

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1997

JUNE 18, 1996.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

together with

SUPPLEMENTAL, DISSENTING, AND ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 3662]

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, 1997. 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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BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

Appropriation enacted, 1996 (excludes emergency)	\$1,384,434,000
Budget estimate, 1997	1,579,423,000
Recommended, 1997	1,381,623,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1996	- 2,811,000
Budget estimate, 1997	- 197,800,000

The Bureau of Indian Affairs was created in 1824, its mission is founded on a government-to-government relationship and trust responsibility that results from treaties with Native groups. The Bureau delivers services to over one million Native Americans through 12 area offices and 83 agency offices. In addition, the Bureau provides education programs to Native Americans through the operation of 117 day schools, 56 boarding schools, and 14 dormitories. Lastly the Bureau administers more than 46 million acres of tribally owned land.

The Committee recommends a total of \$1,381,623,000 for fiscal year 1997 for Operation of Indian Programs, which is \$197,800,000 below the budget request, and \$2,811,000 below the 1996 enacted level.

The amounts recommended by the Committee as compared to the 1996 enacted level by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1996 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Tribal Priority Allocations				
Tribal government	239,800	304,879	239,800	---
Human services	128,660	152,679	128,660	---
Education	80,506	59,464	80,506	---
Public safety and justice	81,511	100,100	81,511	---
Community development	54,593	55,427	54,593	---
Resources management	53,489	63,828	53,489	---
Trust services	25,960	31,256	25,960	---
General administration	21,634	27,562	21,634	---
Small and needy tribes distribution	---	5,000	---	---
General increase	---	---	10,000	+10,000
Subtotal, Tribal Priority Allocations	654,152	811,695	654,152	+10,000
Other Recurring Programs				
Tribal government	5,000	5,000	5,000	---
Education				
School operations				
Forward-funded	330,711	367,243	339,709	+6,998
Other school operations	78,175	85,094	78,738	+663
Subtotal, School operations	408,886	452,337	418,447	+9,561
Continuing education	27,411	27,411	27,411	---
Subtotal, Education	436,297	479,748	445,858	+9,561
Community development	16,235	16,372	16,235	---
Resources management	35,965	35,591	35,965	---
Subtotal, Other Recurring Programs	493,497	537,011	503,058	+9,561
Non-Recurring Programs				
Tribal government	3,765	2,931	3,765	---
Public safety and justice	584	584	584	---
Community development	1,750	---	---	-1,750
Resources management	31,395	31,065	31,395	---
Trust services	28,727	31,418	26,755	-1,972
Subtotal, Non-Recurring Programs	65,221	65,998	62,499	-3,722
Total, Tribal Budget System	1,213,870	1,414,704	1,229,709	+15,839
BIA Operations				
Central Office Operations				
Tribal government	2,653	2,666	2,653	---
Human services	720	722	720	---
Public safety and justice	3,154	3,163	3,154	---
Community development	1,005	1,010	1,005	---
Resources management	3,142	3,160	3,142	---
Trust services	3,392	5,912	3,392	---
General administration				
Education program management	2,112	2,128	2,112	---
Other general administration	34,343	35,750	33,692	-651
Subtotal, General administration	36,455	37,878	35,804	-651
General reduction	---	---	-5,052	-5,052
Subtotal, Central Office Operations	50,521	54,511	44,818	-5,703
Area Office Operations				
Tribal government	1,181	1,101	1,181	---
Human services	888	682	888	---
Public safety and justice	588	499	588	---
Community development	3,106	3,014	3,106	---
Resources management	3,165	2,680	3,165	---
Trust services	7,343	6,913	7,343	---
General administration	20,443	21,672	24,093	+3,650
General reduction	---	---	-3,671	-3,671
Subtotal, Area Office Operations	35,714	35,561	35,693	-21
Special Programs and Pooled Overhead				
Human services	868	---	---	-868
Education	13,069	13,720	13,069	---
Public safety and justice	2,644	2,666	2,644	---
Community development	3,403	3,399	2,441	-962
Resources management	1,470	1,320	1,320	-150
General administration	51,877	52,552	50,329	-10,548
Subtotal, Special Programs and Pooled Overhead	83,329	73,647	70,403	-12,926
Total, BIA Operations	170,564	164,719	151,914	-18,650
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 104-134)	500	---	---	-500
Total, Operation of Indian Programs	1,384,934	1,579,423	1,381,623	-3,311

