	1,918	---
Human services.....	1,628	1,609	1,609	---
Public safety and justice.....	988	867	867	---
Community development.....	4,449	4,547	4,547	---
Resources management.....	4,320	4,412	4,412	---
Trust services.....	12,381	11,890	11,890	---
General administration.....	36,645	29,132	28,132	-1,000
General reduction.....	-100	---	---	---
Subtotal, Area Office Operations.....	62,631	54,375	53,375	-1,000
Special Programs and Pooled Overhead				
Human services.....	2,593	1,735	1,735	---
Education.....	14,103	14,161	14,561	+400
Public safety and justice.....	2,494	1,151	2,151	+1,000
Community development.....	3,513	3,425	3,525	+100
Resources management.....	2,128	2,128	1,698	-430
General administration.....	44,040	62,142	60,922	-1,220
Subtotal, Special Programs and Pooled Overhead..	68,871	84,742	84,592	-150
GSA rent reduction.....	---	-170	-170	---
Procurement reform.....	---	-2,490	-2,490	---
Total, Operation of Indian Programs.....	1,490,805	1,498,430	1,527,786	+29,356

Tribal priority allocations.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$92,781,000 for Tribal priority allocations, of which \$88,614,000 represents the transfer of the Johnson-O'Malley, roads maintenance, facilities operations and maintenance (non-education), and housing improvement programs from Other recurring programs. The increase of \$4,167,000 includes \$2,000,000 to restore the housing improvement program to the 1994 level and \$167,000 for the Lake Roosevelt ferry under road maintenance.

The Committee also recommends an increase of \$2,000,000 for distribution to small tribes, in accordance with the report of the Joint Reorganization Task Force. The Committee recognizes that a minimum base of funding is needed by small tribes to permit them to establish basic governmental operations and services. The Task Force has pointed out that 264 small tribes currently lack such a base of funds, and has recommended incremental levels of funding to begin addressing these needs. The amount provided would bring all tribes to at least half of the recommended minimum base per tribe of \$160,000. The Bureau should distribute the funds in accordance with the relative needs identified in the Task Force's report on the preliminary assessment of most needy small tribes. While the Committee recognizes the limitations of the current data, it is important that additional resources be targeted to these tribes as soon as possible. Refinement of the data currently available will be accomplished through implementation of the Standard Assessment Methodology. The Bureau should address the remaining funding needed to provide full minimum base funding in future budget requests.

The movement of programs from the Other recurring programs section of the budget to Tribal priority allocations is a part of the ongoing implementation of the Tribal Budget System, aimed at stabilizing funding for all tribes and providing them maximum control and flexibility in the use of the funds made available. This is consistent with Self-determination policy and has already been implemented with respect to the Self-Governance project. The Joint Reorganization Task Force anticipates recommendations later in the year regarding the welfare assistance program and contract support for ongoing contracts and compacts, and it is hoped a method will be developed this year in cooperation with the Bureau to begin transferring these funds to each tribe's base funding.

With regard to the programs transferred in this bill, the Bureau is directed to afford these programs consistent treatment with other Tribal priority allocations programs, and to distribute them by the current distribution methods while determining the amount to be made a part of each tribe's recurring base funding. In determining these amounts, the Bureau is directed to publish the proposed method of determining each tribe's portion of such programs in the Federal Register and to consult with and obtain comments from tribes prior to finalizing such distribution. The system should provide an option for tribes to hold these allocations in a fixed account, if a tribe wishes, consistent with the original Task Force recommendations. The Task Force has reviewed the existing distribution formulas for the four programs and found that they are designed to achieve equitable distribution of the funding, if appropriate underlying data are used. The Bureau should submit legisla-

tive language necessary to change any existing statute which would impede this distribution.

The budget request included \$1,612,000 for administrative cost and FTE reductions at the tribe/agency level, and targeted those reductions to certain agency offices only. The Committee notes that the principles of the Tribal Budget System call for protection of the base Tribal priority allocations from arbitrary reductions. This targeting of reductions to a few agencies is inconsistent with the joint planning the tribes and the Bureau have undertaken. Therefore, the Committee directs that these decreases are to be made on a pro-rata basis to the general administration portion of Tribal priority allocations, which should limit the impact to any one location and still accomplish the streamlining and cost savings intended by the FTE and administrative cost reductions. Since these types of reductions are aimed at reducing the Federal bureaucracy, it is hoped that the impact of such reductions to the part of the budget under which local services are provided to and by the tribes to their members will be minimized as much as possible.

The Committee continues to support strongly the self-governance program, and the establishment of base funding for each self-governance tribe which requests base funding be established. The Committee was dismayed to learn that the Department ignored the 1994 report language requiring stable base funding for the Mille Lacs tribe and the five tribes in the Southeast Alaska compact. The Department is again directed to establish stable base funding for these tribes, as well as others so requesting, transfer these amounts to the tribes at the beginning of the year, and display these amounts as the tribal priority allocation base for the tribes involved in the budget request for fiscal year 1996. These funds are to come from the Bureau's base, as part of the reallocation assumed in the self-governance program.

The Committee is also aware that, despite repeated directives, little if any Bureau restructuring has occurred as a result of the negotiation of self-governance compacts during the last four years. This has limited the usefulness of the shortfall funds that the Committee has provided each year. Therefore, the Committee directs again that shortfall funding is to be used only to make additional funds available to a particular Bureau organizational level when it is determined that provision of a negotiated tribal share of that organization will have an adverse impact on other tribes served by it, and as supplemental funds to meet the ongoing additional needs of tribes assuming the increased responsibilities and obligations inherent in self-governance agreements. For the first purpose described above, shortfall funds should be used only for two years, after which a tribe's full share shall be met from other than the shortfall account, including funds derived directly from Bureau restructuring and downsizing at the particular organization level affected.

The Committee is also concerned that no negotiation of self-governance tribal shares of Central Office funds has been accomplished, similar in procedure and scope with the self-governance negotiations used in relation to Area and Agency office budgets during the past three fiscal years. Although significant transfers of funding and responsibilities have been accomplished at the Area

and Agency office levels, Central Office budgets remain largely untouched. The Committee therefore directs the Department to subject all Central Office budgets to the same negotiation process used with Area and Agency office budgets, applying similar tribal share formulas and residual percentages used in negotiations at those levels. The Bureau shall provide a report by March 1, 1995 of the tribal share dollars negotiated, tribe by tribe, of all Central Office funds, including all funds controlled or expended at other than the tribe/agency level, and the accompanying justification for said tribal shares.

Other recurring programs.—The Committee recommends a net decrease of \$81,402,000 for other recurring programs, of which \$88,614,000 represents the transfer of the Johnson-O'Malley, roads maintenance, housing improvement and facilities operations and maintenance (non-education) programs to Tribal priority allocations. There is also an increase of \$7,500,000 for contract support, and a net decrease of \$670,000 to education. Included is a decrease of \$1,270,000 from school operations forward funded amounts to be taken on a pro rata basis; and an increase of \$600,000 for tribally-controlled community colleges (\$500,000 for Title I, and \$100,000 for Title II).

For resources management, there is an increase of \$382,000, including \$55,000 for the Bad River Tribe's fisheries program, \$134,000 for the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission for studying mining impacts on off-reservation lakes, \$95,000 to the Mole Lake tribe for studying mining impacts on on-reservation lakes, and \$98,000 for the Lake Roosevelt water quality plan, for the Colville Tribe.

For contract support, the Committee's recommendation will result in a total of \$103,323,000, of which \$95,823,000 will be available for the contract support requirements associated with ongoing self-determination and self-governance awards for programs contracted during fiscal year 1994. The Bureau is expected to manage the \$95,823,000 in such a way that all fiscal year 1995 awards related to self-determination agreements first entered into prior to fiscal year 1995 are funded first, before making use of these funds for any other purpose. Further, should this amount prove insufficient, the procedures should ensure that each contractor receives a proportionate share of their fiscal year 1995 contract support costs.

Should the amount provided for existing contracts prove insufficient, a tribe or group of tribes may wish to reprogram funds to priority programs to make up deficiencies made necessary to recover full indirect costs. The Bureau may therefore reprogram, at the request of a tribe or tribes, between activities during 1995 if all tribes affected by such reprogramming approve such action. This flexibility is in no way intended to be misconstrued as to authorize or require the Bureau to return to the practice of reprogramming at the national level to meet contract support shortfalls. Consistent with the requirements of P.L. 100-472, the Bureau is expected to report any deficiency to the Congress, should the amount available not meet the full requirements. Award agreements should limit the amount of the Bureau's obligation under the award to the amounts available for each agreement from the \$95,823,000. This will ensure that adjustments are made within overall resources at the

local level and will not result in future claims. The use of these procedures will support the transition process being developed by the Task Force to permit transfer of contract support into each tribe's base funding within Tribal priority allocations. Taken as a whole, these procedures should ensure stability of funding and result in accurate information regarding the amounts required to meet the funding provisions of P.L. 100-472.

The balance of \$7,500,000 is provided to establish an Indian Self-Determination Fund for new contracts first entered into in fiscal year 1995. New awards shall include recurring base amounts for new or expanded programs under self-determination awards, including new program assumptions under self-governance compacts. The Bureau is expected to implement procedures for administering this fund consistent with those of the Indian Health Service. Recurring base amounts in the fund utilized for new ongoing awards should be combined with contract support for existing awards in subsequent years, and the Bureau should estimate the amount of additional resources needed to provide for future new awards in each subsequent year. The Bureau should fund new contracts at the 100 percent level.

Bill language to establish the Indian Self-Determination Fund is included, but the language included in the 1994 Act which placed a cap on the total amount of funds available for contract support is not continued. Instead, the Bureau is expected to manage the \$95,823,000 in such a way that all fiscal year 1995 awards related to self-determination agreements first entered into before fiscal year 1995 are funded first, before making use of these funds for any other purpose, including prior year claims. With regard to the shortfalls in contract support funds in 1994, budgetary constraints make it impossible to include adequate funds to repay these amounts, which will be at least \$15,000,000. These shortfalls should be treated as one-time occurrences, and should not have any impact on determining future indirect cost rates.

The Committee notes that the Bureau has not implemented the amended funding provisions of the Self-Determination Act amendments to provide full contract support costs, and has limited payment to tribal indirect costs alone. No allowance has been made for direct contract support costs such as workers' compensation and unemployment taxes associated with direct cost personnel. The Bureau should examine this issue and report to the Committee the financial impact of these types of costs on tribal contractors. Many tribes have expressed their concerns to the Committee that the failure to finance fully contract support undermines the self-determination process and tribal government capacity. The Bureau should take a lead role in working with the Inspector General, the Indian Health Service, other agencies and tribes in seeking to improve the response of the Federal system on these issues.

Non-recurring programs.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$22,127,000, to restore partially programs to the 1994 level, and to reflect the transfer of \$15,000,000 for water rights negotiation and litigation. The budget request had included these funds, in the amount of \$15,500,000, under the Indian settlements account. The recommendation also includes \$1,466,000 to restore special tribal courts funding, \$500,000 to restore special law en-

forcement funding, \$3,961,000 to restore business enterprise development grants, and \$1,200,000 to restore funding for the Cheyenne River Sioux prairie dog program to the fiscal year 1994 level.

Within water resources funding, there is \$350,000 for water resources planning for the Muckleshoot tribe. Within water rights funding, there is at least \$480,000 for the Skokomish tribe for efforts related to the Cushman hydroelectric project, and \$375,000 for the Lower Elwha S'Klallam tribe for efforts related to the Elwha Dam. Within real estate services, there is \$350,000 to continue the Yurok Tribe's cadastral survey program, and funding to continue the Arkansas Riverbed survey at last year's level.

Within the \$2,000,000 provided for ecosystem restoration as part of the Pacific Northwest Forest Plan, there is \$400,000 to allow the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission and the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildstock to initiate a Wildstock Restoration Initiative.

Central Office operations.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$3,000,000 to Central Office operations. Included is a decrease of \$750,000 to trust services, to the lands records improvement program. This will leave an increase of \$1,000,000 for this effort over the 1994 level.

The Committee's recommendation includes \$16,206,000, the budget estimate, for financial trust services. This will allow the full staffing of the Office of Trust Funds Management, and will provide sufficient funds for the reconciliation and certification efforts in 1995, as well as for other ongoing trust fund management improvement efforts, including the cost of contracting for certain services such as an investment advisory service, custodial service, and the interim core trust system. The Committee has retained bill language prohibiting the transfer of funds to a third party for management of Indian or tribal trust funds until the reconciliation of these accounts is completed; this language does not apply to the types of contracts proposed for fiscal year 1995, as listed above.

With regard to the reconciliation of Individual Indian Money (IIM) accounts, the Committee understands that the Department is moving forward to develop an approach to the IIM reconciliation without involving the Intertribal Monitoring Association (ITMA) or other account holders in the process. As directed in the past, the Department should not proceed any further with developing an IIM reconciliation approach unless it has involved ITMA and other account holders' representatives in this process.

The Committee recognizes that ultimate resolution of the problems with Indian trust funds management will involve more than just the BIA. While the Department is beginning to deal with the other parts of the problem, the Committee believes that more effort is needed in this area. Therefore, the Department is requested, within 60 days of Committee approval of this bill, to provide a report that addresses how the Department will proceed with the coordination and improvements that need to be made in all agencies of the Department with regard to Indian trust funds management improvements. The report should also include the Department's views on the possible legislative creation of a special trustee in order to consolidate authority and accountability for all of the trust

fund related issues now dispersed throughout the Bureau and the Department.

The balance of the reductions recommended for the Central Office are in administrative services, as follows: management and administration - \$25,000; contracting and grants management, - \$200,000; fixed assets subsystem inventory, - \$250,000; personal property management, - \$205,000; records management, - \$292,000; financial management, - \$500,000; Office of Data Systems, - \$200,000. These reductions are being taken due to budgetary constraints, and will still leave an increase of \$950,000 for these activities. If the purposes for which these increases were required are higher priority than amounts in the base, the Committee does not object to funding necessary parts of these increases from available base funds, such as emergency management improvements. The Bureau should report to the Committee on any of these amounts so funded, and the source of funds used. In addition, there are reductions of \$250,000 to emergency internal management improvements, and a general reduction to Central Office general administration of \$328,000. The Committee reiterates its previous position that the Bureau needs to proceed with carrying out the recommendation of the Joint Task Force to downsize the Central Office, as the shift to tribal programs continues.

The Committee continues to support the implementation of the Tribal Budget System, including improved tribal participation in planning and budgeting at all levels of the Bureau. It is recognized that certain aspects of the system will not be completed by the time the Reorganization Task Force's charter expires later this year. However, the Bureau is expected to continue to implement the system consistent with its guiding principles. A method to continue active tribal participation in the ongoing evolution of the system should be developed and implemented upon expiration of the Task Force's charter.

The Committee supports the continued effort to identify all possible service delivery resources with each Federally recognized tribe, and notes that the fiscal year 1995 budget identifies separate tribal priority allocations accounts for only 280 of the 546 Federally recognized tribes. The Task Force has urged that direction be given to ensure that each Area Office and Agency work with respective tribes to identify each tribe's respective share of such resources. It is noted that a number of Area Offices are also identifying residual budgets necessary to carry out inherently Federal functions and determining tribal portions of all other service delivery funds. This effort should continue. The Committee expects the Bureau to continue to work towards development of a separate account for each tribe during fiscal year 1995, to the extent feasible.

The Task Force anticipates completing a plan for development of the Standard Assessment Methodology during 1994. It will then be up to the Bureau to develop Standard Assessment measures for each program. The intent of the Standard Assessment Methodology is to provide a measurement of tribal financing needs according to rational standards and to compare the relative amounts of Bureau funding available to each tribe to meet those needs. This will provide Congress and the Administration with needed information to identify and target resources to those tribes who have the greatest

needs. The Bureau should make every effort to complete a Standard Assessment of each program during fiscal year 1995.

The Committee supports the guiding principles recommended for the Planning and Evaluation component of the Tribal Budget System. The Task Force expects to consult with tribes on this component during 1994 and hopes to complete the necessary design work. The Planning and Evaluation component of the Tribal Budget System recognizes that tribes must necessarily have a very broad focus across all of their respective areas of responsibility. The efforts and planning of the Bureau must support such tribal efforts. Plans made by the Bureau must take into consideration their impact on tribal efforts to manage their own affairs and set their own strategic goals. This is particularly timely as the Bureau continues to transfer more of the service delivery resources to tribes and better defines its ongoing Federal role.

The Committee further notes that Bureau information collection and reporting systems are very lacking and cannot effectively support planning and evaluation or the developing Standard Assessment Methodology. As tribes are managing many of the efforts at their locations, a partnership is needed to make comprehensive information available at tribal, regional and national levels. An annual "tribal profile" suggested in the Task Force report has merit and could satisfy information needs while at the same time providing a single annual instrument to satisfy self-determination/self-governance reporting requirements. The Bureau is urged to pursue this concept with the Task Force.

Area Office operations.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$1,000,000 to Area Office operations, to be taken as a general reduction to general administration. This is required due to budgetary constraints. With regard to the \$2,130,000 in reductions to the Area Offices proposed in the budget, as revised in a letter to the Committee dated April 5, 1994, the Committee notes that tribes in each Area are engaged with the BIA in determining the necessary residual to carry out inherently Federal functions. The balance should be considered service delivery resources and is to be identified with each tribe, consistent with the Tribal Budget System. This is also necessary to accommodate the self-governance effort. This process must be safeguarded, as it removes one of the most significant obstacles to self-determination, that of identification of each tribe's respective share of service delivery resources. Therefore, the \$2,130,000 reduction, less one-time savings of \$200,000, should be distributed on a pro-rata basis against each Area Office's respective budget. The tribes in each Area should be involved in the decision of how the reduction in each Area will be taken.

The Committee notes that the Department's Human Resources management streamlining has resulted in the transfer of \$6,191,000 from Area Offices, as well as \$1,242,000 from agency offices, and \$2,805,000 from the Central Office. While not restoring these funds to these parts of the budget, the Committee notes that such centralization appears inconsistent with the reorganization efforts of the Joint Task Force to delegate authority to the lowest possible level. The Department should take into account the impact of such proposals on self-determination and self-governance, and

the need to maintain funding at the lower levels of the organization for eventual transfer to tribal programs and administrative functions.

Special programs and pooled overhead.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$150,000 to special programs and pooled overhead. Included is an increase of \$400,000 for education, which consists of \$200,000 for Haskell Indian Junior College, \$100,000 for the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute, and \$100,000 for special higher education scholarships. Within the latter program is \$200,000 to continue the Pre-Law Summer Institute for American Indians administered by the American Indian Law Center at the University of New Mexico.

Under public safety and justice, there is an increase of \$1,000,000 to continue the substance abuse eradication and enforcement activity at a reduced level from 1994. Under community development, there is an increase of \$100,000 for the National Ironworkers Training Program. For resources management, the Committee recommends a decrease of \$430,000 to the Indian integrated resources information program, which will slow this activity due to budgetary constraints. Under general administration, there is a reduction of \$220,000 for the FTS 2000 effort, and a reduction of \$1,000,000 to the human resources development program, leaving an increase of \$465,000 over 1994.

Bill language.—In addition to language discussed under other sections of this report, the Committee has included bill language which will continue the prohibition on funding for Alaska schools, but has added language limiting this provision to 1995. This should allow enough time for the Commission established in 1994 to complete its work and prepare its report and recommendations, and for such recommendations to be reviewed by the Administration and the Congress.

Bill language proposed in the budget which would have changed the method by which schools funds are distributed has not been included. The authorizing committees involved objected to inclusion of this language in the appropriations bill.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$166,979,000
Budget estimate, 1995	82,973,000
Recommended, 1995	131,030,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	– 35,949,000
Budget estimate, 1995	+48,057,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$131,030,000, an increase of \$48,057,000 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 1994 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Tribal government.....	5,338	2,400	2,800	+400
Education.....	74,355	43,027	47,527	+4,500
Public safety and justice.....	13,600	8,900	8,900	---
Resources management.....	64,056	20,784	63,941	+43,157
General administration.....	9,630	8,000	8,000	---
Procurement reform.....	---	-138	-138	---
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, Construction.....	166,979	82,973	131,030	+48,057
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Tribal government.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$400,000 for contract support related to the increases discussed in the sections below. This is \$300,000 less than the 1994 level.

Education.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$4,500,000 for new school construction. These funds are for sitework for the Chief Leschi School complex, WA. This is the next school on the construction priority list, and design will be completed in fiscal year 1995.

No additional funds are provided for advance planning and design, based on the Bureau's assertion that it has sufficient funding on hand to design all of the schools on the current priority list. There is also no change to the request for facilities improvement and repair of schools. Although there is a large backlog of such projects, the Bureau and Office of Construction Management (OCM) have stated that with limited staff, they would not be able to use additional funds until the current unobligated balances in the program are put into contracts. The Committee has been assured that all serious health and safety concerns have been and will be taken care of within existing funding levels. The Committee also directs the Bureau and OCM to examine the current system to determine the causes for the delays in obligating funds, and to take whatever action is necessary to address the reasons for the delay.

Public safety and justice.—The Committee recommends \$8,900,000 for public safety and justice construction, the same as the budget estimate. Funds are included to complete the Sac and Fox detention facility (\$6,900,000), and to provide a limited program of facilities improvement and repair (\$2,000,000).

Resources management.—An increase of \$43,157,000 is recommended for resources management. Included within this amount is \$28,000,000 for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, and \$2,282,000 for the Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act (Tohono O'odham). These projects are transferred from the Indian Settlements account. Additional amounts provided for ongoing irrigation projects include \$1,507,000 for Gila River Farms; \$4,000,000 for Ute Mountain Ute; \$1,250,000 for the Milk River project (Fort Belknap); \$2,100,000 for the San Carlos irrigation project; \$1,000,000 for the Quechan tribe; \$90,000 for Cochiti Pueblo; \$920,000 for Jemez Pueblo; and \$508,000 for Isleta Pueblo. There is also an additional \$1,500,000 to restore the fish hatchery rehabilitation program to the 1994 level.

The Committee is aware that part of the funding made available for Indian safety of dams projects is being provided to the Bureau of Reclamation for administrative fees related to this program. The Committee believes that Reclamation's administrative costs should

be budgeted within that agency, and requests the Department to ensure that safety of dams project funding is used only for that purpose in the future.

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

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$103,259,000
Budget estimate, 1995	174,045,000
Recommended, 1995	82,896,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	- 20,363,000
Budget estimate, 1995	- 91,149,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$82,896,000, a decrease of \$91,149,000, for Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians. Included is a decrease of \$15,500,000 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 \$33,982,000 for transfer of the following projects to the Construction account: Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, \$31,700,000; and Southern Arizona (Tohono O'odham), \$2,282,000.

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, \$20,651,000 for farming operations and stream improvement projects, an increase of \$3,453,000 over 1994, has been provided by the Committee.

NAVAJO REHABILITATION TRUST FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$2,466,000
Budget estimate, 1995 .....	.....
Recommended, 1995 .....	.....
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	- 2,466,000
Budget estimate, 1995 .....	.....

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

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OF INDIAN ENTERPRISES

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$1,970,000
Budget estimate, 1995	1,970,000
Recommended, 1995	1,970,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 1995 .....	.....

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

INDIAN DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$2,484,000
Budget estimate, 1995 .....	.....
Recommended, 1995	2,484,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 1995	+2,484,000

The Committee recommends \$2,484,000 for the Indian direct loan program. This will restore the program to the 1994 level. The amount provided will make available a total of \$10,890,000 in loans for economic development on Indian reservations in fiscal year 1995.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$9,690,000
Budget estimate, 1995	9,690,000
Recommended, 1995	9,690,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 1995 .....	.....

The Committee recommends \$9,690,000, the budget estimate, for the Indian guaranteed loan program. This will allow \$46,900,000 in guaranteed loans in fiscal year 1995.

TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$81,907,000
Budget estimate, 1995	78,639,000
Recommended, 1995	83,139,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+1,232,000
Budget estimate, 1995	+4,500,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1995, compared to the budget estimates by activity, are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			Change from Estimates
	FY 1994 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	
Guam				
Operations grants.....	---	---	4,000	+4,000
American Samoa				
Operations grants.....	23,090	23,090	23,090	---
Construction grants.....	5,100	5,503	5,503	---
Subtotal, American Samoa.....	28,190	28,593	28,593	---
Northern Marianas				
Covenant grants.....	27,720	27,720	27,720	---
Virgin Islands				
Construction grants.....	4,500	---	2,000	+2,000
Territorial Administration				
Office of Territorial Affairs.....	4,538	4,527	4,177	-350
Technical assistance.....	7,535	8,535	7,535	-1,000
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	---
Insular management controls.....	1,650	1,650	1,500	-150
Procurement reform.....	---	-160	-160	---
Subtotal, Territorial Administration.....	21,497	22,326	20,826	-1,500
Total, Administration of Territories.....	81,907	78,639	83,139	+4,500

Guam.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$4,000,000 for a grant to Guam, to offset partially the costs that have been incurred by Guam since implementation of the Compact of Free Association with the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Guam has completed a study which shows that the cumulative costs of increased immigration from the Freely Associated States to Guam since the Compact was implemented in

1986 have been in excess of \$50,000,000. Although the Committee cannot provide funding to cover the total costs of the impact of this immigration on Guam, \$4,000,000 is included for that purpose. The Committee also expects the Department to work with the Government of Guam to ascertain what additional Federal funding from other existing programs could be made available to Guam to help offset these costs.

American Samoa.—The Committee recommends \$28,593,000 for American Samoa, the budget estimate. Included is \$23,090,000 to continue the operations grant at the 1994 level, and \$5,503,000 for construction grants, including \$3,000,000 for wastewater and water improvements.

The Committee expects the Joint Working Group on the American Samoa financial situation to continue its work in fiscal year 1995, and to report semi-annually on accomplishments in this area. The Committee hopes that more progress will be made on increasing revenues in the coming year.

Virgin Islands.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,000,000 for the Virgin Islands. These funds are to assist the Virgin Islands with its needs in the area of crime prevention and control, partially due to the expanded jurisdiction of the territorial court, which will now try cases formerly tried in the Federal District court. The funds will be used for police department training and computerization, a law library and crime lab, and for the expanded needs of the witness protection and expert witness/extradition programs. The Department should work with the Virgin Islands government to determine what other funding might be available from existing Federal programs to assist the Virgin Islands with additional needs in these areas.

Northern Mariana Islands.—The Committee recommends \$27,720,000, the same as the budget estimate, for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. These funds are included in the bill under the existing authorization, since the Administration has submitted a proposal to change the authorization to \$18,000,000 in 1995, but Congress has not taken action on this proposal to date.

Within the funds provided, \$2,500,000 is earmarked for offsetting the costs resulting from increased immigration to the Northern Marianas Islands as a result of implementation of the Compact of Free Association with the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands in 1986. As with Guam, the Department is expected to work with the Northern Marianas Islands government to seek additional Federal funding from existing Federal programs to help offset these costs.

The balance of the funds are to be used only for Capital improvement projects, and shall be subject to the Northern Marianas government providing appropriate matching funds as determined by the Secretary of the Interior.

Territorial administration.—A decrease of \$1,500,000 is recommended for territorial administration, including \$1,000,000 from technical assistance. This is the amount that had been included for payments to Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands for the impact of the Compact of Free Association on these two governments. This issue is now addressed under the grants to Guam and the

Northern Marianas Islands, as discussed above. There is also a reduction of \$350,000 to the Office of Territorial and International Affairs, and a decrease of \$150,000 for insular management controls.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$23,838,000
Budget estimate, 1995	900,000
Recommended, 1995	2,900,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	-20,938,000
Budget estimate, 1995	+2,000,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1995 compared to the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	FY 1994 Enacted	(in thousands of dollars) Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Operations				
Trust Territory general administration.....	1,374	900	900	---
Republic of Palau operations.....	18,464	---	---	---
Subtotal, Operations.....	19,838	900	900	---
Construction				
Capital improvements.....	4,000	---	2,000	+2,000
Total, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands...	23,838	900	2,900	+2,000

Trust Territory administration.—The Committee recommends \$900,000, the budget estimate, for Trust Territory administration. Since the Compact of Free Association with the Republic of Palau should be implemented on or before October 1, 1994, this represents the final funding for administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The funding will complete the phase-out of the Trust Territory office in Palau, including the repatriation of employees.

Republic of Palau operations.—No funds are included for Republic of Palau operations, as requested in the budget. The Compact of Free Association with Palau has been approved, and should be implemented on or before October 1, 1994. Therefore, funding for the Republic of Palau under the Compact is included under the Compact of Free Association account, which is discussed below.

Construction.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,000,000 for completion of the Koror sewage treatment project, for which initial funding of \$3,000,000 was provided in 1994. The balance of the funding needed to complete the project, \$1,800,000, should be able to be made available from the Compact of Free Association funding which will be provided to Palau.

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$22,102,000
Budget estimate, 1995	28,158,000
Recommended, 1995	32,658,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+10,556,000
Budget estimate, 1995	+4,500,000

The Committee recommends an increase of \$4,500,000 for the Compact of Free Association. The amounts recommended by the

Committee for fiscal year 1995, compared with the budget estimates by activity, follow:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1994 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Compact of Free Association.....	7,528	9,492	9,492	---
Mandatory payments.....	10,000	14,900	14,900	---
Enewetak support.....	1,091	1,091	1,091	---
Marshall Islands Sec. 111(d) compensation.....	---	---	2,000	+2,000
Marshall Islands construction grant.....	1,000	---	500	+500
Federated States of Micronesia grant.....	500	---	2,000	+2,000
Rongelap Atoll cleanup and resettlement.....	1,983	1,983	1,983	---
Republic of Palau, other programs.....	---	692	692	---
Total, Compact of Free Association.....	22,102	28,158	32,658	+4,500

Federal services assistance.—The Committee recommends \$9,492,000, the budget estimate, for Federal services assistance under the Compact of Free Association. This increase represents the implementation of the Compact in the Republic of Palau, and is offset by a decrease under the Trust Territory account, previously discussed.

Program grant assistance.—The Committee recommends \$14,900,000, the budget estimate, for program grant assistance under the Compact of Free Association. This increase is also due to the implementation of the Compact in Palau, and is offset by the decrease under the Trust Territory account.

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

Marshall Islands Section 111(d) compensation.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,000,000 for compensation to the Republic of the Marshall Islands, as authorized under section 111(d) of the Compact of Free Association (P.L. 99-239). After reviewing for three years the Marshall Islands' request for the full \$20,000,000 compensation authorized under the Act, the Inter-agency Group (IAG) convened by the State Department reported to the Congress this spring, and found that economic impacts to the Marshall Islands as a result of changes made in certain tax and trade provisions of the Compact as passed by the Congress and enacted into law total to date approximately \$30-\$40,000,000. This review did not take into account other impacts asserted by the Marshall Islands, which outside studies have found could range as high as \$400,000,000. However, the IAG concluded that payment of the authorized compensation was not warranted at this time under the IAG's interpretation of the authorizing language, which would require any such payments to be offset by other funds provided to the Marshall Islands under other parts of section 111 of the Act. This interpretation of the law has been refuted by the Chairman of the House authorizing subcommittee who was involved at the time the language of section 111 was enacted, and therefore the Committee has recommended an initial payment of \$2,000,000 under the authorization. The Committee understands that one of the purposes of the original provisions of the Compact was to spur U.S. investment in the Marshall Islands. Therefore, the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands is requested to develop a plan for the use of the compensation funds that will address the goal of increasing U.S. private sector economic develop-

ment in the Marshall Islands, including specific projects to be funded, in consultation with knowledgeable experts in economic development in the region such as the Asian Development Bank, and to submit the plan to the Committee before the expenditure of these funds.

Marshall Islands construction grant.—An increase of \$500,000 is recommended, for a grant to the Marshall Islands, to be made available to the Kwajalein Atoll Development Authority, for continued construction of the causeway between Ebeye and Gugeegue.

Federated States of Micronesia grant.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,000,000 for a grant to the Federated States of Micronesia, for partial funding of repairs to the Yap airport runway. This is a construction deficiency that did not become known until after the Louis Berger survey of Trust Territory construction projects had identified other construction deficiencies, for which funding has been provided in previous appropriations Acts. The total cost of the project is almost \$9,000,000, but the recommended amount is the maximum that the Committee can provide due to budget constraints.

Rongelap Atoll.—The Committee recommends \$1,983,000, the budget estimate, for Rongelap Atoll cleanup and resettlement. An additional amount of \$5,000,000 for payment into the Rongelap Resettlement Trust Fund has been proposed for inclusion in the Defense appropriations bill, for a total of \$6,983,000 in fiscal year 1995. Of the \$1,983,000 provided in this bill, \$783,000 may be immediately made available for deposit into the Trust Fund. The remaining funds, up to the total of \$1,200,000, may be used in fiscal year 1995 for the following types of projects to be developed by the Rongelap Local Government Council: consulting services or staffing related to improving administrative capabilities of the Rongelap Local Government Council, including training; legal counsel; planning of resettlement and updating of cost estimates; initial cleanup of Rongelap; and other expenses related to the eventual rehabilitation and resettlement of Rongelap. All such project proposals should be developed in cooperation with the Department, and shall be subject to approval in advance by the Secretary of the Interior.

While budgetary constraints make it impossible to provide additional funds beyond the \$1,983,000 in this bill and \$5,000,000 in the Defense bill this fiscal year, and although this funding is not guaranteed, the Committee recognizes the responsibility of the Federal Government to provide additional funds in future years for this effort. The Committee expects the Rongelap Local Government Council to work together in a unified manner and to cooperate with the Department in developing a strategy and preliminary plans for the rehabilitation and resettlement during the next fiscal year. The Committee requests that the preliminary plan be submitted to the Committee by April 15, 1995.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$64,111,000
Budget estimate, 1995	62,599,000
Recommended, 1995	62,599,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1994	- 1,512,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$62,599,000 for fiscal year 1995, a decrease of \$1,512,000 below the 1994 appropriation. The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1995 compared with the budget estimate follows:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1994 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Departmental Direction				
Secretary's immediate office.....	2,684	2,953	2,953	---
Executive Secretariat.....	855	885	885	---
Congressional relations.....	1,480	1,517	1,517	---
Equal opportunity.....	2,256	1,959	1,959	---
Communications.....	1,026	1,058	1,058	---
Small and disadvantaged business utilization.....	481	490	490	---
Subtotal, Departmental Direction.....	8,782	8,862	8,862	---
Program Direction and Coordination				
A/S Water and science.....	799	813	813	---
A/S Land and minerals management.....	752	765	765	---
A/S Fish and wildlife and parks.....	721	763	763	---
A/S Indian affairs.....	775	759	759	---
American Indian trust.....	758	772	772	---
Office of self-governance.....	683	724	932	+208
Audit and evaluation.....	1,292	1,285	1,285	---
A/S Territorial and international affairs.....	483	485	485	---
A/S Policy, management and budget.....	1,071	1,329	1,329	---
Subtotal, Program Direction and Coordination....	7,334	7,695	7,903	+208
Administration				
Environmental affairs.....	3,485	3,374	3,374	---
Acquisition and property management.....	2,008	1,982	1,982	---
Office of personnel.....	1,941	1,917	1,917	---
Administrative services.....	765	778	778	---
Library services.....	891	---	---	---
Information resources management.....	3,304	2,581	2,581	---
Policy analysis.....	2,418	2,433	2,433	---
Office of budget.....	2,300	2,333	2,333	---
Financial management.....	1,979	2,070	2,070	---
Security and drug enforcement.....	716	660	660	---
Subtotal, Administration.....	19,807	18,128	18,128	---
Hearings and appeals.....	6,783	6,831	6,831	---
Aircraft services.....	2,788	2,850	2,850	---
Central services.....	18,617	18,371	18,371	---
GSA rent reduction.....	---	-41	-41	---
Procurement reform.....	---	-97	-97	---
Locality pay.....	---	---	-208	-208
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	64,111	62,599	62,599	---

The only changes to the request are an increase of \$208,000 for the Office of Self Governance which is offset by a decrease of \$208,000 in the amount requested for the absorption of locality pay costs. The staff of the Office of Self Governance conducts negotiations, resolves legal and programmatic issues, and works with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to execute the annual funding agreements with self-governance tribes. When the office was established there were seven tribes participating in the program to bring about more local control by Indian tribes. Today, there are 28 tribes in the program with two more anticipated to enter into self-governance agreements in fiscal year 1995.

The Committee has also included language proposed by the Administration permanently canceling offsetting collections in the amount of \$1,184,000 to reduce spending for adjustments in GSA rental allocations.

The activities supported by this appropriation will have to achieve \$656,000 in savings related to administrative streamlining, and absorb \$1,630,000, the cost in 1995 of the 1994 locality pay in-

crease. An additional \$97,000 in savings are to be achieved through procurement reform.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$33,359,000
Budget estimate, 1995	35,374,000
Recommended, 1995	35,374,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+2,015,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

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

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$35,374,000 for the Office of the Solicitor, the amount of the request. This is an increase of \$2,015,000 over the 1994 appropriation to support the growing legal workload in the Department of the Interior. Hazardous waste, natural resources damage issues along with Indian and endangered species issues have increased significantly.

The Committee urges the Solicitor to work with the Office of Surface Mining to ensure that the complex legal questions surrounding the issue of valid existing rights to mine on Federal lands are addressed in a proposed notice of rulemaking in fiscal year 1995. The Department has had great difficulty in producing this rulemaking and further delays should be avoided.

The activities supported by this appropriation will have to achieve \$302,000 in savings related to administrative streamlining, \$199,000 related to FTE usage reduction and \$1,032,000 of the 1994 locality pay raise. An additional \$53,000 in savings are to be achieved through procurement reform.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$24,283,000
Budget estimate, 1995	23,985,000
Recommended, 1995	23,985,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	-298,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$23,985,000, as requested, for the Office of Inspector General.

CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$2,394,000
Budget estimate, 1995	2,133,000
Recommended, 1995	2,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	-394,000
Budget estimate, 1995	-133,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the Office of Construction Management. This is a decrease of

\$133,000 below the request. The amount provided is consistent with the rate of obligations incurred by the Office of Construction Management over the past two years.

NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 1995	1,481,000
Recommended, 1995	1,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 1995	- 481,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,000,000, a decrease of \$481,000 from the budget estimate, for the National Indian Gaming Commission. Additional funds will be available to the Commission from tribal fees in fiscal year 1995.

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.

Section 111 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.

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

Section 114 cancels \$38,000 in offsetting collections of the Department's private enterprise fund as a result of savings from the procurement streamlining effort.

The Committee continues to support the Secretary's decision to defer any processing of R.S. 2477 right-of-way assertions until a rulemaking is completed.

The Committee recommends a general provision, Section 115, which prevents the National Park Service from issuing permits which would lead to establishment of a permanent pedestrian bridge from New Jersey to Ellis Island. This provision is included to preclude any decision on the bridge until the Supreme Court has

had an opportunity to decide whether Ellis Island is under the jurisdiction of New York or New Jersey.

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 287.7 million visitor days in 1992, equal to each American spending 12 hours on the National Forest System. In fact, the National Forest provided about 43 percent of all recreation visitors days on Federal lands in 1992. More than 9,000 farmers and ranchers pay for permits to graze cattle, horses, sheep and goats on 74 million acres of grassland, open forests, and other forage-producing acres of the National Forest System. The Forest Service also manages more than 191 million acres of habitat for more than 3,000 species of wildlife and fish, and 10,000 plant species. Half of the big game and coldwater fish habitat in the nation is located on National Forest System lands and waters. In addition, in the 16 western States, where the water supply is sometimes critically short, about 55 percent of the total annual yield of water is from National Forest System lands.

The Committee has agreed to a modified form of the budget restructuring proposed by the Forest Service as part of the fiscal year 1995 budget. The restructuring affects three accounts, National forest system, Research, and State and private forestry, and will result in a reduction of the number of budget line items, including extended budget line items, from 71 to 43. The restructuring also incorporates the benefiting fund approach, whereby the program requiring support pays for that support, rather than taking it from other programs. This will help ensure needed funding is available in the correct proportions for implementation of integrated management activities.

Along with the restructuring, the Committee has agreed to modified reprogramming guidelines for the Forest Service as follows: For the three accounts named above, the reprogramming control level will be at the budget line item level, as indicated in the tables accompanying each account (for example, ecosystem planning, recreation use, wildlife and fish management, etc., for the National forest system). A reprogramming will be triggered if these line items are proposed to be changed by \$3,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less. The Forest Service is to maintain all specific Congressional designations, in any amount, or to submit a reprogramming request if any such designation is proposed for a change, even if it falls below the reprogramming levels specified above.

With regard to the extended budget line items (EBLI's) (for example, recreation management, wilderness management, heritage resources, etc.), the Forest Service is to submit a series of reports to the Appropriations Committees, on the following schedule:

1. A report due by November 1, or 30 days after the appropriations bill is enacted into law if enacted after October 1, reflecting Congressional action and showing any other revisions at the EBLI level since the budget was submitted the previous February. This will become the baseline for reporting throughout the year;

2. A mid-year report of actual costs by EBLI as of March 31, with a projection for the remainder of the year, due no later than May 1;

3. An update of actual costs by EBLI as of July 31, with updated year end projections if necessary, due no later than September 1;

4. An end of the year report by EBLI, incorporated into the next fiscal year's baseline report, due by November 1.

The Committee has agreed to these modifications in budget structure and reporting requirements, in order to facilitate the move to ecosystem management. However, it must be stressed that these changes will require significant improvements in the accuracy of accounting and reporting, and in the types of performance measures used, if the increased flexibility provided by these changes is to be continued and possibly expanded in the future. The Committee expects the Forest Service to have these improvements in place by the start of fiscal year 1995, and to continue to improve them during the fiscal year. The baseline report for fiscal year 1995 should include a breakdown and discussion of the performance measures and other accounting measures that will be used beginning in fiscal year 1995.

The Committee has recommended various additions and reductions to the various Forest Service accounts. However, the Forest Service will also absorb the following reductions in fiscal year 1995: \$6,822,000 for procurement reform; \$7,200,000 for FTE reductions; over \$60,000,000 for overhead costs; and almost \$39,000,000 for locality pay.

FOREST RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$193,083,000
Budget estimate, 1995	203,280,000
Recommended, 1995	201,780,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+8,697,000
Budget estimate, 1995	-1,500,000

The Committee recommends \$201,780,000, a decrease of \$1,500,000 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 1994 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	
Forest resources and management research.....	67,103	72,343	70,843	-1,500
Research foundation program.....	118,480	121,008	121,008	---
Ecosystems research.....	7,500	9,929	9,929	---
Total, Forest Research.....	193,083	203,280	201,780	-1,500

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$1,500,000 to forest resources and management research, for recycling research. The

recommended level will leave an increase of \$3,700,000 over the 1994 level for this line item, and an increase of \$500,000 for recycling research.

The Committee understands that an essential element underlying the Eastside Ecosystem Project is the emphasis on further research to address the issues associated with ecosystem-based management on western interior Federal forest lands. The Committee expects the Administration to establish a process to ensure appropriate attention to the research needs of these lands, and to involve the project team in the design and selection of appropriate research projects to accomplish this goal.

Within the funding provided is \$300,000 for the landscape management project at the University of Washington. There is also \$200,000, to be taken from the increase for Pacific Northwest Forest Plan research, to support the research activities of the Olympic Natural Resources Center (ONRC) located in Forks, WA.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$165,315,000
Budget estimate, 1995	158,185,000
Recommended, 1995	158,664,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	-6,651,000
Budget estimate, 1995	+479,000

The recommendation for State and private forestry is \$158,664,000, an increase of \$479,000 above 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 1995 compared to the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1994 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates

Forest Health Management				
Federal lands forest health management.....	30,178	32,176	27,176	-5,000
Cooperative lands forest health management.....	8,363	7,821	7,821	---
Cooperative lands fire management.....	17,148	3,720	13,720	+10,000
Subtotal, Forest Health Management.....	55,689	43,717	48,717	+5,000

Cooperative Forestry				
Forest stewardship.....	25,791	26,970	25,970	-1,000
Stewardship incentives program.....	17,932	22,318	18,818	-3,500
Forest legacy program.....	6,948	6,700	6,700	---
Natural resource conservation education.....	---	1,500	---	-1,500
Urban and community forestry.....	27,000	26,990	28,369	+1,379
Economic action programs.....	15,545	15,490	15,490	---
Pacific Northwest assistance programs.....	16,410	14,500	14,600	+100
Subtotal, Cooperative Forestry.....	109,626	114,468	109,947	-4,521

Total, State and Private Forestry.....	165,315	158,185	158,664	+479

Forest health management.—The Committee recommends a net increase of \$5,000,000 for forest health management. Included is a decrease of \$5,000,000 for Federal lands pest suppression, which is transferred to the Emergency pest suppression fund, which is dis-

cussed below. There is also an increase of \$10,000,000 for cooperative lands fire management, which will restore this program partially to the base level.

Cooperative forestry.—The Committee recommends a net decrease of \$4,521,000 for cooperative forestry. Included are decreases of \$1,000,000 for forest stewardship, \$3,500,000 for the stewardship incentives program, \$1,500,000 for natural resource conservation education; and increases of \$1,379,000 for urban forestry and \$100,000 for the Pacific Northwest assistance programs. The increase for urban forestry includes \$879,000 for the first year of a two-year Cook County, IL ecosystem restoration project, which will be matched by an estimate of over \$500,000 of other partner contributions, and \$500,000 for an urban forestry program in northeastern Pennsylvania. An additional \$500,000 for this purpose is to be provided from the stewardship incentives program. This regional program is to be implemented under the leadership and coordination of the Urban Forestry Center at the Morris Arboretum in Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania State Forester. The increase of \$100,000 is for WOODNET and the Northwest Forest Products Consortium in Washington State, to continue development of a regional demonstration export assistance and diversification program in the Pacific Northwest. Although no funds are included for the natural resource conservation education program, this effort may continue to be funded from other programs as in the past.