Tribal priority allocations.—The Committee recommends \$664,152,000 for tribal priority allocations, which is \$10,000,000 above the 1996 enacted level. Because of the high-priority the Committee places on the tribal priority allocation portion of the Bureau's budget the Committee has included a general increase of \$10,000,000 over the 1996 enacted level. The Bureau is directed to study and report to this Committee by February 1, 1997 on additional programs for inclusion in tribal priority allocations, including education programs. Within the funds provided for water resources, \$399,000 is for the Seminole and Miccosukee tribes water studies in support of the Everglades initiative.

Other recurring programs.—The Committee recommends \$498,058,000 for other recurring programs, which is \$4,561,000 over the 1996 enacted level.

The Committee recommends \$445,858,000 for education programs within other recurring programs. This funding level includes \$339,709,000 for forward-funded school operations. Other school operations are funded at \$78,738,000, and continuing education is funded at \$27,411,000 same as the 1996 enacted level.

Within resources management, the Committee recommends \$100,000 to be made available to the Lake Roosevelt Water Quality Control Council, a partner in the Lake Roosevelt Forum. These funds will be used for continued work on measuring heavy metal and dioxin contamination of the water, sediments, and fishery resources of Lake Roosevelt.

Within the funds provided for resources management, \$600,000 is to be made available to the Bering Sea Fisherman's Association, and \$69,000 is available to the Alaska Sea Otter Commission.

Given the limited resources available to the Committee in fiscal year 1997 and for the foreseeable future, the Committee is concerned about maintaining an adequate educational system for the students currently in the Bureau's school system. An increasing demand on already scarce resources could result in diminishing the educational services available to the approximately 50,000 children that are now served by Bureau schools. Accordingly, the Committee has continued the fiscal year 1996 bill language which limits the number of schools to be funded to those in the Bureau of Indian Affairs school system as of September 1, 1995. Bill language is also continued which prohibits using Bureau funds for any additional grades beyond the grade structure in place at each school as of October 1, 1995. The intent is to preclude expansions such as when a school which currently enrolls students in the primary grades (K through grade 6) expands its grade structure by adding a junior high (grades 7 and 8) or high school (grades 9 through 12).

The Committee remains concerned that BIA operated schools should be able to adopt their own salary schedules in the same manner as contract and grant schools, particularly since school operations funds are distributed equally to all schools. Bill language is included which would allow BIA operated schools to adjust the salaries of all education positions, including teachers and counselors as well as non-teaching staff. The authority applies only to staff appointed after June 30, 1997. This grandfathering provision will protect current BIA employees who remain at the same posi-

tion at the same school from salary adjustments below their base level.

The Committee recognizes that the recommended funding levels will place constraints on Bureau funded schools. However, the funds available in this bill apply to the 1997–98 school year, therefore, the Bureau and schools have over a year to develop a plan for making the most efficient use of appropriated funds.

Within resource management, funding for the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society (NAFWS) is continued at the 1996 enacted level. The funding level will ensure that NAFWS will be able to support development and protection of tribal fish and wildlife resources.

Non-recurring programs.—The Committee recommends \$62,499,000 for non-recurring programs, which is \$3,722,000 below the 1996 enacted level. Decreases include \$1,500,000 for community and reservation economic development and \$250,000 for technical assistance as proposed by the Administration, and \$1,972,000 for water rights negotiations/litigation.

Within the \$3,000,000 provided for the “jobs in the woods” initiative, \$400,000 should continue to be used by the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission for the Wildstock Restoration Initiative.

Central office operations.—The Committee recommends \$44,818,000 for central office operations. The Committee recommendation includes a transfer of \$3,500,000 to the construction account, a transfer into central office operations of \$1,207,000 for personnel services and \$1,935,000 for education personnel management, and a general decrease of \$5,052,000. A total of \$218,000 from central office financial management and \$75,000 from ADP central program management is transferred to the Office of Special Trustee for administrative accounting and budget support and certain information resource management functions. No funds are transferred to the Office of Special Trustee for information resource management systems and other contractual costs to support mainframe computers, licenses, and other similar costs. The Bureau shall continue to pay for and provide these types of IRM support to the Office of Special Trustee in 1997. To the extent the Office of Special Trustee is unable to establish mechanisms to secure required administrative support, funding transferred should be used to reimburse the Bureau for continued provision of services.

The Committee recommended that additional resources be allocated to tribal priority allocations and education programs, however, significant budgetary constraints and the need to move towards a balanced budget remain. Consistent with the direction for reorganization and consolidation, the Committee believes that additional savings are available within central office operations and provides a general reduction of \$5,052,000.

Area office operations.—The Committee recommends \$36,693,000 for area office operations. This funding level includes a transfer of \$3,650,000 for personnel services and a general decrease of \$3,671,000. A total of \$166,000 from area office personnel services is transferred to the Office of Special Trustee for personnel and EEO services. No funds are transferred to the Office of Special Trustee that support activities of the Bureau’s information management centers (IMC’s). The IMC’s shall continue to support the

Office of Special Trustee in 1997. To the extent the Office of Special Trustee is unable to establish mechanisms to secure required administrative support, funding transferred should be used to reimburse the Bureau for continued provision of services.

As is the case with central office and consistent with the direction for reorganization and consolidation, the Committee believes that additional savings are available within area office operations and provides a general reduction of \$3,671,000.

The Committee has denied the Bureau's request to move funding for the Navajo area office operations into tribal priority allocation. However, the Committee will have no objection to a reprogramming proposal once the Committee has been provided with assurance that the Navajo area office is being closed and an explanation of how those functions and activities deemed to be inherently Federal and trust responsibilities related to the Navajo Nation will be handled.

Special programs and pooled overhead.—The Committee recommends \$70,403,000 for special programs and pooled overhead. This funding level includes decreases of \$962,000 for the Indian arts and crafts board, \$150,000 for the intertribal agriculture council as proposed by the Administration, \$1,000,000 for employee displacement costs as proposed by the Administration, \$866,000 for the Indian Child Welfare Act as proposed by the Administration, and a transfer of \$8,619,000 for personnel services to central and area office operations.

A total of \$1,329,000 from General Administration-Pooled Overhead is transferred to the Office of Special Trustee for FFS (\$78,000), PAY/PERS (\$62,000), postage (\$347,000), FTS 2000 (\$110,000), Departmental Billings (\$23,000), Unemployment Compensation (\$209,000), and GSA Rentals (\$500,000). Amounts included for Postage, FTS 2000, and GSA Rentals include amounts related to operations of the Albuquerque Headquarters of the Office of Trust Funds Management and postage costs relating to issuance of IIM checks and quarterly trust account statements. No funds are transferred to the Office of Special Trustee for Postage, FTS 2000, and GSA Rentals of field operations (Area and Agency) of the Office of Special Trustee. The Bureau of Indian Affairs shall continue to support these costs in 1997. To the extent the Office of Special Trustee is unable to establish mechanisms to secure required administrative support, funding transferred should be used to reimburse the Bureau of Indian Affairs for continued provision of services.

The Bureau requested an account consolidation for personnel services in fiscal year 1995. The Committee is not aware of any progress made by the Bureau in the consolidation or reduction of personnel services. For fiscal year 1997, the Bureau has requested that the consolidated account be reversed and funds be appropriated in central and area offices. The Committee accepts this proposal. However, the Committee also expects that the Bureau will achieve savings in personnel because of the reduction in Bureau staff and increased automation in the personnel area. The Committee is reducing personnel funding by 20 percent in the appropriate areas with the expectation that the Bureau will achieve savings in 1997.