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 incentives program. The urban forestry program also includes funding for the Urban Resource Partnerships program initiated in fiscal year 1994.

Within carryover funds available under State and private forestry, \$330,000 should be used for the Lake States Forestry Alliance in fiscal year 1995.

With regard to the Forest Legacy program, any political subdivision within New York State must agree to include itself, in order to participate in the program. A subdivision is defined as a village, city, town, or county.

EMERGENCY PEST SUPPRESSION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1994	(\$15,000,000)
Budget estimate, 1995	
Recommended, 1995	(\$17,000,000)
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	(+2,000,000)
Budget estimate, 1995	(+17,000,000)

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$17,000,000 for the emergency pest suppression fund for fiscal year 1995. 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 1994, and the total of these funds will be available when the President declares an emergency, in accordance with the re-

quirements of the Budget Enforcement Act. The total recommended also includes the transfer of \$5,000,000 from Federal lands pest suppression, State and private forestry.

INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$6,996,000
Budget estimate, 1995	9,972,000
Recommended, 1995	7,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+4,000
Budget estimate, 1995	-2,972,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,000,000 for international forestry, a decrease of \$2,972,000 from the budget estimate. Included within the program is funding for analyzing and implementing sustainable forest management policies; for technical cooperation, training, and research to promote international forests conservation; for the sister forests program; for the International Institute of Tropical Forestry; and for the Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$1,308,823,000
Budget estimate, 1995	1,355,312,000
Recommended, 1995	1,348,162,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+39,339,000
Budget estimate, 1995	-7,150,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,348,162,000 for the National Forest System, a decrease of \$7,150,000 from the budget estimate. There is also a rescission of \$12,000,000 from prior year funds. The amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1995 compared to the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1994 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Ecosystem planning, inventory and monitoring.....	147,846	152,100	151,100	-1,000
Recreation Use				
Recreation management.....	159,116	160,916	159,916	-1,000
Wilderness management.....	49,536	51,249	51,249	---
Heritage resources.....	1,117	4,793	4,793	---
Subtotal, Recreation Use.....	209,769	216,958	215,958	-1,000
Wildlife and Fish Management				
Wildlife habitat management.....	29,193	33,506	32,006	-1,500
Inland fish habitat management.....	14,479	16,337	16,337	---
Anadromous fish habitat management.....	23,130	26,664	26,164	-500
TE&S species habitat management.....	22,308	25,143	25,143	---
Subtotal, Wildlife and Fish Management.....	89,110	101,650	99,650	-2,000
Rangeland Management				
Grazing management.....	12,943	10,788	10,788	---
Rangeland vegetation management.....	1,824	6,644	6,644	---
Subtotal, Rangeland Management.....	14,767	17,432	17,432	---
Forestland Management				
Timber sales management.....	189,199	176,392	180,892	+4,500
Forestland vegetation management.....	92,339	86,900	86,900	---
Subtotal, Forestland Management.....	281,538	263,292	267,792	+4,500
Soil, Water and Air Management				
Soil, water and air operations.....	11,673	26,910	24,910	-2,000
Watershed improvements.....	24,577	24,525	24,525	---
Subtotal, Soil, Water and Air Management.....	36,250	51,435	49,435	-2,000
Minerals and geology management.....	38,454	40,515	39,515	-1,000
Land Ownership Management				
Real estate management.....	45,200	45,141	45,491	+350
Landline location.....	16,929	16,983	16,983	---
Subtotal, Land Ownership Management.....	62,129	62,124	62,474	+350
Infrastructure Management				
Road maintenance.....	79,180	86,019	85,019	-1,000
Facility maintenance.....	26,476	26,371	26,371	---
Subtotal, Infrastructure Management.....	105,656	112,390	111,390	-1,000
Law enforcement operations.....	55,130	63,657	63,657	---
General administration.....	298,174	303,759	299,759	-4,000
Reforestation trust fund transfer.....	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	---
Rescission from unobligated fire management.....	---	---	-12,000	-12,000
Total, National Forest System.....	1,308,823	1,355,312	1,336,162	-19,150

Ecosystem planning, inventory and monitoring.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$1,000,000 to the new ecosystem planning, inventory and monitoring line item. This will still allow an increase over 1994 of over \$3,000,000 for this activity which is essential for implementation of an ecological approach to multiple-use management, and provides the overall framework for guiding all resource management programs.

With regard to the President's Northwest Forest Plan, almost \$31,000,000 is included in this line item, including \$16,000,000 for watershed assessment. The Committee continues to support strongly the watershed assessment and restoration program. The Forest Service should continue to focus on key watersheds, as directed in last year's report, and on identifying and securing the best remaining habitat patches within each key watershed. The Committee also expects that road restoration work will focus on road obliteration and decommissioning, not on hardening up the forest road network. The Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management should also continue to work on developing a watershed level strategy to identify, secure and restore refuges within key watersheds regionwide. All watershed analysis procedures should be staffed with appropriately trained fisheries and watershed science personnel. All projects should also include a budget and plan for long term monitoring.

The Committee is pleased with Administration efforts that recognize the unique characteristics of the ecosystems of the Federal forests of eastern Washington and eastern Oregon. The Committee expects the Administration to continue its efforts to ensure full public participation in the Eastside Ecosystem Project. The Committee is also concerned that the request for this project may not be adequate to complete the required processes in a timely fashion, and expects the Forest Service to ensure adequate funding for the Eastside Ecosystem Project and to keep the Congress fully informed of developments and budgetary needs.

Recreation use.—A decrease of \$1,000,000 is recommended for recreation management. The Committee recommends that \$200,000 be made available to continue the cultural resources program on the Wayne NF, OH. While including this language here, the Committee expects this funding will be made available from the appropriate line items where cultural resources supporting costs have been allocated, such as timber and minerals management.

The Committee remains concerned about the methodology used by the Forest Service for allocating funds among its regions, particularly recreation management funds. The Forest Service is requested to include in its budget request for fiscal year 1996 information describing the criteria used to allocate National forest system funds among the regions.

The Committee is concerned about funding for the wild and scenic rivers program. The Forest Service is directed to language included under the Bureau of Land Management regarding a requested report on this matter.

Wildlife and fish management.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$2,000,000 to wildlife and fish management, which in-

cludes decreases of \$1,500,000 for wildlife habitat and \$500,000 for anadromous fish habitat.

Forestland management.—The Committee recommends a net increase of \$4,500,000 for timber sales management. Included is a general reduction of \$2,000,000, and an increase of \$6,500,000 for preparation of additional green sales in fiscal year 1995. An increase of \$1,500,000 in road construction related to these sales is included under the Construction account.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the below cost timber sales issue, and understands that the Department has initiated an outside review of this issue, to be completed later this year. The Committee expects the Forest Service and the Department to continue to review this issue in the context of developing a below cost strategy that is coordinated with ecosystem management. The Committee also supports the continuation of the Forest Service's efforts to address cost efficiency, and requests the Forest Service to continue to report annually on those efforts, the status of the action items in the cost efficiency report, and the cost savings achieved, if any.

Last year, language was enacted earmarking a specific amount for law enforcement. Bill language was also included under Administrative provisions prohibiting scaled timber sales beginning in fiscal year 1994, with certain limited exceptions. Although these provisions are not continued in the 1995 bill, the Committee expects the Forest Service to continue to provide adequate funding for law enforcement, and understands that \$63,910,000 within the National forest system account is planned to be made available for this purpose in 1995. The Committee also expects the Forest Service to continue to use tree measurement sales rather than scaled sales, with certain limited exceptions for salvage and thinning sales; and to require deposits from purchasers to be used for scaling by Forest Service personnel rather than third parties in those limited cases where scaled sales are used.

Last year, the Committee expressed its concern with the slow pace of the Forest Service inventory of old growth forest stands under its authority. The Committee remains concerned at this slow pace, and urges the Forest Service to complete promptly its process to identify old growth stands. Pending the completion of these inventories, the Forest Service is urged to exercise care to avoid inadvertently including unidentified old growth timber in areas subject to new timber sales.

The Committee applauds the Forest Service efforts to complete the old growth inventory of the Colville National Forest in Region 6. The Committee expects that the Forest Service will take steps as appropriate to modify planning and program documents to include inventory data, especially where such data differ significantly from those set forth in the existing planning and program documents.

Within the funds provided, there is \$750,000 each in OR and WA to continue harvest cutting and silviculture demonstrations, and to continue the restoration projects in young stands initiated in 1994, in conjunction with the Olympic Natural Resources Center.

The Committee recognizes the importance of encouraging small log operations as an alternative to reliance on harvesting of old

growth trees, and understands that it is possible to administer small log programs to enhance forest health as well as strengthen forest ecosystems and ensure their continued sustainability. The CRop program in Region 6 is an example of this type of program, and the Committee expects that the Forest Service will continue to emphasize programs of this nature.

The Committee is aware of the Quincy Library Group proposal, and understands the importance of local groups finding consensus on issues surrounding forest health, the environment, and timber sales in their areas. The Committee understands that the Forest Service is planning to work with the Quincy Library Group on beginning to implement parts of the proposal with funding that becomes available in fiscal year 1995, and supports this effort as long as the projects undertaken are in agreement with current Forest Service policy, standards and guidelines in the forests involved, including the California Spotted Owl guidelines. The Committee understands that these activities might include fire hazard reduction, stream and riparian area restoration, resource monitoring, and economic monitoring. The Committee also understands that in order to be in compliance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, it will be necessary for the group to charter formally and follow the requirements of the Act.

For forestland vegetation management, the Committee recommends that \$2,000,000 be transferred from reforestation to timber stand improvement.

Soil, water and air management.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$2,000,000 for soil, water and air operations. This will still leave a significant increase over 1994.

Because of environmental concerns, especially the potential impacts on salmon and other fish stocks in the Federal forests of eastern Washington and eastern Oregon, the Committee expects the Administration to take steps to ensure appropriate funding for watershed restoration activities in these forests and directs the Administration to keep the Congress informed of needs, actions, and budgetary needs in this area.

Minerals and geology management.—A decrease of \$1,000,000 is recommended to minerals and geology management.

The Committee requests that the Forest Service report by February 15, 1995 on the extent to which its current legal authorities can be used to permit and control mining and other activities in wilderness inholdings that may affect wilderness values. The Committee also requests a report on the specific actions that the Forest Service expects to take in the case of potential mining activities that would affect the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness Area in Colorado.

Land ownership management.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$350,000 for the Forest Service to develop a plan for preserving and managing the former Joliet Arsenal property as a potential National grassland. This site is over 23,500 acres in size, and is home to many threatened and endangered plants and animals.

Infrastructure management.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$1,000,000 to road maintenance. Bill language has been

included which will allow the use of up to \$5,000,000 for road obliteration in fiscal year 1995.

General administration.—A decrease of \$4,000,000 is recommended for general administration.

Rescission.—The Committee has included a rescission of \$12,000,000, which is the amount of unobligated balances remaining from the fire management program when it was included in the National forest system account.

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 recognizes that the Forest Service, as part of the “reinvention laboratory” process, is involved in a review of its organizational structure. The Committee supports this effort, and recognizes that proposals to change or even eliminate certain parts of the current organization may be necessary in order to achieve cost efficiencies and accomplish ecosystem management. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to complete these studies as soon as possible, and to submit proposals to carry out any necessary restructuring. The Committee will reconsider whether the bill language regarding such changes should be retained in the future if obtaining approval to proceed with such proposals proves to be too protracted a process in the future.

The Committee has continued language limiting clearcutting in the Wayne NF, OH and the Ozark and Ouachita NF’s in AR. Language has been included prohibiting clearcutting or other forms of even-aged management on the Shawnee NF, IL.

FOREST SERVICE FIRE PROTECTION

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$185,168,000
Budget estimate, 1995	156,590,000
Recommended, 1995	160,590,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	- 24,578,000
Budget estimate, 1995	+4,000,000

The Committee recommends \$160,590,000, an increase of \$4,000,000, for Forest Service fire protection. The increase is for increased fuels treatment in Region 5, in order to prevent more costly fires in the future.

EMERGENCY FOREST SERVICE FIREFIGHTING FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$190,222,000
Budget estimate, 1995	226,200,000
Recommended, 1995	226,200,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+35,978,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

The Committee recommends \$226,200,000, the budget estimate, for the emergency Forest Service firefighting fund.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1994	252,802,000
Budget estimate, 1995	221,791,000
Recommended, 1995	191,740,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1994	- 61,062,000
Budget estimate, 1995	- 30,051,000

The Committee recommends \$191,740,000, a decrease of \$30,051,000 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 1995, compared to the budget estimates by activity, are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1994 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Facilities.....	103,147	68,435	70,341	+1,906
Roads and trails				
Direct road construction.....	97,345	121,113	88,356	-32,757
Trail construction.....	32,310	32,243	33,043	+800
Watershed restoration.....	20,000	---	---	---
Timber receipts transfer to General Fund.....	(-48,289)	(-51,828)	(-51,828)	---
Timber purchaser credits.....	(60,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	---
Total, Construction.....	252,802	221,791	191,740	-30,051

Facilities.—The Committee recommends a net increase of \$1,906,000 for recreation facilities construction, as follows:

Project	Amount
Hudson Prairie Center, NB	-\$232,000
Hells Canyon Overlook, Ph. II	- 147,000
Environmental Learning Center, George Washington NF	- 110,000
Cradle of Forestry, NC	- 550,000
National Forests in Texas:	
Stubblefield recreation area	+686,000
Haley's Ferry campground	+300,000
Wayne NF, OH	+500,000
Badin Lake, Uwharrie NF, NC	+400,000
Brushy Lake bathhouse, Bankhead NF, AL	+105,000
Morrison campground, Allegheny NF, PA	+110,000
Lake Red Bluff campground, Mendocino NF, CA	+344,000
Applewhite Day Use Area, San Bernardino NF, CA	+500,000
Total	+\$1,906,000

The Committee reiterates its directive of last year that no further construction should continue in Hells Canyon until the new comprehensive management plan has been prepared, with full public involvement.

Within the funds included in the budget for Region 6 survey and design, construction engineering and program administration, the Forest Service should use \$100,000 to plan projects needed to provide public access through Federal lands and to provide recreation opportunities at Bead Lake, Colville NF, WA. The funds needed to construct the access and facilities should be included in the 1996 budget request.

The Committee reiterates its understanding that the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center in WI has a commitment of 50 percent non-Federal funding. The Committee expects the Administration to include funding for this center in the 1996 budget request, and plans to support this funding at that time. The Committee will also review requests for an interpretive center in the Daniel Boone NF, KY when the project has received 50 percent in non-Federal matching funds.

The Committee remains concerned with the inclusion of large amounts of undesignated amounts in the recreation facilities budget each year for planning activities. These amounts have been used in the past to complete planning and design of new construction projects, which then are put forth as "continuing" projects for funding, even though the Committee and the Congress have not made any decisions as to whether such projects should receive even initial funding. The Forest Service should prepare a proposal for the Committee's consideration prior to preparation of the fiscal year 1996 budget request, indicating how more information about how this funding will be used, particularly for new construction as opposed to rehabilitation of existing facilities, could be included in future years' budget requests, so that the Committee will be able to decide which new construction projects should receive initial funding before any planning activities begin for such projects. For such amounts included in the 1995 budget, the Forest Service should submit a breakdown of how each such amount will be used, by project, to the Committee by September 1, 1994.

Road construction.—The Committee recommends \$88,356,000 for road construction, a reduction of \$32,757,000. Included is a net decrease of \$24,500,000 to timber roads, including decreases of \$26,000,000 and an increase of \$1,500,000 related to the increase in timber sales; a decrease of \$8,000,000 to general purpose roads; and a net reduction of \$257,000 to recreation roads, as follows:

<i>Project</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Hudson Prairie Center, NB	-\$283,000
Hells Canyon Overlook, Ph. II	-299,000
Badin Lake, Uwharrie, NF, NC	+325,000
Total	-\$257,000

The Committee is concerned about the potential impacts of building roads into previously roadless areas. At a time of limited budgetary resources, when the Committee is being asked to provide millions of dollars to repair the damage caused largely by past roadbuilding, it does not seem prudent, from either an environmental or an economic viewpoint, to proceed with additional roadbuilding into areas that do not yet suffer from the potentially damaging results of roadbuilding. These areas also provide, as has been noted by scientists, some of the last reservoirs of ecological diversity, and prime opportunities for restoring ecological health and integrity to forest lands. Therefore, the Committee directs the Forest Service to avoid to the greatest extent possible entry into these roadless areas, and to explore all other options for making timber available before proceeding to new road construction in these areas. The Forest Service should include in its 1996 budget a specific breakdown of all roadless areas planned for entry in the 1996 program, with a justification for each such planned entry.

Trail construction.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$800,000 for trail construction, as follows:

<i>Project</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Pinhoti Trail, GA	+\$300,000
Badin Lake, Uwharrie NF, NC	+300,000
Wayne NF, OH	+200,000
Total	+\$800,000

Within the total funds provided for trail construction, \$390,000 is to be made available for survey and design of the Taft Tunnel project, ID.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$64,250,000
Budget estimate, 1995	64,241,000
Recommended, 1995	62,131,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	-2,119,000
Budget estimate, 1995	-2,110,000

The amount recommended includes \$8,491,000 for acquisition management and \$53,640,000 for the following areas:

Area and State	Fiscal year 1995 request	Committee recommendation	Change
Alpine Lakes Management Area, WA	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	0
Apalachicola National Forest, FL	1,000,000	2,000,000	+\$1,000,000
Appalachian NST	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
Arapahoe NF, CO	0	100,000	+100,000
Big Sur/Los Padres NF, CA	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
Carribbean National Forest, PR	500,000	500,000	0
Chattooga WSR, NC, SC	2,500,000	1,500,000	-1,000,000
Cherokee National Forest, TN	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Cleveland National Forest, CA	1,000,000	2,500,000	+1,500,000
Colorado Wilderness, CO	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
Columbia Gorge NSA, OR, WA	2,500,000	2,500,000	0
Croatan National Forest, NC	500,000	500,000	0
Daniel Boone National Forest, KY	1,500,000	1,500,000	0
Finger Lakes National Forest, NY	1,200,000	1,200,000	0
Flathead National Forest, MT	750,000	750,000	0
Francis Marion National Forest, SC	500,000	500,000	0
Gallatin NF, MT	3,250,000	5,000,000	+1,750,000
Green Mountain NF, VT	2,000,000	500,000	-1,500,000
Hoosier NF, IN	500,000	500,000	0
Jefferson National Forest, VA	750,000	750,000	0
Kisatchie National Forest, LA	1,000,000	0	-1,000,000
Lake Tahoe Basin, CA, NV	2,000,000	0	-2,000,000
Lincoln NF, NM	2,000,000	0	-2,000,000
Mark Twain National Forest, MO	800,000	0	-800,000
Michigan Lakes and Streams, MI	1,300,000	1,300,000	0
Minn. Wilderness/Water, MN	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
North Fork American WSR, CA	0	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Oconee National Forest, GA	500,000	500,000	0
Olympic National Forest, WA	0	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Oregon Dunes NRA, OR	900,000	0	-900,000
Osceola National Forest, FL	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Ouachita National Forest, AR, OK	500,000	0	-500,000
Ozark NF, AR	1,000,000	0	-1,000,000
Pacific Crest NST, CA, WA	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Pacific Northwest Streams, WA, OR	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
Rio Grande NF, CO	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
Roosevelt NF, CO	1,500,000	1,500,000	0
San Bernardino NF, CA	1,000,000	2,000,000	+1,000,000
Sawtooth NRA, ID	500,000	0	-500,000
Shawnee National Forest, IL	500,000	500,000	0
Skagit WSR, WA	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Talladega NF, AL	300,000	500,000	+200,000
Uwharrie National Forest, NC	500,000	500,000	0
Wayne National Forest, OH	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
White Mountain NF, NH, ME	500,000	500,000	0
White Salmon WSR, WA	0	1,040,000	+1,040,000
Wisconsin NFs, WI	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Emergency, Inholdings	2,500,000	2,000,000	-500,000
Wilderness Inholdings	0	1,000,000	+1,000,000

Area and State	Fiscal year 1995 request	Committee recommendation	Change
Cash Equalization	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
Acquisition Management	8,491,000	8,491,000	0
Total	64,241,000	62,131,000	-2,110,000

Acquisition in the Olympic NF, WA is for the Anderson-Middleton property.

The Committee urges the Forest Service to provide both Committees on Appropriations, without delay, a report on the status of its wilderness inholdings. The Forest Service should include in that report information on both surface and subsurface holdings and mining patents.

The Committee urges the Forest Service to complete as soon as possible its study of private land ownership in the Spanish Peaks planning area, Colorado. The Committee also urges the Forest Service, in identifying fiscal year 1996 Land and Water Conservation Fund priority acquisitions, to give appropriate attention to the need to acquire inholdings in this area soon enough so that Congress has time to consider wilderness designation of the area before its current statutory protection under the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 lapses.

The \$100,000 for the Arapaho NF, CO is for land acquisition in the Kawuneeche Valley area of Colorado. This land is to be transferred to the adjacent Rocky Mountain National Park when the boundary change is authorized.

The Committee recommends expenditure of all remaining unobligated funds provided for land acquisition at Lake Tahoe under the Burton-Santini Act. The Committee believes Lake Tahoe Basin, California-Nevada purchases should remain a priority for Forest Service land acquisition and urges the agency to act expeditiously to effect the watershed protection consistent with the mandate of the Burton-Santini Act.

Funds recommended for the Jefferson National Forest are not to be used to acquire property associated with the Lignite Community Tract.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS, SPECIAL ACTS

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$1,212,000
Budget estimate, 1995	1,252,000
Recommended, 1995	1,252,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+40,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,252,000, 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, 1994	\$203,000
Budget estimate, 1995	210,000
Recommended, 1995	210,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+7,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

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

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$4,600,000
Budget estimate, 1995	4,584,000
Recommended, 1995	4,584,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	- 16,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,584,000, 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, 1994	\$96,000
Budget estimate, 1995	89,000
Recommended, 1995	89,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	- 7,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$89,000, 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, 1994	-\$175,000,000
Budget estimate, 1995	- 337,879,000
Recommended, 1995	- 337,879,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1994	- 162,879,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

The Committee recommends adjusting the availability of funds previously appropriated for rounds IV and V of the clean coal technology program as follows:

	Budget estimate	Committee bill	Change from estimate
FY 1995	\$37,121,000	\$37,121,000	
FY 1996	73,921,000	200,000,000	+\$126,079,000
FY 1997	413,958,000	287,879,000	- 126,079,000
Total	525,000,000	525,000,000	

No funds have been made available for the international initiative recommended by the Administration, for a domestic commercial incentives program suggested by the National Coal Council, or for a new round VI procurement for additional projects. The Committee believes the highest priority for this program is to complete the existing projects. The current estimate is that around \$202 million is uncommitted to ongoing projects. Program administration for the remainder of the program is expected to be funded out of these uncommitted balances at about \$98 million over the next ten years. In fiscal year 1995, the Committee recommends using \$18,000,000 for that purpose. The remaining approximately \$105 million must be held in reserve to cover cost growth on active projects. If some projects are not completed, the funds should be used first to finance the completion of existing projects, if necessary. However, since no projects have been terminated, the Committee does not consider such funds available even though they might be considered to be available under the "probabilistic" analysis performed by the Department. Such funds should be dealt with whenever they *do* become available, not when they *might*.