The Committee notes that the Bureau of Indian Affairs has undergone significant downsizing during the past two years due both to the Vice-President's National Performance Review efforts and to reductions in personnel and funding. Little of this downsizing has been consistent with the BIA reorganization plan issued in 1994 by the joint Federal-Tribal Reorganization Taskforce. Given the substantial hearing records developed on BIA reorganization by the authorizing Committees, the Committee directs the Bureau to proceed with reorganization and consolidation of central, area, and agency offices in a manner that is consistent with the procedures set forth by the Taskforce. In particular, the Bureau may find opportunities for consolidation and/or closure where significant progress has been made by Indian tribes to compact or contract Bureau operations. It is the intent of this Committee that such consolidation and/or closure should be conducted in a manner consistent with the Taskforce's recommendations, including direct and active negotiation with the affected Indian tribal governments. Any savings in resources made by these efforts should be made available for transfer to tribes subject to Committee approval. The Committee further directs the Bureau to report on its reorganization within 120 days of enactment of this Act.

Language is included under Administrative Provisions, Department of the Interior, which limits the Secretary of the Interior from taking land into trust unless there is an agreement between Indian tribes, States, and local communities requiring tribes to pay State and local taxes on purchases by non-Indians in retail establishments on said lands.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1996 (excludes emergency)	\$100,833,000
Budget estimate, 1997	122,824,000
Recommended, 1997	85,831,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1996	- 15,002,000
Budget estimate, 1997	- 36,993,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee as compared to the 1996 enacted level by activity is shown in the following table:

	(In thousands of dollars)			Change from Enacted
	FY 1996 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	
Education.....	42,539	44,016	28,039	-14,800
Public safety and justice.....	6,000	14,500	4,400	-1,500
Resources management.....	47,245	53,968	46,246	-999
General administration.....	3,549	10,340	2,146	-1,403
Construction management.....	1,500	---	5,000	+3,500
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 104-134).....	16,500	---	---	-16,500
Total, Construction.....	117,333	122,824	85,831	-31,502

Education.—The Committee recommends \$28,039,000 for education construction. This funding level includes \$4,000,000 to complete construction of the Chief Leschi school complex, \$3,000,000 for employee housing, and \$21,039,000 for FI&R. The Committee recommendation assumes that this is the only project funded in fiscal year 1997.

The Committee notes that the Bureau of Indian Affairs has been well informed about the need to replace the existing portable class-

room buildings at the Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwe School in Hayward, Wisconsin because of ongoing health and safety hazards in the existing structures, including vermin proliferation and the resultant problems associated with infestation. The Committee is aware that consideration is being given to a temporary fix to address the most serious aspects of this problem. The Committee further understands that the long-term solution is in the planning process and expects that the BIA and the Department will not change the long-term priorities for the school due to a short-term, temporary fix.

The Committee has continued the fiscal year 1995 bill language related to implementing the process to award grants for construction of new schools or facilities improvement and repair projects in excess of \$100,000. The language ensures that the Department can continue to implement the grant process while the permanent implementation process is under development in fiscal year 1997. The Committee expects the Department and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to continue to work cooperatively with the tribes in the development of a final implementation process. Given that the language is clear concerning negotiating the schedule of payments, the Committee has not continued the language limiting payments to two per year.

Public safety and justice.—The committee recommends \$4,400,000 for public safety and justice. No new law enforcement projects are proposed for funding in fiscal year 1997. The Committee has included \$4,000,000 for the Bureau’s fire program and \$400,000 for FI&R, same as the request.

General Administration.—The Committee recommends \$7,146,000 for general administration including decreases of \$2,000 for telecommunications improvement and repair, \$1,401,000 for FI&R, and increases of \$3,500,000 for construction management from the 1996 enacted level.

Resources management.—The Committee recommends \$46,246,000 for resources management. Included in this amount is \$25,500,000 for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project which is the same as the 1996 enacted level.

The Committee is aware of the Pueblo of Laguna’s efforts to complete its New Mexico-Paguete dam restoration project. The Committee urges the Bureau to examine safety concerns at this dam. If conditions warrant, funding for this project should be given priority consideration.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Appropriation enacted, 1996	\$80,645,000
Budget estimate, 1997	69,241,000
Recommended, 1997	65,241,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1996	- 15,404,000
Budget estimate, 1997	- 4,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$65,241,000 for Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians.

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$4,000,000 for the Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement. All other settlements are funded at the budget estimate.

The Committee understands that legislation authorizing the Torres-Martinez land settlement has been introduced and, because of bipartisan support, likely to be enacted into law before the end of the 104th Congress. Once authorized, the Committee will look favorably on funding the settlement. Assuming it is authorized, the Committee expects the Department of the Interior to include funding for the Torres-Martinez settlement as part of its fiscal year 1998 budget request.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OF INDIAN ENTERPRISES

Appropriation enacted, 1996	\$500,000
Budget estimate, 1997	
Recommended, 1997	
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1996	- 500,000
Budget estimate, 1997	

The Committee recommends no appropriation for Technical Assistance of Indian Enterprises, the same as the budget estimate.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriation enacted, 1996	\$5,000,000
Budget estimate, 1997	5,002,000
Recommended, 1997	5,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1996	
Budget estimate, 1997	- 2,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program, same as the 1996 enacted level.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

Appropriation enacted, 1996 (excludes emergency)	\$65,188,000
Budget estimate, 1997	65,188,000
Recommended, 1997	65,088,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1996	- 100,000
Budget estimate, 1997	- 100,000

The Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) was established on August 4, 1995 through Secretarial Order No. 3191 which also abolished the former Office of Territorial and International Affairs. The OIA has important responsibilities to help the United States government fulfill its responsibilities to the four U.S. territories (Guam, American Samoa, U.S. Virgin Islands and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands (CNMI)) and the three freely associated states: the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Palau. The permanent and trust fund payments to the territories and the compact nations provide substantial financial resources to these governments. With the signing of the fiscal year 1996 Interior and Related Agencies

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 1996	\$72,266,000
Budget estimate, 1997	66,120,000
Recommended, 1997	66,120,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1996	-6,146,000
Budget estimate, 1997	

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

The Committee recommends \$66,120,000 for the Energy Information Administration, which is equal to the budget request and \$6,146,000 below the fiscal year 1996 level. The Committee commends the EIA for a fiscally responsible budget request.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Bill language has been included to permit programs to accept fees and contributions from public and private sources to be deposited in a contributed funds account for use in executing cooperative projects. This authority is needed to permit the Department to comply with Committee direction on the Federal Energy Technology Center which is being established under the auspices of the Fossil Energy program and for those materials partnerships transferred to Fossil Energy from the former Bureau of Mines. The Committee has no objection to its use in other programs to the extent that it is needed to facilitate cooperative efforts.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriation enacted, 1996	\$1,747,842,000
Budget estimate, 1997	1,898,941,000
Recommended, 1997	1,779,561,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1996	+31,719,000
Budget estimate, 1997	-119,380,000

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 \$1,779,561,000 for Indian Health Services, an increase of \$31,719,000 above the fiscal year 1996 enacted level and \$119,380,000 below the budget estimate. The Committee's recommendation for the Indian Health Service assumes that no new initiatives will be funded in fiscal year 1997. However, the Committee is providing an increase to accommodate staffing at four new facilities: Kotzebue, AK; Alaska Native Medical Center, AK; Shiprock Hospital, NM; and Hays Health Center, MT, and increases for personnel costs.

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

The amount recommended by the Committee as compared to the 1996 enacted level by activity is shown in the following table:

	FY 1996 Enacted	(in thousands of dollars) Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Clinical Services				
IHS and tribal health delivery				
Hospital and health clinic programs.....	852,435	930,534	878,168	+25,733
Dental health program.....	59,680	64,238	62,134	+2,454
Mental health program.....	37,861	39,782	38,500	+939
Alcohol and substance abuse program.....	91,566	93,019	91,796	+130
Contract care.....	365,099	369,533	365,125	+26
Subtotal, Clinical Services.....	1,406,441	1,497,106	1,435,723	+29,282
Preventive Health				
Public health nursing.....	24,311	26,508	25,493	+1,182
Health education.....	8,421	8,933	8,590	+169
Community health representatives program.....	43,358	44,984	43,358	---
Immunization (Alaska).....	1,328	1,352	1,328	---
Subtotal, Preventive Health.....	78,018	81,777	79,369	+1,351
Urban health projects.....	23,360	26,933	23,360	---
Indian health professions.....	26,271	28,955	26,297	+26
Tribal management.....	2,348	2,350	2,348	---
Direct operations.....	49,260	51,539	50,260	+1,000
Self-governance.....	9,104	9,326	9,104	---
Contract support costs.....	153,040	200,955	153,100	+60
Medicare/Medicaid Reimbursements				
Hospital and clinic accreditation (Est. collecting).....	(176,536)	(185,716)	(185,716)	(+9,180)
Total, Indian Health Services.....	1,747,842	1,898,941	1,779,561	+31,719