The Committee does not support the construction of "showcase" facilities in international markets as proposed by the Administration. Many large projects to prove the use of gasifiers in power plants are currently underway in the United States, through the Clean Coal Technology program, and at several other worldwide locations. Gasifiers of the kind envisioned in the proposed China project are already operating in China as well as in other areas. Providing a subsidy to one more gasification project will not make it commercial even if it makes it "welcome". Retrofit technologies for emissions control are already commercial and can be applied to Eastern European markets provided capital is available and electricity is sold on a commercial basis. A subsidy might be accepted in this case also, but does not address the main market problems of lack of capital and sale of electricity at less than commercially viable rates.

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$430,674,000
Budget estimate, 1995	468,130,000
Recommended, 1995	445,544,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1994	+14,870,000
Budget estimate, 1995	- 22,586,000

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

TOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Activity	1994 Appropriation	1995 Budget Estimate	1995 Recommended
Advanced research and development	130,000,000	130,000,000	130,000,000
Basic research and development	148,130,000	148,130,000	148,130,000
Education and training	142,544,000	142,544,000	142,544,000
Energy conservation			
Energy efficiency			
Energy production			
Energy storage			
Energy transmission			
Energy use			
Energy-related activities			
Energy-related research and development			
Energy-related training			
Energy-related education			
Energy-related conservation			
Energy-related efficiency			
Energy-related production			
Energy-related storage			
Energy-related transmission			
Energy-related use			
Energy-related other			
Total	420,674,000	420,674,000	420,674,000

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1994 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Coal				
Advanced Clean Fuels Research				
Coal preparation.....	11,322	5,455	7,955	+2,500
Direct liquefaction.....	11,411	5,644	9,844	+4,200
Indirect liquefaction.....	9,093	7,643	13,643	+6,000
Advanced research and environmental technology....	5,164	829	3,709	+2,880
Systems for coproducts.....	3,850	563	5,006	+4,443
Subtotal, Advanced Clean Fuels Research.....	40,840	20,134	40,157	+20,023
Advanced Clean/Efficient Power Systems				
Advanced pulverized coal-fired powerplant.....	9,090	7,641	8,641	+1,000
Indirect fired cycle.....	14,386	11,855	11,855	---
High-efficiency integrated gasified combined cycle	27,181	28,147	27,147	-1,000
High-efficiency pressurized fluidized bed.....	24,139	20,447	24,847	+4,400
Advanced research and environmental technology....	17,783	13,448	16,798	+3,350
Subtotal, Advanced Clean/Efficient Power Systems.....	92,579	81,538	89,288	+7,750
Advanced research and technology development.....	29,021	26,330	25,830	-500
Magnetohydrodynamics.....	4,822	---	---	---
Subtotal, Coal.....	167,262	128,002	155,275	+27,273
Oil Technology				
Exploration and production supporting research.....	25,323	47,917	38,917	-9,000
Recovery field demonstrations.....	41,963	43,075	34,075	-9,000
Exploration and production environmental research...	3,662	6,048	5,048	-1,000
Processing research and downstream operations.....	4,329	9,962	7,962	-2,000
Subtotal, Oil Technology.....	75,277	107,002	86,002	-21,000
Gas				
Natural Gas Research				
Resource and extraction.....	15,229	27,530	19,054	-8,476
Delivery and storage.....	1,000	3,410	1,071	-2,339
Advanced turbine systems.....	21,941	44,856	37,856	-7,000
Utilization.....	3,693	3,934	3,934	---
Environmental research and regulatory analysis....	2,436	5,905	3,405	-2,500
Subtotal, Natural Gas Research.....	44,299	85,635	65,320	-20,315
Fuel Cells				
Advanced research.....	1,447	1,463	1,463	---
Molten carbonate systems.....	32,298	30,126	30,126	---
Advanced concepts.....	18,033	18,230	18,230	---
Near-term commercialization.....	---	18,000	---	-18,000
Subtotal, Fuel Cells.....	51,778	67,819	49,819	-18,000
Subtotal, Gas.....	96,077	153,454	115,139	-38,315
Cooperative R&D.....	9,572	6,769	8,625	+1,856
Fossil energy environmental restoration.....	13,018	21,022	19,022	-2,000
Fuels conversion, natural gas, and electricity.....	2,989	3,022	3,022	---
Headquarters program direction.....	12,965	13,823	13,823	---
Energy Technology Center program direction.....	60,754	49,901	59,501	+9,600
Equipment not related to construction.....	771	779	779	---
General plant projects.....	1,982	2,004	2,004	---
Facilities.....	1,000	---	---	---
Use of prior year funds.....	-10,993	-16,398	-16,398	---
Transfer from SPR petroleum account.....	---	-17,000	-17,000	---
Procurement reform.....	---	-1,250	-1,250	---
Total, Fossil Energy Research and Development...	430,674	451,130	428,544	-22,586

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$445,544,000 for fossil energy research and development, a decrease of \$22,586,000 below the budget estimate of \$468,130,000. The appropriation includes a transfer of \$17,000,000 in unobligated balances from the "SPR petroleum account".

The Committee recommendation for fossil energy research and development strikes a balance among coal, oil, and natural gas resources, allowing for substantial increases over fiscal year 1994 for oil and gas programs while reducing coal programs for a third consecutive year. The recommendation continues the Administration's power generation priorities in coal and gas, as well as providing increased emphasis on resource extraction techniques in oil and gas.

Advanced Clean Fuels Research.—In *coal preparation* the Committee recommends an increase of \$2,500,000, consisting of \$1,500,000 for high efficiency processes and \$1,000,000 for in-house research at Pittsburgh Energy Technology Center (PETC). Overall the program is \$3,367,000 (30%) below 1994 levels.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$4,200,000 for *direct liquefaction* including \$2,500,000 for limited operation of the proof-of-concept facility at HRI and \$1,700,000 for benchscale research.

An increase of \$6,000,000 is recommended for *indirect liquefaction* to continue operation of the pilot facility at La Porte, TX and related activity.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,880,000 for *advanced research and environmental technology*. The increase consists of \$1,700,000 to continue support of the Consortium for Fossil Fuels Liquefaction Science, \$180,000 to continue maintenance of the coal sample bank, and \$1,000,000 for PETC in-house research. Promising studies on co-liquefying coal and waste materials should continue at a laboratory level. Overall the program is \$1,455,000 (28%) below 1994 levels.

In *systems for co-products* the Committee recommends an increase of \$4,443,000, consisting of an increase of \$5,000,000 to complete construction and begin operations of the Illinois mild gasification facility, and a decrease of \$557,000 to delete funds for a proposed coal refinery study.

Advanced Clean/Efficient Power Systems.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$1,000,000 in *advanced pulverized coal-fired power plant* to complete testing of a pulsed-bed atmospheric fluidized bed combustor. The Committee has no objection to the Department retaining all three existing contractors for Phase II of the Low Emissions Boiler Systems (LEBS) program if the added cost is offset by increased cost-sharing on the part of the contractors.

In *high efficiency pressurized fluidized bed (PFB)* the Committee recommends an increase of \$4,400,000. The increase consists of \$1,900,000 to complete filter tests at the TIDD plant's test facility, and \$2,500,000 for integrated subsystems testing at the 1.6 megawatt second generation facility now being completed. The Committee is disturbed that funds to operate the facility have not been budgeted by the Department even though the Department supported its construction, and results from the facility are expected to be necessary for successful completion of a Clean Coal Technology project now under negotiation. The Committee is not pleased to have to add funds in the face of severe budget con-

straints to finance activity that is an integral and necessary part of ongoing projects. If additional funds above the \$2,500,000 are necessary to complete testing, they should be derived from the Clean Coal Technology project if possible.

In *high efficiency integrated gasified combined cycle* the Committee recommends a decrease of \$1,000,000 to offset increases in fiscal year 1995 requirements added to other coal combustion areas as a result of a fiscal year 1994 reprogramming.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$3,350,000 in *advanced research and environmental technology*. The increase consists of \$750,000 for high priority support of advanced research related to Combustion 2000, \$1,600,000 to continue support of operations at the air toxics emissions facility in Ohio, \$500,000 for competitive development of air toxics control technology, and \$500,000 for PETC in-house research on the moving bed copper oxide process. The Committee notes that there are several existing facilities at which development of air toxics technology can be advanced, including Southern Research Institute in Birmingham, AL.

Advanced Research and Technology Development.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$500,000 in advanced research and technology development to delete the proposed increase for technical and economic analysis.

Oil technology.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$9,000,000 in *exploration and production supporting research* retaining an increase of over \$13 million. The net decrease consists of decreases of \$2,000,000 for monitoring field demonstrations, \$1,000,000 for technology transfer, \$1,500,000 for advanced extraction techniques, and \$6,000,000 for the advanced computational technology initiative, offset by an increase of \$1,500,000 to establish a cost-shared Rocky Mountain Oilfield Testing Center at NPR-3 in Casper, Wyoming. After recommended reductions in this activity and in the natural gas resource and extraction activity the advanced computational technology initiative will retain about \$10 million in this bill and \$13 million as recommended by the House-passed Energy and Water Development appropriations bill. There appears to be considerable interest from the oil and gas community in this 50-50 cost-shared program with the National Laboratories, and the recommended total of \$23 million in the two bills allows a substantial program to proceed.

In *recovery field demonstrations* the Committee recommends a decrease of \$9,000,000 which may delay some procurement actions on new classes of reservoirs into future years.

A decrease of \$1,000,000 is recommended for *exploration and production environmental research* to reduce the rate of increase in this activity.

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$2,000,000 in *processing research and downstream operations* to slow the rate of increase in this activity.

Natural Gas Research.—A decrease of \$8,476,000 is recommended for *resource and extraction*, consisting of decreases of \$1,000,000 for drilling technology, \$1,000,000 for Green River Basin studies, \$2,976,000 to delete the coalbed methane demonstration program, and \$3,500,000 for the advanced computational technology initiative.

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$2,339,000 in *delivery and storage*. The decrease consists of \$1,839,000 to delete deliverability activity and \$500,000 to reduce storage technology activity to 1994 levels.

In *advanced turbine systems* the Committee recommends a decrease of \$7,000,000 which retains a program of \$37.9 million, a \$15.9 million (73%) increase above 1994. The new component development procurement is funded at \$28,035,000, a reduction of \$5,600,000, while other program activities are continued at 1994 levels with the following reductions: University consortium (\$800,000), National Laboratory research (\$500,000), and Morgantown Energy Technology Center (METC) in-house research (\$100,000). The reduction should have minimal impact on the program since the procurement for component development has not yet been issued.

The Committee recommends a reduction of \$2,500,000 in *environmental research and regulatory analysis* to reduce the rate of increase in this activity.

Fuel cells.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$18,000,000 for *near-term commercialization* to delete the initiative. Appropriations are going forward reducing programs for the needy, education programs, and the basic ongoing programs of the government in this and other bills. Starting such a program in this bill for current fuel cell technology inevitably will lead to increased pressure to fund such subsidies for other fuel cell technology as well as a myriad of other energy technologies. The Committee is not prepared to commit to what could be enormous new expenses. This program alone is expected to require a \$62 million continuing subsidy over a three-year period according to Administration testimony. This amount is well in excess of amounts to be invested by potential contractors, and well in excess of cost-sharing proportions normally provided even to early demonstration stages of development.

The Committee encourages the Department to coordinate with the non-profit organization that operates the National Defense Center for Environmental Excellence on the results of any fuel cell testing activity and on utilization of existing data collection and analytical capabilities at the Center to the greatest extent possible in the Department's ongoing fuel cell program.

Cooperative Research and Development.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$1,856,000 for cooperative research and development. The increase consists of increases of \$750,000 for continuing the cost-shared agreement with the State of Illinois at a reduced level; \$1,500,000 for Western Research Institute (WRI), of which \$1,000,000 is for the non-cost-shared base program and \$500,000 is for the cost-shared jointly sponsored research program; and \$1,500,000 for the University of North Dakota Energy and Environmental Research Center (UNDEERC), of which \$1,250,000 is for the base program and \$250,000 is for the jointly sponsored research program; offset by a decrease of \$1,894,000 to delete an Indian technology development program, authorized under section 2603 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, currently included in the House-passed Energy and Water Development appropriation.

Environmental Restoration.—A reduction of \$2,000,000 is recommended in environmental restoration to moderate the rate of increase in the program.

Program Direction.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$9,600,000 in *energy technology center program direction* to restore part of the decrease to PETC and METC overhead accounts. Each of these centers is expected to reduce expenses by \$1,000,000 from current services estimates. The recommended total for this activity includes \$3,366,000 for the Bartlesville Project Office, \$897,000 for the Metairie Site Office, \$28,200,000 for Morgantown Energy Technology Center, and \$27,038,000 for Pittsburgh Energy Technology Center.

General.—The Committee expects the Department to support the programs at Argonne National Laboratory at levels equivalent to fiscal year 1994.

ALTERNATIVE FUELS PRODUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 1994	-\$4,798,000
Budget estimate, 1995	-4,250,000
Recommended, 1995	-4,250,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+548,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

The Committee recommends the deposit of investment income earned as of October 1, 1994, 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, 1994, is estimated to be \$4,250,000.

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$214,772,000
Budget estimate, 1995	199,456,000
Recommended, 1995	193,956,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	-20,816,000
Budget estimate, 1995	-5,500,000

Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale reserves include petroleum reserves Nos. 1 and 2 located at Elks Hills, California, petroleum reserve No. 3 northeast of Casper, Wyoming, Naval Oil Shale Reserves Nos. 1 and 3 in Colorado, and Naval Oil Shale No. 2 in Utah. The Government's share of oil, natural gas, and liquid product production from the Naval Petroleum Reserves is expected to average 63,200 equivalent barrels per day in fiscal year 1995. Total receipts for fiscal year 1995 are estimated to be \$411 million.

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

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1994 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Oil Reserves				
Naval petroleum reserves Nos. 1 & 2.....	187,262	171,056	171,056	---
Naval petroleum reserve No. 3.....	20,388	18,400	12,900	-5,500
Program direction (headquarters).....	6,522	7,700	7,700	---
Subtotal, Oil Reserves.....	214,172	197,156	191,656	-5,500
Shale oil development program				
Shale reserves development.....	600	2,300	2,300	---
Total, Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves...	214,772	199,456	193,956	-5,500

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$193,956,000 for the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves, a reduction of \$5,500,000 below the budget estimate of \$199,456,000.

The decrease of \$5,500,000 is a reduction in amounts for Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 3 in Casper, Wyoming to account for large anticipated unobligated balances in appropriations for that operation. Of that amount \$3,000,000 is excess to projected needs through 1995 and \$2,500,000 was reserved for establishing and funding a Rocky Mountain Oilfield Testing Center. The Committee agrees that a cost-shared testing center is a reasonable concept and recommends funds for the center in the "fossil energy research and development" account. The demonstration of technologies and equipment at this facility should compete with and should be done in the context of all other oil technology research and not in a separate appropriation with a principal mission of producing oil for profit.

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

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$690,375,000
Budget estimate, 1995	976,856,000
Recommended, 1995	824,585,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+134,210,000
Budget estimate, 1995	-152,271,000

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

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1994 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Buildings				
Building systems.....	12,615	40,870	23,830	-17,040
Building envelope.....	10,566	9,915	10,265	+350
Building equipment.....	15,490	41,085	26,745	-14,340
Codes and standards.....	15,312	31,130	23,630	-7,500
Federal energy management program.....	15,714	37,090	27,090	-10,000
Implementation and deployment.....	1,738	6,977	2,577	-4,400
Management.....	7,889	10,301	10,301	---
Capital equipment.....	2,110	1,970	1,970	---
Subtotal, Buildings.....	81,434	179,338	126,408	-52,930
Industrial				
Cogeneration.....	17,821	26,949	28,949	+2,000
Electric drives.....	1,077	7,528	5,528	-2,000
Process heating and cooling.....	10,995	10,153	8,053	-2,100
Industrial wastes.....	23,059	30,841	29,841	-1,000
Municipal solid wastes.....	2,933	2,751	2,751	---
Materials and metals processing.....	34,652	50,246	24,731	-25,515
Other process efficiency.....	19,190	22,007	22,607	+600
Implementation and deployment.....	7,010	20,361	14,361	-6,000
Management.....	6,678	7,244	7,244	---
Capital equipment.....	1,631	2,588	2,588	---
Subtotal, Industrial.....	125,046	180,668	146,653	-34,015
Transportation				
Alternative fuels utilization.....	43,560	68,730	50,680	-18,050
Materials development.....	30,810	36,900	36,900	---
Heat engine development.....	16,848	18,300	18,300	---
Electric and hybrid propulsion development.....	74,702	91,808	90,308	-1,500
Implementation and deployment.....	3,837	4,000	4,000	---
Management.....	6,130	6,800	6,800	---
Management - capital equipment.....	2,686	1,400	1,700	+300
Subtotal, Transportation.....	178,573	227,938	208,688	-19,250
Utility				
Integrated resource planning.....	6,795	13,000	10,000	-3,000
Technical and Financial Assistance				
International market development.....	704	4,422	2,922	-1,500
Joint ventures.....	500	---	---	---
Inventions and innovations.....	6,115	5,828	5,828	---
Municipal energy management.....	1,977	1,858	1,858	---
Information and communications.....	2,348	2,725	1,925	-800
Weatherization assistance program.....	206,800	249,800	230,800	-19,000
State energy conservation programs.....	18,310	45,839	24,839	-21,000
Institutional conservation programs.....	28,915	29,060	29,060	---
Management.....	28,129	28,056	28,056	---
Subtotal, Technical and Financial Assistance....	293,798	367,588	325,288	-42,300
Policy and management.....	4,729	9,858	9,858	---
GSA rent reduction.....	---	-112	-112	---
Procurement reform.....	---	-1,422	-1,422	---
Use of prior year funds.....	---	---	-776	-776
Total, Energy Conservation.....	690,375	976,856	824,585	-152,271

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$824,585,000 for energy conservation, a decrease of \$152,271,000 below the budget estimate of \$976,856,000. Of this amount an indefinite portion is to be derived from the excess amount for fiscal year 1995, 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 \$11,689,000.

On an overall basis the Committee has supported the emphasis on energy conservation in the President's budget. The net increase of \$134,210,000 in the Energy Conservation account is about 19.5% above fiscal year 1994 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.

With regard to the President's Climate Change Action Plan the Committee has considered carefully each initiative and attempted to retain those activities potentially leading to the greatest reductions in emissions of "greenhouse" gases. Of the \$119 million requested in the budget \$50 million of the Department's highest priority climate initiatives have been included. The major thrust of these activities is to encourage and accelerate the introduction and use of existing energy efficient technologies into the marketplace. The Committee is concerned that the Department, in embarking on this course, has little experience upon which to draw to estimate the cost or effectiveness of many of these initiatives. Therefore, the Committee expects the Department to develop well-defined plans and budgets for the remaining initiatives, fund items of support for each on a very conservative basis, and be prepared to redirect funds among the initiatives based on experience and effectiveness. The Committee is willing to consider reprogramming requests to do so, based on experience the Department gains upon implementing the plans. The Committee also directs that none of the climate change action plan funds be used to subsidize initial production of commercial quantities of equipment and products. Lastly, the Department should use existing governmental and private programs, institutions, coalitions, consortia or collaborative efforts to the greatest extent possible in carrying out these activities.

Buildings.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$17,040,000 in building systems. The decrease consists of \$1,840,000 in building America, \$4,000,000 in residential energy efficiency programs (energy value homes) to retain the core industrialized and advanced housing activity, \$500,000 in the core retrofit technologies program, \$10,000,000 in rebuild America, and \$700,000 in best practices.

In *building envelope* the Committee recommends an increase of \$350,000, consisting of an increase of \$600,000 for windows and glazing to continue electrochromics at the 1994 level, offset by a decrease of \$250,000 in indoor air quality activity.

A decrease of \$14,340,000 is recommended in *building equipment*. The net decrease consists of decreases of \$7,600,000 in golden carrot/demonstration activity in distribution and controls, \$7,400,000 in golden carrot/demonstration activity in appliances,

and \$1,340,000 to delete the microcogeneration fuel cell initiative, offset by an increase of \$2,000,000 for cost-shared research with industry in heating and cooling technology with emphasis on desiccant technology. The Committee recommends that the climate change initiatives in distribution and controls and in appliances be combined into a single focused activity in which heating and cooling, refrigeration, and other equipment, windows, lighting, and general appliance technology can participate.

In *codes and standards* the Committee recommends a decrease of \$7,500,000 consisting of \$7,000,000 in the building standards and guidelines climate initiative for assisting States in establishing energy efficient standards for residential and commercial buildings, and \$500,000 to reduce the Energy Efficient Mortgage/Home Energy Rating Systems activity. The Committee recommends a single initiative for both residential and commercial buildings and believes the emphasis should be on development and implementation of standards rather than on enforcement.

The Committee expects the Department to consider carefully the large number of comments on the Department's proposed rulemaking for electric water heater standards before publishing a final rule. The proposed rulemaking represents a significant change in the market in terms of economic impacts on consumers and manufacturers.

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$10,000,000 in the *Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP)*, which retains an increase of \$11.4 million (72%) above 1994. The decrease is \$4,000,000 in the Federal energy efficiency fund and \$6,000,000 in other program activity. Use of energy service companies, utilities, and third party or secondary market financing for facility work should be encouraged and the Committee recommends that to the extent practical, Federal facilities and managers should be included in the purchase of energy efficient technology and techniques marketed under the various climate change initiatives.

In *implementation and deployment* the Committee recommends a decrease of \$4,400,000 consisting of \$1,000,000 in the cool communities initiative and \$3,400,000 to delete the training and information initiatives. Training and information activities should be included, to the extent required, in each of the remaining climate change activities.

Industry.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,000,000 in *cogeneration* to maintain 1994 levels for continuous fiber ceramic composites, a program which the Department testified was making rapid progress.

A decrease of \$2,000,000 is recommended in *electric drives*. The decrease is \$1,000,000 in research and development in motor systems, and \$1,000,000 in the motor challenge/industrial equipment golden carrot initiatives.

In *process heating and cooling* the Committee recommends a decrease of \$2,100,000 consisting of \$600,000 in heat pumps, \$500,000 in recuperators to delete the initiative for a burner duct recuperator, and \$1,000,000 in thermal sciences for transport processes.

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$1,000,000 in *industrial wastes* in the waste reduction activity to delete a hydrogen sulfide recovery initiative.

For *materials and metals processing* the Committee recommends a decrease of \$25,515,000. The decrease consists of \$9,809,000 for the direct steelmaking demonstration plant, \$1,200,000 to continue 1994 levels for the advanced process control project, \$5,000,000 to continue the aluminum spray forming project without beginning the pilot plant, \$7,506,000 to delete the advanced manufacturing initiative, and \$2,000,000 to delete the advanced materials initiative. Currently a direct steelmaking project has not been finalized. If this occurs, \$14,100,000 is available from 1994 appropriations to initiate the project. Both the advanced manufacturing and advanced materials initiatives imply large future year funding commitments and large demonstrations. Neither appears desirable considering current funding constraints.

The Committee expects the Department to assure that entities that cost share in research conducted under the Metals Initiative will receive a royalty-free license to resulting technologies, without an obligation to contribute to the payback, which is to come from third party commercialization revenues.

An increase of \$600,000 is recommended in *other process efficiency*, consisting of a decrease of \$1,000,000 in alternative feedstocks, offset by an increase of \$1,600,000 for initiation of a 50-50 cost-shared pilot unit to demonstrate high-solids combustion of black liquor in the pulp and paper industry.

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$6,000,000 in *implementation and deployment*, consisting of \$2,500,000 in the Energy Analysis and Diagnostic Center (EADC) program, \$1,500,000 to delete the information and education initiative, and \$2,000,000 in the climate-wise initiative. Within funds provided for the climate-wise program, the Department may also make available funds for the climate challenge, which now totals 766 utility partners.

Transportation.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$18,050,000 in the *alternative fuels utilization* program. The decrease consists of \$2,000,000 in the engine optimization program to continue 1994 levels, including \$500,000 to continue the Hercules Engine Company cooperative program; \$10,000,000 to reduce the increase for Federal purchases of alternative fueled vehicles; \$1,350,000 to reduce public information programs under Titles III and IV of the Energy Policy Act; \$2,600,000 to reduce the increase for State and local incentives under Title IV of the Energy Policy Act (\$3,000,000 remains for the program); \$1,350,000 to reduce funds for literature dissemination in the fleet program under Title V of the Energy Policy Act; and \$750,000 to retain electric vehicle site operations at 1994 levels. The Committee recommends that the Administration reconsider the accelerated targets for purchase of alternative fueled vehicles in excess of amounts in the Energy Policy Act or alternatively consider having participating agencies provide a portion of the incremental funds needed to purchase vehicles. The Committee expects the Department to continue its fuel neutral policy with regard to alternative fueled vehicles, and consider Federal fleet purchases of all types of vehicles including alcohol, natural gas, propane, and electric vehicles.

In *heat engine development* the Committee recommends \$6,000,000, the budget request, for programs to develop and demonstrate advanced heavy-duty engine technologies. The Committee recognizes the importance of these programs in achieving national energy and emissions reduction goals and maintaining the global competitiveness of U.S.-based manufacturers.

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$1,500,000 in *electric and hybrid vehicle propulsion* for the fuel cell study for locomotive uses.

In *capital equipment* the Committee recommends an increase of \$300,000 for purchase of neutron diffraction equipment for the High Temperature Materials Laboratory at Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Utility.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$3,000,000 in *integrated resource planning*. The Committee expects the Department to provide increased technical assistance to the States within the context of the existing program and not to initiate a separate State grant program as originally contemplated.

Technical and Financial Assistance.—A decrease of \$1,500,000 is recommended in *international market development*. Within the remaining program the Committee expects that the Department will not provide basic operating support to energy efficiency centers since that is a function of the Agency for International Development (AID), and that the Department will coordinate its activities closely with AID and other appropriate agencies of the Departments of State and Commerce.

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$800,000 in *information and communications* to allow continuing existing systems.

In the *weatherization assistance* program the Committee recommends a decrease of \$19,000,000, which leaves a program of \$230,800,000 an increase of \$24 million, or 11.6%, above 1994.

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$21,000,000 in *State energy conservation programs* consisting of \$1,500,000 for State energy conservation program basic grants, a \$5 million, or 28% increase over 1994; \$7,000,000 to delete the process-oriented industrial grants initiative; \$11,000,000 to delete the revolving loan fund for State buildings; and \$1,500,000 to reduce the new tribal government energy assistance program under section 2606 of the Energy Policy Act. Process technology assistance can be provided under the expanded Energy Analysis and Diagnostic Center (EADC) program as well as under the normal, and also expanded, State energy conservation program. The Committee sees no need for a separate grant program for this activity. Considering that several States already have revolving loan funds and that such activity is authorized under regular State energy conservation programs the Committee also sees no pressing need for financing such funds.

Funds distributed under the State energy conservation programs shall continue to be allocated as is being done in fiscal year 1994 and as was described in the reports accompanying the 1994 appropriations Act.

General.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$776,000 using *prior year funds* deobligated from contracts.

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.

The Committee expects the Department to consider the ability of small technology firms and non-profit organizations to cost-share in high risk development programs, and allow some flexibility for such entities in establishing cost-sharing criteria for such programs.

ECONOMIC REGULATION

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$12,994,000
Budget estimate, 1995	12,437,000
Recommended, 1995	12,437,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	- 557,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

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 1995 compared with the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

	FY 1994 Enacted	(in thousands of dollars) Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Economic regulatory administration.....	6,391	5,702	5,702	---
Office of Hearings and Appeals.....	6,603	6,755	6,755	---
Procurement reform (OHA).....	---	-20	-20	---
Total, Economic Regulation.....	12,994	12,437	12,437	---

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$12,437,000, the budget estimate, for economic regulation.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$8,901,000
Budget estimate, 1995	8,249,000
Recommended, 1995	8,249,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	- 652,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

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 \$8,249,000, the budget estimate, for emergency preparedness.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$206,810,000
Budget estimate, 1995	244,011,000
Recommended, 1995	244,011,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1994	+37,201,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

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

	FY 1994 Enacted	(in thousands of dollars) Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Storage facilities development and operations.....	191,035	227,211	227,211	---
Management.....	15,775	16,800	16,800	---
Use of SPR petroleum receipts.....	---	-90,764	-90,764	---
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	206,810	153,247	153,247	---
	=====	=====	=====	=====

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$244,011,000, the budget estimate, for construction and operation of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Of the recommended amounts, \$90,764,000 is to be derived by transfer from unobligated balances in the SPR Petroleum account.

Most surface facilities of the Reserve are reaching the end of their useful life and require upgrading and modernization. A life extension program was begun in fiscal year 1994, and from fiscal year 1995 through fiscal year 1999 an additional \$311 million will be required to complete the program. The fiscal year 1995 recommendation includes \$69.4 million for this activity as requested, an increase of \$34.8 million above fiscal year 1994.

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. At the end of fiscal year 1994 approximately 591.6 million barrels will be in storage.

SPR PETROLEUM ACCOUNT

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

The Committee does recommend an outlay limitation of \$9,000,000 for this account. The limitation caps outlays from all sources in the account, and is required to reduce expenditures chargeable to the appropriations bill.

The Committee has recommended transferring \$107,764,000 in unobligated balances from this account to the "Strategic Petroleum Reserve" account (\$90,764,000) and the "Fossil energy research and development" account (\$17,000,000) as requested in the budget. At the end of fiscal year 1995, about \$211 million will remain unobligated and it is anticipated it will be used to continue funding the upgrading and modernization of Strategic Petroleum Reserve facilities in future years.

The Committee also recommends retaining bill language, included for the past six 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, 1994	\$86,553,000
Budget estimate, 1995	84,728,000
Recommended, 1995	84,728,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	- 1,825,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

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 Committee recommends an appropriation of \$84,728,000, the budget estimate, for the Energy Information Administration.

The Committee has also included bill language allowing an exception to the Service Contract Act of 1965 to provide for contracts of up to eight years duration for energy consumption surveys. This will increase competition and ease transition of contractors.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$1,645,877,000
Budget estimate, 1995	1,651,889,000
Recommended, 1995	1,706,102,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+60,225,000
Budget estimate, 1995	+54,213,000

The provision of Federal health services to Indians is based on a special relationship between Indian tribes and the U.S. Government first set forth in the 1830's by the U.S. Supreme Court under Chief Justice John Marshall. This relationship has been reconfirmed by numerous treaties, statutes, constitutional provisions, and international law. Principal among these is the Snyder Act of 1921 which provides the basic authority for most Indian health services provided by the Federal Government to American Indians and Alaska Natives. The Indian Health Service (IHS) provides direct health care services in 41 hospitals, 66 health centers, 4 school health centers, and 44 health stations. Tribes and tribal groups, through contracts with the IHS, operate 8 hospitals, 110 health centers, 4 school health centers, 62 health stations, and 171 Alaska village clinics. The IHS, tribes and tribal groups also operate 7 regional youth substance abuse treatment centers and more than 2,000 units of staff quarters.

The Committee recommends \$1,706,102,000 for Indian health services, an increase of \$60,225,000 above the fiscal year 1994 enacted level of \$1,645,877,000 and \$54,213,000 above the fiscal year 1995 budget request of \$1,651,889,000. 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 1994 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Clinical services				
IHS and tribal health delivery				
Hospital and health clinic programs.....	799,363	785,917	815,446	+29,529
Dental health program.....	53,151	52,794	57,628	+4,834
Mental health program.....	35,272	35,139	36,518	+1,379
Alcohol and substance abuse program.....	87,617	101,927	94,727	-7,200
Contract care.....	349,848	349,258	363,258	+14,000
Subtotal, Clinical services.....	1,325,251	1,325,035	1,367,577	+42,542
Preventive health				
Public health nursing.....	22,187	22,087	23,550	+1,463
Health education.....	7,919	7,862	8,260	+398
Community health representatives program.....	43,010	42,924	44,039	+1,115
Immunization (Alaska).....	1,348	1,296	1,331	+35
Subtotal, Preventive health.....	74,464	74,169	77,180	+3,011
Urban health projects.....	22,834	22,794	23,394	+600
Indian health professions.....	27,406	27,398	28,098	+700
Tribal management.....	5,285	5,283	5,358	+75
Direct operations.....	49,471	48,954	49,804	+850
Self-governance.....	4,980	4,977	9,107	+4,130
Contract support costs.....	136,186	143,433	145,738	+2,305
GSA rent reduction.....	---	-154	-154	---
Medicare/Medicaid Reimbursements				
Hospital and clinic accreditation (Est. collecting).....	(154,026)	(169,429)	(169,429)	---
Total, Indian Health Services.....	1,645,877	1,651,889	1,706,102	+54,213

The Indian Health Service budget request for fiscal year 1995 fails to provide funding for inflation or pay cost increases for Indian health programs other than for the alcoholism programs. It also assumes large decreases in Federal staffing in fiscal years 1994 and 1995, which amount to about 1,200 FTEs below the on-board fiscal year 1993 level. The staffing situation is further exacerbated by the additional staffing needs associated with new hospitals and clinics which opened in fiscal years 1993 and 1994 and the new Shiprock, New Mexico hospital which will require over 350 additional FTEs in fiscal year 1995. The Committee has restored 50 percent of the fixed cost increases for fiscal year 1995. Unfortunately that leaves over \$40 million in fixed costs that will need to be absorbed by the IHS in addition to absorbing nearly \$10 million in mandated administrative savings and almost \$2 million assumed as a result of procurement reform.

Hospitals and Health Clinics.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$29,529,000 for hospitals and health clinics. The net increase consists of increases of \$19,000,000 to partially offset inflation and pay cost increases, \$1,500,000 for diabetes programs, \$100,000 for AIDS prevention and treatment and \$18,929,000 for staffing and operations at new facilities including \$3,886,000 for the Crow, Montana hospital, \$2,321,000 for the Tohatchi, New Mexico health center, \$1,781,000 for the Stillwell, Oklahoma health center, \$975,000 for the Belcourt, North Dakota hospital, \$7,103,000 for the Shiprock, New Mexico hospital and \$2,863,000 for the Kotzebue, Alaska hospital. These increases are partially offset by the transfer of \$10,000,000 to the facilities account to establish a central equipment fund under that appropriation.

The Committee has recommended partial funding for increased staffing and operational costs at the Shiprock hospital. The IHS recently has reported that the additional amount needed for staffing and operating all the various programs at the new hospital will be 357 positions and \$19,844,000. The Committee expects the IHS to

provide a full explanation of the difference between those estimates and the original estimates of 170 positions and \$9,362,000. The Committee has included the latter amount based on the assumption that it will take two years for the new facility to be fully staffed. The balance of the funding needed for the new hospital should be included in the fiscal year 1996 budget request.

The increase provided for diabetes programs should allow the IHS to initiate 3 new diabetes programs. Currently there are 27 programs and 150 more are needed according to IHS.

The Committee continues to be concerned with the rapidly increasing incidence of AIDS in the Indian community and encourages the IHS to ensure that each area AIDS coordinator is free to spend the majority of his or her time on AIDS education, prevention and treatment programs. Every effort should be made to coordinate with on-reservation efforts such as the Navajo Nation AIDS Office.

The Committee continues to be concerned 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 1996 budget justification. This direction appears to have been ignored for fiscal year 1995.

The Committee believes the IHS should not pay increased overhead charges to the Public Health Service or to other Departmental agencies except to the extent that cost increases are funded in the fiscal year 1995 appropriation. For example, if the Committee recommended funding level is adopted, only 50 percent of fixed cost increases will be funded and increases paid for overhead charges to PHS or HHS should not exceed 50 percent of the amount claimed as due in the budget request. This direction applies to the facilities appropriation as well as the services appropriation.

Dental Health.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$4,834,000 for dental health services which includes \$1,000,000 to partially offset inflation and pay cost increases and \$3,834,000 for staffing and operations at new facilities including \$137,000 for the Crow, Montana hospital, \$597,000 for the Tohatchi, New Mexico health center, \$459,000 for the Stillwell, Oklahoma health center, \$49,000 for the Belcourt, North Dakota hospital, \$1,659,000 for the Shiprock, New Mexico hospital and \$933,000 for the Kotzebue, Alaska hospital.

Mental Health.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$1,379,000 for mental health services, including \$700,000 to partially offset inflation and pay cost increases and \$679,000 for staffing and operations at new facilities including \$66,000 for the Crow, Montana hospital, \$132,000 for the Tohatchi, New Mexico health center, \$198,000 for the Stillwell, Oklahoma health center and \$283,000 for the Shiprock, New Mexico hospital.

Several tribes have reported alarming statistics to the Committee with respect to suicide rates. The Committee asks that the IHS prepare a report by November 1, 1994 on the need for and cost of suicide intervention programs in Indian country. The recommendations in the report should be incorporated in the IHS priorities for funding in the fiscal year 1996 budget process.

The Committee is concerned that the funding earmarked in fiscal year 1993 for a child abuse treatment and prevention program for the Washoe Tribe of Nevada has yet to be used for treatment of victims. The Phoenix area has reported that, as of March 1, 1994, no children had been serviced by this program. The IHS should look into this situation and report to the Committee on what has been done or needs to be done to get this program on track.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$7,200,000 for alcohol and substance abuse treatment and prevention services including decreases of \$2,000,000 for inflation and pay cost increases and \$5,200,000 for new and expanded programs.

The Committee believes the alcohol and substance abuse programs should be treated the same as all the other IHS programs with respect to absorbing fixed cost increases. The \$5.2 million reduction for new programs still leaves a \$5.2 million increase for alcohol and substance abuse projects. The Committee recommends that \$200,000 of the increase be used to help offset the operational shortfalls in the Gallup alcoholism project, to be divided equally between the alcohol crisis center and the Rehoboth McKinley treatment program.

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 1995 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 fiscal year 1995.

The Committee does not object to the transfer of the Native American Rehabilitation Association alcoholism project in Portland, Oregon from the alcoholism program to the urban program in fiscal year 1995.

Contract Health Services.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$14,000,000 in contract health services including \$9,000,000 to partially offset inflation and pay cost increases and \$5,000,000 for unmet need.

The Committee does not object to continuing the California contract health demonstration project using the same level of funding as in fiscal year 1994 and a portion of the California share of the increase above the budget request to the extent the tribes in that area agree to such a use. If certain tribes in the California area choose to fund the demonstration project with their own contract health care funding, the Committee does not object to that approach.

The Committee requests the IHS to work with the Narragansett Tribe of Rhode Island to explore the possible redesignation of the Tribe's contract health services delivery area and to report on the IHS determination in the fiscal year 1996 budget request along with any budget implications.

Public Health Nursing.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$1,463,000 for public health nursing including \$400,000 to partially offset inflation and pay cost increases and \$1,063,000 for staffing and operations at new facilities including \$123,000 for

the Crow, Montana hospital, \$247,000 for the Tohatchi, New Mexico health center, \$247,000 for the Stillwell, Oklahoma health center, \$65,000 for the Belcourt, North Dakota hospital, \$317,000 for the Shiprock, New Mexico hospital and \$64,000 for the Kotzebue, Alaska hospital.

Health Education.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$398,000 for health education including \$170,000 to partially offset inflation and pay cost increases and \$228,000 for staffing and operations at new facilities including \$114,000 for the Crow, Montana hospital, \$57,000 for the Tohatchi, New Mexico health center and \$57,000 for the Stillwell, Oklahoma health center.

Community Health Representatives.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$1,115,000 for community health representatives to partially offset inflation and pay cost increases.

Alaska Immunization.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$35,000 for the Alaska immunization program to partially offset inflation.

Urban Health.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$600,000 for urban health programs to partially offset inflation and pay cost increases. As mentioned under the alcoholism program discussion above, the Committee does not object to the transfer of the Native American Rehabilitation Association alcoholism project in Portland, Oregon from the alcoholism program to the urban program in fiscal year 1995.

The Committee understands that the IHS is providing some in-house support for the partnership between the Seattle Indian Health Board and the University of Washington in establishing a residency training program to recruit Indian physicians into Indian health delivery programs and recommends that the IHS continue to support this worthy effort to the extent possible.

Indian Health Professions.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$700,000 for Indian health professions to partially offset inflation and pay cost increases.

Tribal Management.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$75,000 for tribal management to partially offset inflation.

Direct Operations.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$850,000 for direct operations to partially offset inflation and pay cost increases.

Self-Governance.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$4,130,000 for self-governance including \$130,000 to partially offset inflation and pay cost increases and \$4,000,000 for shortfalls for new self-governance compacts negotiated for fiscal year 1995.

While the Committee strongly supports the self-governance program and expects the IHS to expand the program to accommodate additional compacts with tribes in fiscal year 1995, the Committee believes that new self-governance compacts should not be negotiated at the expense of program funding for other tribes. To the extent that funds cannot be made available for a new compact without negatively affecting services available to other tribes, IHS should not enter into the compact.

The Committee does not object to the use of \$50,000 of the proposed increase for the self-governance program to fund the Lummi self-governance communication/education initiative.

Contract Support Costs.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,305,000 for contract support costs including \$1,900,000 to partially offset inflation and \$405,000 for operations at the new Kotzebue, Alaska hospital.

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

The IHS should report to the Committee by December 1, 1994, on funding for existing Public Law 93-638 contracts, including the program costs and the contract support costs associated with each contract.

Staffing.—The Committee is concerned that the Indian Health Service has been expected to bear a disproportionate share of the FTE reductions in the Department of Health and Human Services. The data supplied by the Secretary show that the total reduction in the Department, from the baseline upon which the FTE streamlining proposal was built, amounts to a reduction of 2.2 percent. The reduction in IHS is over 7 percent. Several agencies within the Department have been assessed little or no FTE reductions. The IHS bears the largest percentage cut within the Department, with the exception of one relatively small agency. The Committee questions the fairness of the reductions as currently distributed throughout the Department. The Committee expects the Department of Health and Human Services to honor the President's commitment in his letter of March 2, 1994, to Senator Domenici. The President assured Mr. Domenici that IHS staffing reductions would not jeopardize the health services delivery to American Indians and Alaska Natives and that proposed Federal staffing reductions would occur only as health services delivery actually shifts from Federal to tribal staff or from Federal to private health providers.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services told the Committee that she would pursue FTE relief for the IHS. The Department of HHS should report to the Committee by December 1, 1994, identifying specific options for providing FTE relief for IHS services and facilities programs.

To help achieve FTE reductions, the IHS also should examine the possibility of closing or consolidating one or more area offices and of delegating headquarters and area office functions to line managers at the service unit level. A plan for implementing these closures and consolidations should be coordinated with the tribes and incorporated in the fiscal year 1996 budget request.

Regardless of the approaches proposed for reducing FTEs within IHS, no hospital or clinic should be told it cannot hire essential health professionals to provide medical services. In many remote and hard-to-fill locations, a new or replacement Federal employee is the only viable option. Nor should health professionals be expected to operate without sufficient support staff in critical areas such as medical records, dietary services, housekeeping and maintenance. Every effort should be made to work with those tribes who are willing and able to assume some of these support services

under contract. However, the transition to a Public Law 93-638 contract often can take one to two years. In the meantime these positions must be filled or health services will deteriorate as health professionals leave in frustration or spend more and more of their time performing administrative tasks at the expense of direct health care.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$296,982,000
Budget estimate, 1995	167,079,000
Recommended, 1995	253,892,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	-43,090,000
Budget estimate, 1995	+86,813,000

The need for new Indian health care facilities has not been fully quantified but it is safe to say that many billions of dollars would be required to renovate existing facilities and construct all the needed new hospitals and clinics. Safe and sanitary water and sewer systems for existing homes and solid waste disposal needs currently are estimated to amount to over \$600 million for those projects that are considered to be economically feasible.

The Committee recommends \$253,892,000 for Indian health facilities, a decrease of \$43,090,000 below the fiscal year 1994 appropriation of \$296,982,000 and an increase of \$86,813,000 above the fiscal year 1995 budget request of \$167,079,000. 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 1994 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Maintenance and improvement.....	37,940	37,877	38,407	+530
Facilities/space for increase in level of need funded.....	5,977	---	---	---
New and replacement hospitals.....	58,300	---	18,400	+18,400
Outpatient care facilities.....	1,708	---	8,100	+8,100
Regional treatment centers (youth).....	2,780	---	---	---
Staff quarters.....	16,396	---	---	---
Dental units.....	1,000	---	1,000	+1,000
Equipment.....	---	---	13,000	+13,000
Sanitation facilities.....	85,051	42,478	85,051	+42,573
Facilities and environmental health support.....	87,353	86,248	89,451	+3,203
Contract support costs.....	477	476	483	+7
Total, Indian Health Facilities.....	296,982	167,079	253,892	+86,813

Maintenance and Improvement.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$530,000 for maintenance and improvement to partially offset inflation.

New and Replacement Hospitals.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$18,400,000 for new and replacement hospitals including \$17,000,000 to complete the Anchorage Native Medical Center in Alaska and \$1,400,000 for design of the Winnebago, Nebraska hospital.

The Committee recommendation for the Winnebago hospital assumes the design of an inpatient facility and the renovation of the existing drug dependency unit. The Committee expects the IHS to ensure that both the Winnebago and Omaha Tribes fully support the approved program justification document for this project before proceeding.

Outpatient Care Facilities.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$8,100,000 for outpatient care facilities including

\$4,000,000 for construction of the Fort Belknap, Montana health center and satellite clinic, \$3,000,000 for construction of the White Earth, Minnesota health center and \$1,100,000 for design of the Second Mesa, Arizona health center.

Sanitation Facilities.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$42,573,000 to restore the sanitation facilities budget to the fiscal year 1994 level.

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

Dental Units.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$1,000,000 for new and replacement modular dental units. The budget request proposed no funds for this line item. The Committee recommendation would restore funding to the fiscal year 1994 level. The decision on the extent to which these funds should be used to buy new units or to replace existing units should be based on greatest need.

Equipment.—The Committee has recommended a new line item in the facilities account to consolidate equipment purchases for IHS and tribal hospitals and clinics under this appropriation. The total recommended for this new account is \$13,000,000 which includes the transfer of \$10,000,000 from the hospital and clinics line item in the health services appropriation for equipment purchases for existing hospitals and clinics and the addition of \$3,000,000 for equipping replacement clinics built by the tribes using non-IHS funding sources.

Many tribes have a very real need for replacement facilities but are unable to qualify for inclusion on the IHS priority list for new facilities construction. For example, because of the small populations in the tribes in California, none of the tribes in that area have qualified for placement on the priority list. Many tribes have gone to great lengths to identify alternative sources of funding to construct new clinics. Once constructed, there is no source of funds in IHS to provide new equipment for those clinics. The Committee expects the IHS to develop a priority system for distributing the \$3,000,000 recommended for equipment at these clinics. The methodology should be developed no later than February 1, 1995, and should be weighted in favor of the neediest tribes.

Facilities and Environmental Health Support.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$3,203,000 for facilities and environmental health support, including \$1,595,000 to partially offset inflation and pay cost increases, \$1,000,000 for the injury prevention program, \$131,000 for facilities support at the new Belcourt, North Dakota hospital and \$477,000 to restore funding for the environmental program.

Injuries in Indian country are many times the National average and place great demands on Indian health services. The Committee

is disappointed that the Department has not supported the IHS long-term injury prevention plan in its annual budget requests. The small amount of funding provided by the Committee for this program over the past couple of years has been well spent and the program has received high praise from IHS officials in the field. The increase for injury prevention projects recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1995 should result in a decline in needed health treatments over time.

In fiscal year 1994 \$477,000 was identified for contract support costs in the facilities account. These funds were incorrectly deducted from the environmental support program and, as a result, each area has had to reduce its program in fiscal year 1994. The Committee recommendation corrects this error.

Contract Support Costs.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$7,000 for contract support costs to partially offset inflation.

Regional Youth Treatment Centers.—The Committee has not recommended funding for construction of new regional youth treatment centers for drug and alcohol abuse. The IHS should keep the Committee apprised of progress in identifying sites for the two centers authorized for the California area.

Reprogramming.—The Committee has revised its reprogramming guidelines to raise the threshold for reprogrammings from \$250,000 to \$500,000. The revised guidelines are included in the front of this report.

The Committee understands that currently the IHS has identified \$1.7 million in funds that are excess from completed construction projects. The Committee expects that \$600,000 of this amount will be used to pursue the development of standardized designs for IHS facilities, \$400,000 will be used for purchasing equipment for the new Pine Ridge, South Dakota hospital and that the balance will be divided equally between the Fort Belknap, Montana and the White Earth, Minnesota health center construction projects.

Bill Language.—The Committee has recommended bill language to permit the IHS to issue single contracts for the full scope of the construction of the Fort Belknap, Montana and the White Earth, Minnesota health centers. The Committee intends to recommend the balance of the funding required for construction of these health centers in fiscal year 1996 and encourages the IHS and the Department to include the necessary funds in the fiscal year 1996 budget request. The bill language recommended by the Committee should permit the IHS to issue a single construction contract for each of these projects, thus minimizing cost increases.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee has recommended bill language permitting the Secretary to enter into personal services contracts for the provision of health care services in IHS facilities and services for facilities being constructed by the IHS. This language is needed to ensure that every effort is explored by the Department and by the IHS to keep the health services and facilities programs of the IHS staffed at a reasonable level of need. The Committee expects the Department and the IHS to ensure that personal services contracts are negotiated for a reasonable level of compensation.

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; and specifying that IHS funds are to be apportioned as appropriated.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

INDIAN EDUCATION

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$83,500,000
Budget estimate, 1995	86,000,000
Recommended, 1995	83,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 1995	-2,500,000

The Indian Education Act of 1965, as amended, 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's recommendations are based on the Improving America's School Act (H.R. 6) as passed by the House of Representatives on March 24, 1994. That legislation would reauthorize the Office of Indian Education and restructure the programs operated by the Office.

The Committee recommends \$83,500,000 for fiscal year 1994 which is equal to the fiscal year 1994 enacted level and \$2,500,000 below the fiscal year 1995 budget request of \$86,000,000. 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 1994 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Grants to local education agencies.....	57,210	61,300	59,800	-1,500
Special programs for Indian children.....	8,780	9,000	9,000	---
Professional development and adult education.....	9,660	10,800	10,800	---
National activities.....	200	125	125	---
Grants to State educational agencies.....	---	1,000	---	-1,000
Indian education technical assistance centers.....	3,815	---	---	---
Administration.....	3,835	3,775	3,775	---
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, Indian Education.....	83,500	86,000	83,500	-2,500
	-----	-----	-----	-----

The decrease below the budget request consists of decreases of \$1,500,000 for grants to local education agencies and \$1,000,000 for State education agencies. No funds are included for State education agencies because they were not included in the House-passed bill. The recommendations of the Committee assume the fellowship programs will be continued at the 1994 level.

Funds for regional assistance centers have been included in the appropriations recommendations for the Department of Education in the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education and Related Agencies bill. As envisioned by the House-passed reauthorization the functions of the current Indian technology assistance centers would be subsumed by regional assistance centers which would service all elementary and secondary education programs authorized by Title II of the Act.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$26,936,000
Budget estimate, 1995	28,897,000
Recommended, 1995	26,936,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 1995	- 1,961,000

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 706 households remain to be relocated, of which 108 are full-time residents on the Hopi Partitioned Land. Two hundred ninety-seven Navajo households have settled on the new lands obtained to support Navajo relocatees, and 2 additional Navajo households are having homes constructed on the new lands. Progress to accomplish the 1974 mandate, despite development of the new lands, has been slow. To date, a total of 2,440 families have been relocated.

The Committee recommends \$26,936,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, which is equal to the fiscal year 1994 level and \$1,961,000 below the budget request.

The Committee expects the Office to continue road development on the New Lands and to fund IHS-constructed sanitation projects in fiscal year 1995 using housing funds.

The Committee does not object to the reprogramming of up to \$500,000 to assist with construction of the Pinon high school to the extent those funds are matched by the Navajo Nation.

The Committee is very concerned by the slow pace of relocation and the extraordinarily large number of appeals which are adding to the total number of families eligible for relocation. At this time last year 708 households remained to be relocated. One year later, despite the fact that 109 relocations have taken place, 706 families remain to be relocated. The Committee believes it is time to begin phasing out the Office and to turn over the remaining relocations to another agency such as the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In today's constrained budget climate every effort should be made to reduce the cost of administering this program. The Committee expects the Office to submit a plan for the phasing out of the Office and the transition of its responsibilities to a successor entity. The report should be submitted to the Committee no later than February 1, 1995, and should assume that transfer of functions will occur before the year 2000 and that the cost to administer the program will be successively smaller in each year beginning in fiscal year 1996. Further, the Committee expects the Office to review carefully all appeals to ensure that only legally certified applicants are being granted relocation benefits.

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, 1994	\$12,563,000
Budget estimate, 1995	9,812,000
Recommended, 1995	12,713,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+150,000
Budget estimate, 1995	+2,901,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$12,713,000, an increase of \$2,901,000 over the budget estimate, for the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development. This amount is a decrease of \$1,649,000 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 \$9,713,000 for operations of the Institute, and \$3,000,000 for design, sitework and utilities related to Phase I of the new campus. The funds for the new campus are provided on the basis of a contribution of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the estimated cost from this appropriation. Based on the total estimate for Phase I construction of about \$24,000,000, the Federal contribution from

Note:

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Budget Amount (Procurement)

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8,360

Asbestos 700

this appropriation will therefore be \$8,000,000, of which \$6,000,000 has now been provided.

The recommended amount includes no funds for the contribution to the Endowment Fund this year, due to budgetary constraints and the fact that the Institute has not yet provided any significant amount of matching funds to the amounts previously provided.

With regard to Institute operations, the increase of \$500,000 over 1994 is the amount needed by the Institute just to cover mandatory cost increases in salaries and supplies for existing staff, and for the increase in the cost of the facility lease. The Institute had also requested increased funds for new positions, such as an alcohol/drug abuse counselor for the students, an assistant controller and accounting technician, a procurement/purchasing officer position, and a creative writing professor, and for campus security. In order to fund these new positions, the Institute will have to determine priorities among existing uses of the funding available. In addition, the Committee recommendation includes no funding for new items such as media/image production services and video productions. Due to Federal budget limitations, funds for these purposes should be sought from other sources.

Since the amount provided for operations is significantly less than requested by the Board, the Committee requests that a breakdown of how the lower amount will be allocated by the budget line items be submitted to the Committee within 30 days after the start of the fiscal year. Any proposed 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 148

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 29,194,000 visitors in 1993 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, 1994	\$302,349,000
Budget estimate, 1995	318,579,000
Recommended, 1995	314,454,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+12,105,000
Budget estimate, 1995	-4,125,000

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

	(in thousands of dollars)			Change from Estimates
	FY 1994 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	
Sciences.....	104,301	109,450	109,500	+50
Arts and humanities.....	79,282	86,124	86,124	---
Public service and external affairs.....	4,789	5,108	5,108	---
International center.....	747	784	784	---
Administration.....	27,630	29,665	29,665	---
Facilities services.....	81,662	87,941	87,441	-500
Institution-wide programs.....	3,938	4,938	4,938	---
Federal workforce reduction.....	---	-3,100	-3,100	---
Administrative expenses reduction.....	---	-2,160	-2,160	---
Procurement reform.....	---	-171	-171	---
Pay adjustments.....	---	---	-3,675	-3,675
Total, Salaries and Expenses.....	302,349	318,579	314,454	-4,125

The Committee recommends a net reduction of \$4,125,000 to the request for salaries and expenses. This reduction consists of an increase of \$50,000 to the Tropical Research Institute, including facilities and equipment at the Mpala Research Center in Kenya; and decreases of \$875,000 to decrease the amount provided for the January, 1995 pay raise; \$2,800,000, which will require the Smithsonian to absorb all costs of the January, 1995 locality pay increase; and \$500,000 for utilities, to reflect a lower electricity rate increase than projected in the budget. *See notes.*

In addition to these reductions, the budget request includes other decreases totaling \$5,935,000, including \$3,100,000 for Federal workforce reduction, \$2,160,000 for administrative savings and \$621,000 for procurement reform.

The Committee has received testimony and information on the Smithsonian Institution Task Force on Latino Issues. In the press release announcing the establishment of the Task Force, the Smithsonian said that it would ". . . examine the status of Latino

recruitment and employment at the Smithsonian; survey the programs currently underway that focus on Latino issues, culture, art and history; and recommend changes in policy and procedures that will be taken to increase employment of Hispanics at all levels of the Smithsonian and ensure that programs at the Smithsonian reflect the nation's cultural diversity." The Committee is aware that the Task Force's May 10, 1994 Report, "Willful Neglect: The Smithsonian and U.S. Latinos," contains a number of findings, conclusions and recommendations with respect to Latino employment and programming issues. Given the findings of the Task Force, the Committee believes that the current situation must not continue, that Latinos must become an integral part of the Smithsonian, as regents and directors, staff and volunteers, fully represented in permanent collections, research and exhibitions, and also highlighted in special Latino initiatives. The Committee recommends that the Smithsonian Institution consider establishing the position of a Special Assistant on Latino Initiatives who would supervise the planning, allocation and administration of these Latino programming funds and the implementation of the recommendations of the Task Force.

The Committee expects the National Museum of American Art to continue its ongoing programs of national outreach and education as exemplified by its successful outdoor sculpture effort.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$5,400,000
Budget estimate, 1995	5,000,000
Recommended, 1995	5,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	- 400,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,000,000, the budget estimate, for construction and improvements at the National Zoological Park. The amount provided includes, \$1,950,000 for the grasslands exhibit, \$250,000 to design a consolidated maintenance facility at Front Royal, and \$2,800,000 for renovation and repair projects at both the Rock Creek (\$2,000,000) and Front Royal (\$800,000) sites.

REPAIR AND RESTORATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$24,000,000
Budget estimate, 1995	25,300,000
Recommended, 1995	24,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	
Budget estimate, 1995	- 1,300,000

The Committee recommends \$24,000,000, a decrease of \$1,300,000 from 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, 1994	\$10,400,000
Budget estimate, 1995	50,000,000
Recommended, 1995	30,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+19,600,000
Budget estimate, 1995	-20,000,000

The Committee recommends \$30,000,000, a decrease of \$20,000,000 from the budget estimate, for construction. Included are \$20,000,000 for partial construction of the National Museum of the American Indian Cultural Resources Center; \$4,000,000 for design of the Air and Space Museum Extension; \$3,000,000 for design of the Mall Museum building of the National Museum of the American Indian; and \$3,000,000 for minor construction, alterations, and modifications. Bill language has also been included allowing the Smithsonian to enter into a contract for full construction of the Indian Museum Cultural Resources Center, subject to the availability of appropriations. The amounts recommended by the Committee, compared to the budget estimates, are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1994 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
National Museum of the American Indian.....	6,200	43,000	23,000	-20,000
Air and Space Museum extension.....	---	4,000	4,000	---
Minor construction, alterations and modifications.....	4,000	3,000	3,000	---
Construction planning.....	200	---	---	---

Total, Construction.....	10,400	50,000	30,000	-20,000
	=====			

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$51,908,000
Budget estimate, 1995	53,418,000
Recommended, 1995	53,003,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+1,095,000
Budget estimate, 1995	-415,000

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 \$53,003,000 for salaries and expenses, a decrease of \$415,000 from 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 1994 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Care and utilization of art collections.....	20,742	21,626	21,626	---
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds....	11,365	11,707	11,707	---
Protection of buildings, grounds and contents.....	11,117	11,275	11,275	---
General administration.....	8,684	8,810	8,810	---
Pay adjustments.....	---	---	-415	-415
Total, Salaries and Expenses.....	51,908	53,418	53,003	-415

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$415,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Gallery of Art. The reduction consists of \$285,000, which will require the Gallery to absorb all costs of the January, 1995 locality pay increase, or 2.1% of salary costs; and \$130,000 to reflect a decrease in the amount included for the January, 1995 pay raise.

In addition to these reductions to the Gallery's request made by the Committee, the budget also includes other decreases totaling \$737,000, including administrative savings of \$134,000, \$369,000 in savings related to the reduction of 13 FTE's under Executive Order 12839, and \$90,000 for procurement reform.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$2,831,000
Budget estimate, 1995	4,431,000
Recommended, 1995	4,431,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+1,600,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

The Committee recommends \$4,431,000 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. The net increase over 1994 results from including \$2,000,000, an increase of \$1,815,000 over 1994, for the West Building Skylights project.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

The Center's fiscal year 1995 appropriation recommendation reflects the transfer from the National Park Service of direct administrative control of planning, contracting, and execution of capital repair and annual building operations and maintenance of the Kennedy Center to the Board of Trustees of the Kennedy Center as authorized by H.R. 3567 which passed the House of Representatives on May 10, 1994.

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

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$7,932,000
Budget estimate, 1995	10,343,000
Recommended, 1995	10,343,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1994	+2,411,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

The Committee recommends the budget request of \$10,343,000 for the operations and maintenance of the Center. This amount covers the operation and maintenance of the Kennedy Center building, structures, and surrounding grounds. Activities include maintenance, security, visitor information, interpretation, janitorial services, and short-term repair and improvement of the physical plant.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$12,697,000
Budget estimate, 1995	9,000,000
Recommended, 1995	9,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	-3,697,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

The Committee recommends the budget request of \$9,000,000 for the repair, restoration, and renovation of the Kennedy Center. This amount will be used for exterior restoration, major building system projects related to plumbing and electrical systems, urgent repair and replacement projects and interior and theater access projects.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$6,352,000
Budget estimate, 1995	9,878,000
Recommended, 1995	9,878,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+3,526,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

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 \$9,878,000 for salaries and expenses of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, an increase of \$3,526,000 above the fiscal year 1994 enacted level and equal to the fiscal year 1995 request.

The budget amendment submitted by the Administration to adjust for anticipated savings in fiscal year 1995, as a result of government-wide procurement reform, included a \$15,000 reduction in the Smithsonian Institution budget for Woodrow Wilson Center contracting. That adjustment has been made to the Center's budget request and to the Committee-recommended budget level.

The Committee notes that the large increase in the Center's budget for fiscal year 1995 is due to the Center's prospective move to the Federal Triangle Building which is currently under construction. The Center operates now in very limited space in the Smithsonian "Castle". The increase in the budget will provide for the

costs associated with finishing the interior space which has been reserved for the Center in the Federal Triangle Building and for purchasing furniture.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$140,836,000
Budget estimate, 1995	140,950,000
Recommended, 1995	141,950,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+1,114,000
Budget estimate, 1995	+1,000,000

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

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1994 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Grants				
Program Grants				
Arts in Education.....	6,762	6,800	6,800	---
Dance.....	6,247	6,200	6,200	---
Design arts.....	3,325	3,300	3,300	---
Expansion arts.....	5,400	5,350	5,350	---
Folk arts.....	3,250	3,236	3,436	+200
Inter-arts.....	4,692	4,650	4,650	---
International.....	825	820	820	---
Literature.....	4,325	4,325	4,325	---
Media arts.....	7,950	7,975	7,775	-200
Museums.....	7,405	7,400	7,400	---
Music.....	6,364	6,325	6,325	---
Opera-Musical Theater.....	3,069	3,025	3,025	---
Local Programs.....	2,115	2,115	2,115	---
Theater.....	7,401	7,375	7,375	---
Visual arts.....	4,925	4,900	4,900	---
Advancement.....	1,295	1,225	1,225	---
Challenge.....	290	300	300	---
Arts for youth.....	---	---	650	+650
Subtotal, Program Grants.....	75,640	75,321	75,971	+650
State programs				
State grants.....	32,002	31,867	32,142	+275
State set-aside.....	8,728	8,691	8,766	+75
Subtotal, State programs.....	40,730	40,558	40,908	+350
Subtotal, Grants.....	116,370	115,879	116,879	+1,000
Administrative Areas				
Policy planning and research.....	675	700	700	---
Administration.....	23,791	24,500	24,500	---
Subtotal, Administrative Areas.....	24,466	25,200	25,200	---
GSA rent reduction.....	---	-129	-129	---
Total, Grants and Administration.....	140,836	140,950	141,950	+1,000

The Committee has recommended an increase of \$1,000,000 for the National Endowment for the Arts to focus and strengthen the currently scattered efforts to use the arts as a tool to reach and educate at-risk youth. Testimony from two individuals who have initiated such programs, one in Pennsylvania and one in Arizona, demonstrated the effectiveness of such programs.

In Pittsburgh, a \$50,000 grant through the Endowments Expansion Arts program has been combined with money from the State of Pennsylvania and other endowments and philanthropic entities to provide assistance to the Manchester Craftsmen's Guild. This Guild, founded during the riots of 1968, emphasizes creative work

within the context of a low income urban neighborhood striving to overcome poverty and the residual effects of past upheavals. The Manchester Craftsmen's Guild has placed hundreds of students in undergraduate programs directly as a result of its arts training and apprenticeship programs in ceramic art and photography.

The Maricopa County Attorney, whose main responsibility is the prosecution of criminals, testified about the "Anti-drug A.P.P.L.E. Corps". The A.P.P.L.E. Corps is an example of how two diverse groups, artists and law enforcement officials, have come together to work with one another to solve an extraordinarily difficult societal problem. According to the prosecutor's testimony: "The A.P.P.L.E. Corps represents a partnership of artists, prosecutors, private enterprise, law enforcement and educators which came together because it was our belief that participating in the arts provides an opportunity for our children to build self-confidence and self-esteem, thus strengthening their resolve to turn away from substance abuse". This program is supported, in part, by a grant from the Arizona State Council of the Arts and has reached approximately 33,000 educators, students, and parents across Arizona.

Of the \$1,000,000 increase, \$350,000 by legislative formula is for the State programs and the State set-aside with the expectation that other states will pursue the same results achieved by the Arizona State Council through the A.P.P.L.E. Corps project. The balance of \$650,000 is to be used by the regular programs of the Endowment for these same purposes.

MATCHING GRANTS

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$29,392,000
Budget estimate, 1995	29,150,000
Recommended, 1995	29,150,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	- 242,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$29,150,000 for matching grants, of which \$12,750,000 is for challenge grants and \$16,400,000 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 \$51,000,000.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

The Committee recommends a total of \$177,383,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities. Of this amount \$151,420,000 is in the grants and administration account and \$25,963,000 is for matching grants.

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$151,300,000
Budget estimate, 1995	151,420,000
Recommended, 1995	151,420,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+120,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

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

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1994 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Grants				
Program Grants				
Public Programs				
Media Grants.....	10,338	10,300	10,300	---
Museums and Historical Organizations.....	9,980	9,950	9,950	---
Public humanities projects.....	2,494	2,485	2,485	---
Humanities projects in libraries.....	2,497	2,490	2,490	---
Subtotal, Public Programs.....	25,309	25,225	25,225	---
Education programs.....	18,181	18,121	18,121	---
Fellowships and seminars.....	17,719	17,660	17,660	---
Research grants.....	17,852	17,792	17,792	---
Subtotal, Program Grants.....	79,061	78,798	78,798	---
State programs.....	28,204	28,110	28,110	---
Office of Preservation.....	23,058	22,981	22,981	---
Subtotal, Grants.....	130,323	129,889	129,889	---
Administrative Areas				
Administration.....	20,977	21,639	21,639	---
GSA rent reduction.....	---	-108	-108	---
Total, Grants and Administration.....	151,300	151,420	151,420	---

Within the Office of Preservation, \$6,000,000 is to be made available for the National Heritage Preservation program.

MATCHING GRANTS

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$26,191,000
Budget estimate, 1995	25,963,000
Recommended, 1995	25,963,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	-228,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,963,000 for matching grants, of which \$14,000,000 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 require at least a one-to-one match from private monies.

The purpose of challenge grants is to encourage new and increased sources of support on a continuing basis for our nation's humanistic institutions. The challenge grants, which are of a limited duration, are an important complement to other Endowment program categories which provide ongoing support to groups of the highest quality. 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 \$56,000,000.

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM SERVICES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$28,777,000
Budget estimate, 1995	28,770,000
Recommended, 1995	28,770,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	- 7,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

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 \$28,770,000 for fiscal year 1995, the budget request, as shown in the following table:

	FY 1994 Enacted	(in thousands of dollars) Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Grants to Museums				
Support for operations.....	23,052	23,018	23,018	---
Support for conservation.....	3,742	3,737	3,437	-300
Services to the profession.....	400	398	698	+300
Subtotal, Grants to Museums.....	27,194	27,153	27,153	---
Program administration.....	1,583	1,624	1,624	---
GSA rent reduction.....	---	-7	-7	---
Total, Institute of Museum Services.....	28,777	28,770	28,770	---

The Committee recommends an increase of \$300,000 for the Museum Leadership Initiatives program with an offsetting reduction of \$300,000 in the amount available for conservation projects. The conservation projects grant program is decreased reluctantly because it is a program originated by the Committee, but in recent years the number of applications has decreased. A report from the Institute of Museum Services to the Committee is requested in order to determine the reason for fewer applications, whether the maximum grant amount should be raised and any other modifications to the program that may be needed to ensure that it meets the needs of museums.

The \$300,000 increase for the Museum Leadership Initiatives program is to build on museum-school partnerships to further the National Educational Goals 2000: The Educate America Act.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$805,000
Budget estimate, 1995	834,000
Recommended, 1995	834,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+29,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

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

The Committee recommends \$834,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts, an increase of \$29,000 above the fiscal year 1994 enacted level of \$805,000 and equal to the fiscal year 1995 request.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$7,500,000
Budget estimate, 1995	6,648,000
Recommended, 1995	7,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 1995	+852,000

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 1995, the Committee recommends \$7,500,000, which is equal to the fiscal year 1994 level and an increase of \$852,000 above the budget request.

The increase recommended by the Committee will fund the program at its authorized level. There was an increase in successful grant applicants in fiscal year 1994 resulting in lower grant awards for several continuing program participants. The funds recommended by the Committee will continue the current funding level with no increase to offset the funds required for any potential new participants.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$2,959,000
Budget estimate, 1995	2,947,000
Recommended, 1995	2,967,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+8,000
Budget estimate, 1995	+20,000

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 \$2,967,000 for salaries and expenses of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an increase of \$8,000 above the fiscal year 1994 enacted level of \$2,959,000 and an increase of \$20,000 above the fiscal year 1995 budget request of \$2,947,000. The increase to the budget request is to partially restore the proposed reduction to the travel budget and is needed to accommodate the expanded Council membership mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act amendments of 1992. The Committee recommended travel budget is still well below actual 1993 travel expenditures.

The budget amendment submitted by the Administration to adjust for lower rental assessments by the General Services Administration included a \$12,000 reduction in the Department of the Interior for the Council's rent. That adjustment has been made to the Council's budget request and to the Committee-recommended budget level.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$5,868,000
Budget estimate, 1995	5,655,000
Recommended, 1995	5,655,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	- 213,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

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 \$5,655,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission, which is equal to the budget request and a decrease of \$213,000 below the fiscal year 1994 level.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$49,000
Budget estimate, 1995	48,000
Recommended, 1995	48,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	- 1,000
Budget estimate, 1995	

The Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission, in conjunction with the National Park Service in the Department of the Interior, is responsible for having plans prepared for completion of a suitable memorial to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The Committee recommends \$48,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission, which is equal to the fiscal year 1995 budget request.

In fiscal year 1993 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 underway and the Commission has reported that it expects to reach its fundraising goal of \$10 million.

To date over \$36 million have been appropriated to the National Park Service for memorial construction. The Committee has recommended additional construction funds of \$5,500,000 for fiscal year 1995, as requested in the National Park Service construction account. This will be the final appropriation for the memorial with the balance of funding required to come from private donations.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$2,738,000
Budget estimate, 1995	2,865,000
Recommended, 1995	2,738,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	
Budget estimate, 1995	- 127,000

The Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation has made great strides since its establishment in 1972 in rehabilitating and upgrading the area on, and adjacent to, Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol and the White House. The Corporation has revived a vital component of downtown Washington which serves as a ceremonial link between the Executive and Legislative branches of government.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,738,000 for salaries and expenses which is equal to the 1994 level and a decrease of \$127,000 below the fiscal year 1995 budget request of \$2,865,000.

The chairman of the legislative subcommittee with jurisdiction over the Corporation has written to the Committee suggesting that the Corporation be phased out in fiscal year 1995 and replaced with a successor entity. The Committee expects the Corporation to begin planning for an earlier-than-expected transition and to keep the Committee fully informed of the cost implications of such a transition.

The Committee expects the Corporation to work with the Commission of Fine Arts to explore the possible inclusion of a World War II memorial at Freedom Plaza.

PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$4,289,000
Budget estimate, 1995	4,184,000
Recommended, 1995	4,084,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1994	- 205,000
Budget estimate, 1995	- 100,000

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 \$4,084,000 for public development, a decrease of \$205,000 below the fiscal year 1994 enacted level and \$100,000 below the fiscal year 1995 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 1994 level. Any increase in funding for this project should be borne by the General Services Administration which has primary responsibility for the project.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

Appropriation enacted, 1994	\$21,679,000
Budget estimate, 1995	25,660,000
Recommended, 1995	26,660,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1994	+4,981,000
Budget estimate, 1995	+1,000,000

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

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$26,660,000 for the Holocaust Memorial Council, an increase of \$1,000,000 above 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 Council has reported to the Committee that museum visitation has been roughly four times the projected level. This has had the effect of inflicting four years worth of wear and tear on the museum in its first year of operation. The increase recommended by the Committee is needed to meet the costs associated with the inordinately large number of visitors and the demands they are placing on the operation of the museum including additional guard services and museum maintenance.

In order to meet the costs associated with the routine operation and maintenance of the museum in fiscal year 1994, funds were diverted from important programs, especially in the education area. The fiscal year 1995 budget request only partially restores funding for those programs and provides \$2.7 million to establish a fund for major repair and renovation expenses. The Committee expects the

Council to submit a long-term strategic plan for museum repair and improvements as part of its fiscal year 1996 budget request.

The Committee encourages the Council to explore the possibility of opening the museum for extended summer hours to accommodate the overwhelming visitation demands. The Committee does not object to the reprogramming of funds for extended hours, with advance notice to the Committee.

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 limits assessments against programs without Committee approval. Section 307 contains Buy American procedures and requirements. Section 308 contains provisions of the sale of salvageable timber in the Pacific Northwest. Section 309 limits the sale of giant sequoia trees by the Forest Service. Section 310 limits to 10 percent employee housing rental rate increases during fiscal year 1995. Section 311 prohibits the use of funds by the National Park Service to enter into a contract requiring the removal of the underground lunchroom at Carlsbad Caverns NP.

The Committee is informed that the Departments of the Interior and Energy have cooperated with the States of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California in planning a binational initiative involving Mexico whose goal is the 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 pursuant to the Committee's report language accompanying the fiscal year 1994 appropriation (page 123). The Committee reaffirms the importance of this activity because of increased levels of commerce and trade between our two countries and on-going negotiations involving environmental issues along the border. Therefore, the Committee continues to urge the Departments of the Interior and Energy to work with these Southwestern states when developing plans, maps, and resource inventories on lands or resources under their control or their area of interest.

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

RESCISSIONS

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

RESCISSION RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Department and activity	Amounts recommended for rescission
Department of the Interior:	
Land and Water Conservation Fund (contract authority)	\$30,000,000
Department of Agriculture: Forest Service:	
National Forest System	12,000,000

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
Department of Energy, fossil energy re- search and development	17,000,000	Department of Energy, SPR Petroleum ac- count	17,000,000
Department of Energy, Strategic Petroleum Reserve	90,764,000	Department of Energy, SPR Petroleum ac- count	90,764,000

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 "emergency requirement" under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, allowing the use of funds to repay advances from other accounts, and providing subsistence and lodging payments to firefighters.

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

Language is included under 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, and monitoring of the President's Forest Plan by the States of Washington, Oregon, and California.

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; the acceptance of donated aircraft; and providing for cost-shared arrangements for printing services.

Language is included under the National Biological Survey, Research, inventories, and surveys, prohibiting new surveys on private property unless specifically authorized in writing by the property owner.

Language is included under National Park Service, Operation of the National Park System to allow road maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis. This provision has been included in annual appropriations Acts since 1954.

Language is included under National Park Service, Operation of the National Park System, providing for a Youth Conservation Corps program, and providing that if there are any increased fee

receipts in fiscal year 1995 an equivalent appropriation is made to operate individual park units.

Language is included under National Park Service, Administrative provisions, preventing the implementation of an agreement for the redevelopment of the southern end of Ellis Island until 30 legislative days have elapsed from the time the Congress is notified of the plans.

Language is included under United States Geological Survey, Working capital fund, allowing facility modifications and modernization and equipment replacement to be financed under the fund.

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, Royalty and offshore minerals management, providing for the use of certain receipts for a technical information system; providing for reasonable expenses related to volunteer beach and marine 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, and providing for the transfer of property and facilities to non-Federal entities without reimbursement.

Language is included under Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Regulation and technology, to allow 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 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, and to change the dates of payments for grants to schools under Public Law 100-297.

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, and providing a grant to the Close-Up Foundation.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Operation of Indian programs, allowing reprogramming of Self-Governance

funds, allowing changes to certain eligibility criteria by tribal governments, allowing the transfer of certain forestry funds, providing for an Indian self-determination fund, and prohibiting support of Alaska schools in 1995.

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, and allowing Federal Highway Trust Fund amounts to be used to purchase road construction equipment.

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, and to reimburse individual account holders for losses.

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, providing a grant to the Close-Up foundation, and allowing appropriations for disaster assistance to be used as non-Federal matching funds for hazard mitigation grants provided pursuant to other law.

Language is included under Territorial and International Affairs, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, requiring audits of the financial transactions of the Trust Territory government by the General Accounting Office.

Language is included under Office of the Secretary, Administrative provisions, prohibiting the use of working capital or consolidated working funds to augment certain offices, and allowing the sale of existing aircraft with proceeds used to offset the purchase price of replacement aircraft.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to allow transfer of funds in certain emergency situations, requiring replacement with a supplemental appropriation request, and designating certain transferred funds 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 the publishing of a final rule defining "valid existing rights" under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 or disapproving any existing State definition of such rights, prohibiting processing of patent applications under the general mining laws, and prohibiting processing of permits to build a bridge to Ellis Island.

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.

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, 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, 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, limiting clearcutting in the Ouachita and Ozark-St. Francis National Forests, Arkansas, and allowing technical assistance to rural communities.

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.

Language is included under the Department of Energy, Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which prohibits leasing of facilities under certain conditions.

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 the Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, allowing contracts of up to eight years duration for end use consumption surveys.

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, Indian health facilities, providing that funds may be used to purchase land, allowing the purchase of trailers, and allowing for a procurement for the full scope of the White Earth, Minnesota health center and the Fort Belknap, Montana health center and satellite clinic.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, providing for payments for telephone service in private residences in the field and purchase of reprints, purchase and erection of portable buildings, allowing the Service to enter into

personal services contracts and covering individuals providing health services through such contracts under the Federal Tort Claims Act, and allowing deobligation and reobligation of funds applied to self-governance funding agreements.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, providing that health care may be extended to non-Indians at Indian Health Service facilities and providing for expenditure of funds transferred to IHS from the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, to prevent the Indian Health Service from billing Indians in order to collect from third-party payers until Congress has agreed to implement a specific policy.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, allowing payment of expenses for meeting attendance, specifying that certain funds shall not be subject to certain travel limitations, prohibiting the expenditure of funds to implement new eligibility regulations, providing that funds be apportioned only in the appropriation structure in this Act, and prohibiting changing the appropriations structure without approval of the Appropriations Committees.

Language is included under Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, salaries and expenses, defining eligible relocatees; prohibiting movement of any single Navajo or Navajo family unless a new or replacement home is available; limiting relocatees to one new or replacement home; and establishing a priority for relocation of Navajos to those certified eligible who have selected and received homesites on the Navajo reservation or selected a replacement residence off the Navajo reservation.

Language is included under 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 Smithsonian Institution, Construction, allowing a procurement for the full scope of construction of the National Museum of the American Indian Cultural Resources Center.

Language is included under 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 prohibiting assessments against programs funded in this bill, and providing Buy American requirements.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions prohibiting the sale of giant sequoia trees in a manner different from 1994, providing conditions on timber salvage sales in the Pacific Northwest, and limiting government housing rental rate increases to 10% above September 1, 1994 rates.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions prohibiting the use of funds by the National Park Service to enter into a concession contract requiring the removal of the underground lunchroom at Carlsbad Caverns NP.

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 first proviso under the heading "Administrative Provisions" for the National Park Service in Public Law 102-381 is amended as follows: *Provided*, That hereafter, any funds, *not to exceed \$500,000*, available to the National Park Service may be used, with the approval of the Secretary, to maintain law and order in emergency and other unforeseen law enforcement situations and conduct emergency search and rescue operations in the National Park System:

The provisions under the heading "Working Capital Fund" for the United States Geological Survey established by Public Law 101-512 are amended as follows:

There is hereby established in the Treasury of the United States a working capital fund to assist in the management of certain support activities of the Geological Survey (hereafter referred to as the "Survey"), Department of the Interior. The fund shall be available hereafter without fiscal year limitation for expenses necessary for furnishing materials, supplies, equipment, work, *facilities*, and services in support of Survey programs, and, as authorized by law, to agencies of the Federal Government and others. Such expenses may include *laboratory modernization and equipment replacement*, operations, and services, computer operations and telecommunications services, requirements definition, systems analysis, and design services; acquisition or development of software; systems support services such as implementation assistance, training, and maintenance; acquisition and replacement of computer, *publications, scientific instrumentation*, telecommunications, and related automatic data processing equipment; and, such other activities as may be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

There are authorized to be transferred to the fund, at fair and reasonable values at the time of transfer, inventories, equipment, receivables, and other assets, less liabilities, related to the functions to be financed by the fund as determined by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the fund shall be credited with appropriations and other funds of the Survey, and other agencies of the Department of the Interior, other Federal agencies, and other sources, for providing materials, supplies, equipment, and other services as authorized by law and such payments may be made in advance or upon performance: *Provided further*, That charges to users will be at rates approximately equal to the costs of furnishing the materials, supplies, equipment, *facilities*, and services, including such items as depreciation of equipment *and facilities*, and accrued annual leave: *Provided further*, That all existing balances as of the date of enactment of this Act from amortization fees resulting from the Survey providing telecommunications services and deposited in a special fund established on the books of the Treasury and available for payment of replacement or expansion of telecommunications services as authorized by Public Law 99-190, are hereby transferred to and merged with the working capital fund, to be used for the same purposes as originally authorized: *Provided further*, That funds that are not necessary to carry out the activities to be financed by the fund, as determined by the Secretary, shall be covered into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

The fifth proviso under the heading "Leasing and Royalty Management" for the Minerals Management Service in Public Law 101-512 is amended as follows: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, any moneys hereafter received as a result of the forfeiture of a bond or other security [or payment of civil penalty] by an Outer Continental Shelf permittee, lessee, or right-of-way holder which does not fulfill the requirements of its permit, lease, or right-of-way or does not comply with the regulations of the Secretary shall be credited to this account to cover the cost to the United States of any improvement, protection, or rehabilitation

work rendered necessary by the action or inaction that led to the forfeiture [or imposition of the civil penalty], to remain available until expended:

The first paragraph under the heading "Clean Coal Technology" in Public Law 101-121, as further amended by Public Laws 101-512, 102-154, 102-381, and 103-138 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, \$100,000,000 on October 1, 1993, [\$100,000,000 on October 1, 1994, and \$50,000,000 on October 1, 1995] \$18,000,000 on October 1, 1994, \$100,000,000 on October 1, 1995, and \$32,000,000 on October 1, 1996, 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, \$125,000,000 on October 1, 1993, [\$275,000,000 on October 1, 1994, and \$100,000,000 on October 1, 1995] \$19,121,000 on October 1, 1994, \$100,000,000 on October 1, 1995, and \$255,879,000 on October 1, 1996, all such sums to remain available until expended for use in conjunction with a separate general request for proposals.

FIVE-YEAR PROJECTION OF OUTLAYS

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill:

[In millions]	
Budget authority	\$13,582
Outlays:	
Fiscal year 1995	8,905
Fiscal year 1996	3,190
Fiscal year 1997	1,095
Fiscal year 1998	264
Fiscal year 1999 and future years	59

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	\$1,065
Fiscal year 1995 outlays resulting therefrom	478

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1994
AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1995 — PERMANENT AUTHORITY**

[These funds become available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual action by the Congress.
Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill.]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1994 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1995 (3)	Fiscal year 1995 estimate compared with, fiscal year 1994 (4)
FEDERAL FUNDS			
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Land Management:			
Operation and maintenance of quarters	250,000	250,000	.....
Forest ecosystems health and recovery.....	4,000,000	2,500,000	-1,500,000
Expenses, road maintenance deposits.....	3,000,000	2,000,000	-1,000,000
Payments to Oklahoma, in lieu of taxes on Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribal lands	4,000	4,000	.....
Payments to States (proceeds of sales).....	661,000	872,000	+ 211,000
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands	3,347,000	4,737,000	+ 1,390,000
Payments to Alaska, National Petroleum Reserve	23,000	.....	-23,000
Payment to counties, national grasslands.....	485,000	562,000	+ 77,000
Payments to Nevada from receipts on land sales.....	450,000	225,000	-225,000
Payments to Western Oregon counties	78,586,000	75,813,000	-2,773,000
Minerals Management Service:			
Mineral leasing and associated payments.....	530,596,000	514,628,000	-15,968,000
Payments to States, National Forest Fund.....	2,143,000	2,151,000	+ 8,000
Leases of lands acquired for flood control, navigation, and allied purposes.....	2,854,000	2,834,000	-20,000
Geological Survey:			
Operation and maintenance of quarters	36,000	27,000	-9,000

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:			
Natural resource damage assessment and restoration fund.....		19,750,000	+ 19,750,000
Wildlife conservation and appreciation fund.....	960,000	960,000	
Migratory bird conservation account.....	40,928,000	40,928,000	
North American wetlands conservation fund.....	10,000	100,000	+ 90,000
Cooperative endangered species conservation fund.....	20,272,000	20,310,000	+ 38,000
Payment to counties under the National Wildlife Refuge fund.....	6,278,000	6,441,000	+ 163,000
Operation and maintenance of quarters.....	1,832,000	1,789,000	-43,000
Federal aid in wildlife restoration.....	191,766,000	174,200,000	-17,566,000
Proceeds from sales, water resources development projects.....	100,000	100,000	
Interest on investments, North American wetlands conservation fund.....	6,000,000	6,000,000	
National Biological Survey:			
Operation and maintenance of quarters.....	50,000	50,000	
National Park Service:			
Land acquisition (contract authority).....		30,000,000	+ 30,000,000
Operation and maintenance of quarters.....	10,666,000	10,965,000	+ 299,000
Fee collection support, national park system.....	14,100,000	21,000,000	+ 6,900,000
Educational expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park.....	730,000	730,000	
Payment for tax losses on land acquired for Grand Teton National Park.....	35,000	35,000	
Operation, management, maintenance, and demolition of federally acquired properties, Independence National Historical Park.....	82,000	82,000	
Delaware Water Gap, Route 209 operations.....	194,000	194,000	
Bureau of Indian Affairs:			
White Earth Settlement Fund.....	8,000,000	7,500,000	-500,000
Payment to tribal economic recovery fund.....	84,934,000	25,666,000	-59,268,000
Operation and maintenance of quarters.....	6,000,000	6,000,000	
Claims and treaty obligations.....	41,000	41,000	
Operation and maintenance, Indian irrigation systems.....	21,978,000	22,668,000	+ 690,000
Power systems, Indian irrigation projects.....	41,980,000	42,437,000	+ 457,000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1994
AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1995 – PERMANENT AUTHORITY—Continued**

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1994 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1995 (3)	Fiscal year 1995 estimate compared with, fiscal year 1994 (4)
Alaska resupply program	4,103,000	4,103,000	.....
Indian loan guaranty and insurance liquidating account	11,000,000	11,000,000	.....
Territorial and International Affairs:			
Compact of Free Association	301,992,000	145,358,000	-156,634,000
Payments to the U.S. Territories, fiscal assistance	83,390,000	85,000,000	+ 1,610,000
Total, Department of the Interior	1,483,856,000	1,290,010,000	-193,846,000
Department of Agriculture			
Forest Service:			
National forest system (Exxon Valdez oil spill)	13,425,000	14,000,000	+ 575,000
Pacific Yew sales	250,000	250,000	.....
Operations and maintenance of quarters	6,881,000	6,788,000	-93,000
Expenses, brush disposal	43,114,000	49,015,000	+ 5,901,000
Licensee programs (Smokey Bear-Woodsy Owl)	116,000	127,000	+ 11,000
Restoration of forest lands and improvements	114,000	128,000	+ 14,000
Timber purchaser roads constructed by Forest Service	8,457,000	5,945,000	-2,512,000
Timber salvage sales	212,737,000	130,586,000	-82,151,000
Recreation fee collection costs	3,110,000	3,341,000	+ 231,000
Payment to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis counties)	1,256,000	1,256,000	.....
Payments to counties, National Grasslands	3,242,000	3,242,000	.....
Payments to States, National Forest Fund (25 percent fund)	280,538,000	274,165,000	-6,373,000
Total, Forest Service	573,240,000	488,843,000	-84,397,000

Department of Health and Human Services			
Indian Health Services:			
Indian health facilities	4,500,000	4,500,000	
Total, Federal Funds	2,061,596,000	1,783,353,000	-278,243,000
TRUST FUNDS			
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Land Management:			
Miscellaneous trust funds	1,601,000	1,601,000	
Contributed funds, Geological Survey	10,000		-10,000
Contributed funds, Bureau of Mines.....	1,000,000	1,250,000	+ 250,000
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:			
Sport fish restoration.....	207,676,000	226,000,000	+ 18,324,000
Contributed funds.....	1,985,000	1,922,000	-63,000
African Elephant Conservation Fund.....	1,219,000	1,219,000	
National Park Service:			
Donations.....	10,218,000	8,950,000	-1,268,000
Preservation, birthplace of Abraham Lincoln	8,000	8,000	
Bureau of Indian Affairs:			
Cooperative fund (Papago)	560,000	550,000	-10,000
Indian tribal funds.....	307,101,000	331,133,000	+ 24,032,000
Funds contributed for the advancement of the Indian race	15,000	15,000	
Northern Cheyenne	1,479,000	23,071,000	+ 21,592,000
Navajo rehabilitation	2,742,000	282,000	-2,460,000
Office of the Secretary:			
Take pride in America, gifts and bequests.....	100,000	100,000	
Total, Department of the Interior.....	535,714,000	596,101,000	+ 60,387,000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1994
AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1995 — PERMANENT AUTHORITY—Continued**

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1994 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1995 (3)	Fiscal year 1995 estimate compared with, fiscal year 1994 (4)
Department of Agriculture - Forest Service			
Forest Service:			
Reforestation trust fund	30,000,000	30,000,000	.....
Cooperative work trust fund	275,743,000	316,855,000	+41,112,000
Total, Forest Service	305,743,000	346,855,000	+41,112,000
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)	1,000,000	2,000,000	+1,000,000
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.....	1,256,000	2,256,000	+1,000,000
Total, Trust Funds.....	842,713,000	945,212,000	+102,499,000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1994 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1995**

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1994 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget esti- mates, 1995 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appro- priated, 1994 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1995 (6)
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Bureau of Land Management					
Management of lands and resources	599,860,000	605,099,000	596,349,000	-3,511,000	-8,750,000
Fire protection	117,143,000	114,968,000	114,968,000	-2,175,000	.....
Emergency Department of the Interior firefighting fund	116,674,000	121,176,000	121,176,000	+4,502,000	.....
Central hazmat account .....	.....	14,050,000	13,435,000	+13,435,000	-615,000
Construction and access.....	10,467,000	3,936,000	3,836,000	-6,631,000	-100,000
Payments in lieu of taxes	104,108,000	104,108,000	104,108,000	.....	.....
Land acquisition.....	12,122,000	21,173,000	17,060,000	+4,938,000	-4,113,000
Oregon and California grant lands	82,052,000	105,860,000	100,860,000	+18,808,000	-5,000,000
Forest ecosystems health and recovery	1,500,000	.....	.....	-1,500,000	.....
Range improvements (indefinite)	10,025,000	10,350,000	10,350,000	+325,000	.....
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures (indefinite).....	7,932,000	8,900,000	8,900,000	+968,000	.....
Miscellaneous trust funds (indefinite).....	7,505,000	7,605,000	7,605,000	+100,000	.....
Total, Bureau of Land Management	1,069,388,000	1,117,225,000	1,098,647,000	+29,259,000	-18,578,000
United States Fish and Wildlife Service					
Resource management.....	481,623,000	539,083,000	514,650,000	+33,027,000	-24,433,000
Construction	73,565,000	35,095,000	25,264,000	-48,301,000	-9,831,000
Natural resource damage assessment and restoration fund	6,700,000	7,752,000	6,700,000	.....	-1,052,000
Land acquisition.....	82,655,000	86,162,000	62,300,000	-20,355,000	-23,862,000
Cooperative endangered species conservation fund	9,000,000	10,571,000	9,000,000	.....	-1,571,000

National wildlife refuge fund	12,000,000	13,748,000	12,000,000	.....	-1,748,000
Rewards and operations	1,169,000	1,169,000	1,169,000	.....	.....
North American wetlands conservation fund.....	12,000,000	13,952,000	.....	-12,000,000	-13,952,000
Wildlife conservation and appreciation fund	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	.....
Total, United States Fish and Wildlife Service	679,712,000	708,532,000	632,083,000	-47,629,000	-76,449,000
National Biological Survey					
Research, inventories, and surveys	167,209,000	176,450,000	167,209,000	.....	-9,241,000
National Park Service					
Operation of the national park system.....	1,061,823,000	1,124,715,000	1,083,973,000	+ 22,150,000	-40,742,000
National recreation and preservation.....	42,585,000	40,479,000	36,946,000	-5,639,000	-3,533,000
Historic preservation fund	40,000,000	42,000,000	41,000,000	+ 1,000,000	-1,000,000
Construction	201,724,000	148,568,000	171,417,000	-30,307,000	+ 22,849,000
Urban park and recreation fund	5,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	+ 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	95,250,000	82,696,000	88,596,000	-6,654,000	+ 5,900,000
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission	250,000	.....	.....	-250,000	.....
Total, National Park Service (net)	1,416,632,000	1,413,458,000	1,401,932,000	-14,700,000	-11,526,000
United States Geological Survey					
Surveys, investigations, and research.....	584,685,000	580,680,000	576,775,000	-7,910,000	-3,905,000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1994 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1995—Continued**

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1994 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget esti- mates, 1995 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appro- priated, 1994 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1995 (6)
Minerals Management Service					
Royalty and offshore minerals management.....	193,197,000	193,906,000	190,206,000	-2,991,000	-3,700,000
Oil spill research.....	5,331,000	6,452,000	6,452,000	+1,121,000	.....
Total, Minerals Management Service.....	198,528,000	200,358,000	196,658,000	-1,870,000	-3,700,000
Bureau of Mines					
Mines and minerals.....	169,436,000	148,919,000	152,269,000	-17,167,000	+3,350,000
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement					
Regulation and technology.....	110,552,000	110,006,000	110,206,000	-346,000	+200,000
Receipts from performance bond forfeitures (indefinite).	1,190,000	1,190,000	1,190,000	.....	.....
Subtotal.....	111,742,000	111,196,000	111,396,000	-346,000	+200,000
Abandoned mine reclamation fund (definite, trust fund)....	190,107,000	166,704,000	172,404,000	-17,703,000	+5,700,000
Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.....	301,849,000	277,900,000	283,800,000	-18,049,000	+5,900,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs					
Operation of Indian programs.....	1,490,805,000	1,498,430,000	1,527,786,000	+36,981,000	+29,356,000
Construction.....	166,979,000	82,973,000	131,030,000	-35,949,000	+48,057,000

Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians.....	103,259,000	174,045,000	82,896,000	-20,363,000	-91,149,000
Navajo rehabilitation trust fund.....	2,466,000			-2,466,000	
Technical assistance of Indian enterprises.....	1,970,000	1,970,000	1,970,000		
Indian direct loan program account.....	2,484,000		2,484,000		+ 2,484,000
(Limitation on direct loans).....	(10,890,000)			(-10,890,000)	
Indian guaranteed loan program account.....	9,690,000	9,690,000	9,690,000		
(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	(69,000,000)	(46,900,000)	(46,900,000)	(-22,100,000)	
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	1,777,653,000	1,767,108,000	1,755,856,000	-21,797,000	-11,252,000
Territorial and International Affairs					
Administration of territories.....	54,187,000	50,919,000	55,419,000	+ 1,232,000	+ 4,500,000
Northern Mariana Islands Covenant.....	27,720,000	27,720,000	27,720,000		
Subtotal.....	81,907,000	78,639,000	83,139,000	+ 1,232,000	+ 4,500,000
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	23,838,000	900,000	2,900,000	-20,938,000	+ 2,000,000
Compact of Free Association.....	12,102,000	13,258,000	17,758,000	+ 5,656,000	+ 4,500,000
Mandatory payments.....	10,000,000	14,900,000	14,900,000	+ 4,900,000	
Subtotal.....	22,102,000	28,158,000	32,658,000	+ 10,556,000	+ 4,500,000
Total, Territorial and International Affairs.....	127,847,000	107,697,000	118,697,000	-9,150,000	+ 11,000,000
Departmental Offices					
Office of the Secretary.....	64,111,000	62,599,000	62,599,000	-1,512,000	
Ecosystem restoration funds.....	7,000,000			-7,000,000	
Office of the Solicitor.....	33,359,000	35,374,000	35,374,000	+ 2,015,000	

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1994 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1995—Continued**

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1994 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget esti- mates, 1995 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appro- priated, 1994 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1995 (6)
Office of Inspector General	24,283,000	23,985,000	23,985,000	-298,000	.....
Construction Management	2,394,000	2,133,000	2,000,000	-394,000	-133,000
National Indian Gaming Commission	1,000,000	1,481,000	1,000,000	.....	-481,000
Total, Departmental Offices	132,147,000	125,572,000	124,958,000	-7,189,000	-614,000
Total, title I, Department of the Interior (net)	6,625,086,000	6,623,899,000	6,508,884,000	-116,202,000	-115,015,000
Appropriations	(6,655,086,000)	(6,653,899,000)	(6,537,884,000)	(-117,202,000)	(-116,015,000)
Rescission	(-30,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	.....	.....
(Limitation on direct loans)	(10,890,000)	.....	.....	(-10,890,000)	.....
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(69,000,000)	(46,900,000)	(46,900,000)	(-22,100,000)	.....
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Forest Service					
Forest research	193,083,000	203,280,000	201,780,000	+ 8,697,000	-1,500,000
State and private forestry	165,315,000	158,185,000	158,664,000	-6,651,000	+ 479,000
Emergency pest suppression fund	(15,000,000)	.....	(17,000,000)	(+ 2,000,000)	(+ 17,000,000)
International forestry	6,996,000	9,972,000	7,000,000	+ 4,000	-2,972,000
National forest system	1,308,823,000	1,355,312,000	1,336,162,000	+ 27,339,000	-19,150,000
Forest Service fire protection	185,168,000	156,590,000	160,590,000	-24,578,000	+ 4,000,000
Emergency Forest Service firefighting fund	190,222,000	226,200,000	226,200,000	+ 35,978,000	.....

Construction	252,802,000	221,791,000	191,740,000	-61,062,000	-30,051,000
Timber receipts transfer to general fund (indefinite)	(-48,289,000)	(-51,828,000)	(-51,828,000)	(-3,539,000)	.....
Timber purchaser credits	(60,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(-10,000,000)	.....
Land acquisition	64,250,000	64,241,000	62,131,000	-2,119,000	-2,110,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests, special acts	1,212,000	1,252,000	1,252,000	+40,000	.....
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges (indefinite)	203,000	210,000	210,000	+7,000	.....
Range betterment fund (indefinite)	4,600,000	4,584,000	4,584,000	-16,000	.....
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research	96,000	89,000	89,000	-7,000	.....
Total, Forest Service	2,372,770,000	2,401,706,000	2,350,402,000	-22,368,000	-51,304,000
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY					
Clean coal technology	-175,000,000	-337,879,000	-337,879,000	-162,879,000	.....
Fossil energy research and development	430,674,000	451,130,000	428,544,000	-2,130,000	-22,586,000
(By transfer) .....	.....	(17,000,000)	(17,000,000)	(+17,000,000)	.....
Alternative fuels production (indefinite)	-4,798,000	-4,250,000	-4,250,000	+548,000	.....
Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves	214,772,000	199,456,000	193,956,000	-20,816,000	-5,500,000
Energy conservation	690,375,000	976,856,000	824,585,000	+134,210,000	-152,271,000
Economic regulation	12,994,000	12,437,000	12,437,000	-557,000	.....
Emergency preparedness	8,901,000	8,249,000	8,249,000	-652,000	.....
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	206,810,000	153,247,000	153,247,000	-53,563,000	.....
(By transfer) .....	.....	(90,764,000)	(90,764,000)	(+90,764,000)	.....
Energy Information Administration	86,553,000	84,728,000	84,728,000	-1,825,000	.....
Total, Department of Energy	1,471,281,000	1,543,974,000	1,363,617,000	-107,664,000	-180,357,000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1994 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1995—Continued**

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1994 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget esti- mates, 1995 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appro- priated, 1994 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1995 (6)
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
Indian Health Service					
Indian health services.....	1,645,877,000	1,651,889,000	1,706,102,000	+ 60,225,000	+ 54,213,000
Indian health facilities.....	296,982,000	167,079,000	253,892,000	-43,090,000	+ 86,813,000
Total, Indian Health Service	1,942,859,000	1,818,968,000	1,959,994,000	+ 17,135,000	+ 141,026,000
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION					
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education					
Indian education	83,500,000	86,000,000	83,500,000	.....	-2,500,000
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES					
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation					
Salaries and expenses.....	26,936,000	28,897,000	26,936,000	.....	-1,961,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development					
Payment to the Institute	12,563,000	9,812,000	12,713,000	+ 150,000	+ 2,901,000
Smithsonian Institution					
Salaries and expenses.....	302,349,000	318,579,000	314,454,000	+ 12,105,000	-4,125,000

Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park.....	5,400,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	-400,000	.....
Repair and restoration of buildings.....	24,000,000	25,300,000	24,000,000	.....	-1,300,000
Construction	10,400,000	50,000,000	30,000,000	+ 19,600,000	-20,000,000
Total, Smithsonian Institution	342,149,000	398,879,000	373,454,000	+ 31,305,000	-25,425,000
National Gallery of Art					
Salaries and expenses.....	51,908,000	53,418,000	53,003,000	+ 1,095,000	-415,000
Repair, restoration and renovation of buildings.....	2,831,000	4,431,000	4,431,000	+ 1,600,000	.....
Total, National Gallery of Art	54,739,000	57,849,000	57,434,000	+ 2,695,000	-415,000
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts					
Operations	7,932,000	10,343,000	10,343,000	+ 2,411,000	.....
Repair and rehabilitation	12,697,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	-3,697,000	.....
Total, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	20,629,000	19,343,000	19,343,000	-1,286,000	.....
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars					
Salaries and expenses.....	6,352,000	9,878,000	9,878,000	+ 3,526,000	.....
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities					
National Endowment for the Arts					
Grants and administration	140,836,000	140,950,000	141,950,000	+ 1,114,000	+ 1,000,000
Matching grants	29,392,000	29,150,000	29,150,000	-242,000	.....
Total, National Endowment for the Arts.....	170,228,000	170,100,000	171,100,000	+ 872,000	+ 1,000,000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1994 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1995—Continued**

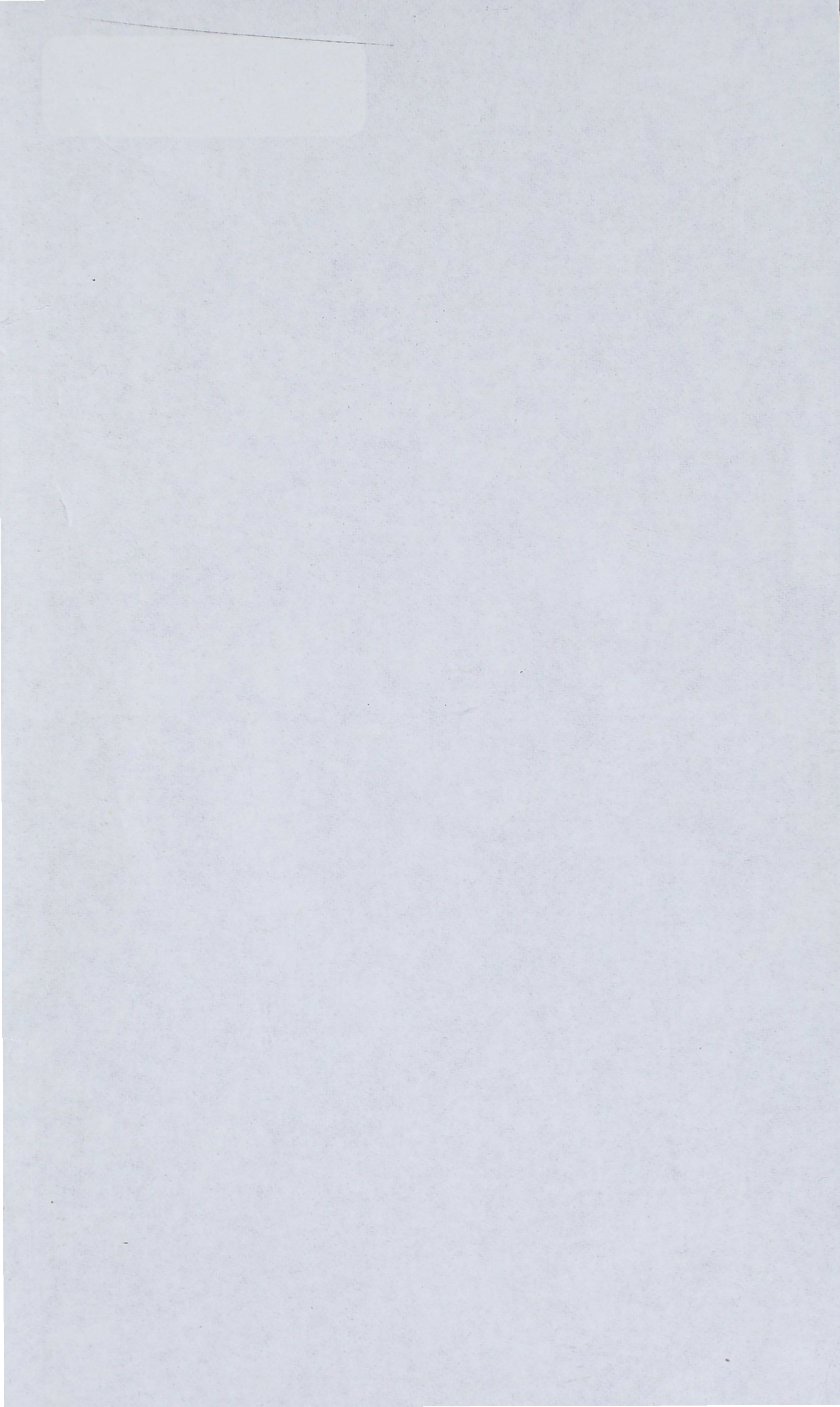
Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1994 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget esti- mates, 1995 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appro- priated, 1994 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1995 (6)
National Endowment for the Humanities					
Grants and administration	151,300,000	151,420,000	151,420,000	+ 120,000	.....
Matching grants	26,191,000	25,963,000	25,963,000	-228,000	.....
Total, National Endowment for the Humanities	177,491,000	177,383,000	177,383,000	-108,000	.....
Institute of Museum Services					
Grants and administration	28,777,000	28,770,000	28,770,000	-7,000	.....
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.....	376,496,000	376,253,000	377,253,000	+ 757,000	+ 1,000,000
Commission of Fine Arts					
Salaries and expenses.....	805,000	834,000	834,000	+ 29,000	.....
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs					
Grants.....	7,500,000	6,648,000	7,500,000	.....	+ 852,000
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,959,000	2,947,000	2,967,000	+ 8,000	+ 20,000
National Capital Planning Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	5,868,000	5,655,000	5,655,000	-213,000	.....

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	49,000	48,000	48,000	-1,000	.....
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,738,000	2,865,000	2,738,000	.....	-127,000
Public development	4,289,000	4,184,000	4,084,000	-205,000	-100,000
Land acquisition and development fund.....	7,193,000	.....	.....	-7,193,000	.....
Total, Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation	14,220,000	7,049,000	6,822,000	-7,398,000	-227,000
United States Holocaust Memorial Council					
Holocaust Memorial Council.....	21,679,000	25,660,000	26,660,000	+ 4,981,000	+ 1,000,000
Total, title II, Related Agencies.....	6,763,354,000	6,800,400,000	6,685,010,000	-78,344,000	-115,390,000
(Timber receipts transfer to general fund, indefinite).....	(-48,289,000)	(-51,828,000)	(-51,828,000)	(-3,539,000)	.....
(Timber purchaser credits).....	(60,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(-10,000,000)	.....
Grand total:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net).....	13,388,440,000	13,424,299,000	13,193,894,000	-194,546,000	-230,405,000
Appropriations	(13,418,440,000)	(13,454,299,000)	(13,223,894,000)	(-194,546,000)	(-230,405,000)
Rescission.....	(-30,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	.....	.....
(Timber receipts transfer to general fund, indefinite).....	(-48,289,000)	(-51,828,000)	(-51,828,000)	(-3,539,000)	.....
(Timber purchaser credits).....	(60,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(-10,000,000)	.....
TITLE I -DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Bureau of Land Management.....	1,069,388,000	1,117,225,000	1,098,647,000	+ 29,259,000	-18,578,000
United States Fish and Wildlife Service.....	679,712,000	708,532,000	632,083,000	-47,629,000	-76,449,000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1994 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1995—Continued**

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1994 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget esti- mates, 1995 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appro- priated, 1994 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1995 (6)
National Biological Survey.....	167,209,000	176,450,000	167,209,000	.....	-9,241,000
National Park Service.....	1,416,632,000	1,413,458,000	1,401,932,000	-14,700,000	-11,526,000
United States Geological Survey.....	584,685,000	580,680,000	576,775,000	-7,910,000	-3,905,000
Minerals Management Service	198,528,000	200,358,000	196,658,000	-1,870,000	-3,700,000
Bureau of Mines	169,436,000	148,919,000	152,269,000	-17,167,000	+ 3,350,000
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement....	301,849,000	277,900,000	283,800,000	-18,049,000	+ 5,900,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,777,653,000	1,767,108,000	1,755,856,000	-21,797,000	-11,252,000
Territorial and International Affairs.....	127,847,000	107,697,000	118,697,000	-9,150,000	+ 11,000,000
Departmental Offices.....	132,147,000	125,572,000	124,958,000	-7,189,000	-614,000
Total, Title I - Department of the Interior.....	6,625,086,000	6,623,899,000	6,508,884,000	-116,202,000	-115,015,000
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES					
Forest Service.....	2,372,770,000	2,401,706,000	2,350,402,000	-22,368,000	-51,304,000
Department of Energy.....	1,471,281,000	1,543,974,000	1,363,617,000	-107,664,000	-180,357,000
Indian Health	1,942,859,000	1,818,968,000	1,959,994,000	+ 17,135,000	+ 141,026,000
Indian Education	83,500,000	86,000,000	83,500,000	.....	-2,500,000
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	26,936,000	28,897,000	26,936,000	.....	-1,961,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	12,563,000	9,812,000	12,713,000	+ 150,000	+ 2,901,000
Smithsonian	342,149,000	398,879,000	373,454,000	+ 31,305,000	-25,425,000
National Gallery of Art.....	54,739,000	57,849,000	57,434,000	+ 2,695,000	-415,000
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.....	20,629,000	19,343,000	19,343,000	-1,286,000	.....
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	6,352,000	9,878,000	9,878,000	+ 3,526,000	.....

National Endowment for the Arts	170,228,000	170,100,000	171,100,000	+ 872,000	+ 1,000,000
National Endowment for the Humanities.....	177,491,000	177,383,000	177,383,000	-108,000	.....
Institute of Museum Services.....	28,777,000	28,770,000	28,770,000	-7,000	.....
Commission of Fine Arts.....	805,000	834,000	834,000	+ 29,000	.....
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs	7,500,000	6,648,000	7,500,000	.....	+ 852,000
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	2,959,000	2,947,000	2,967,000	+ 8,000	+ 20,000
National Capital Planning Commission	5,868,000	5,655,000	5,655,000	-213,000	.....
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission.....	49,000	48,000	48,000	-1,000	.....
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.....	14,220,000	7,049,000	6,822,000	-7,398,000	-227,000
Holocaust Memorial Council.....	21,679,000	25,660,000	26,660,000	+ 4,981,000	+ 1,000,000
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Total, Title II - Related Agencies.....	6,763,354,000	6,800,400,000	6,685,010,000	-78,344,000	-115,390,000
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Grand total.....	13,388,440,000	13,424,299,000	13,193,894,000	-194,546,000	-230,405,000
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