Hospitals and Health Clinics.—The Committee recommends \$878,168,000 for hospitals and health clinics which includes increases of \$16,633,000 for staffing and operations at new facilities, and \$9,100,000 for personnel related costs above the fiscal year 1996 enacted level.

Dental Health.—The Committee recommends \$62,134,000 for dental health services, including increases of \$1,544,000 for staffing and operations at new facilities, and \$910,000 for personnel related costs above the fiscal year 1996 enacted level.

Mental Health.—The Committee recommends \$38,500,000 for mental health services, including increases of \$549,000 for staffing and operations at new facilities, and \$390,000 for personnel related costs above the fiscal year 1996 enacted level.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse.—The Committee recommends \$91,796,000 for the alcohol and substance abuse treatment and prevention services including an increase of \$130,000 for personnel related costs above the fiscal year 1996 enacted level.

The Committee recommends that the fetal alcohol syndrome project at the University of Washington be funded at the fiscal year 1996 level. This project is providing important insight into early identification of fetal alcohol syndrome. Early identification and intervention by health care professionals results in significantly improved lives for those afflicted by fetal alcohol syndrome.

Contract Health Services.—The Committee recommends \$365,125,000 in contract health services including an increase of \$26,000 for personnel related costs above the fiscal year 1996 enacted level.

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

Public Health Nursing.—The Committee recommends \$25,493,000 for public health nursing, including increases of \$792,000 for staffing and operations at new facilities, and \$390,000 for personnel related costs above the fiscal year 1996 enacted level.

Health Education.—The Committee recommends \$8,590,000 for health education including increases above the fiscal year 1996 enacted level of \$104,000 for staffing and operations at new facilities, and \$65,000 for personnel related costs.

Community Health Representatives.—The Committee recommends \$43,958,000 for community health representatives the same as the fiscal year 1996 enacted level.

Alaska Immunization.—The Committee recommends \$1,328,000 for the Alaska immunization program the same as the fiscal year 1996 enacted level.

Urban Health.—The Committee recommends \$23,360,000 for urban health the same as the fiscal year 1996 enacted level.

Indian Health Professions.—The Committee recommends \$26,297,000 for Indian health professions including an increase of \$26,000 for personnel related costs above the fiscal year 1996 enacted level.

Tribal Management.—The Committee recommends \$2,348,000 for Indian health professions the same as the fiscal year 1996 enacted level.

Direct Operations.—The Committee recommends \$50,260,000 for direct operations including an increase of \$1,000,000 for personnel related costs above the fiscal year 1996 enacted level.

Self-Governance.—The Committee recommends \$9,104,000 for self-governance the same as the fiscal year 1996 enacted level.

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 1997, 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.

Contract Support Costs.—The Committee recommends \$153,100,000 for contract support including an increase of \$60,000 above the fiscal year 1996 enacted level.

The Committee has provided \$7,500,000 for the Indian Self Determination Fund. These funds are to be used for new and expanded contracts.

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

The Committee has provided bill language to allow funds "to remain available until expended." for Medicare and Medicaid payments. This will increase the flexibility of the IHS in managing its funds.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriation enacted, 1996	\$238,958,000
Budget estimate, 1997	275,251,000
Recommended, 1997	227,701,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1996	- 11,257,000
Budget estimate, 1997	- 47,550,000

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 amount recommended by the Committee as compared to the 1996 enacted level by activity is shown on the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			Change from Enacted
	FY 1996 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	
Maintenance and improvement.....	38,334	38,334	38,334	---
Construction facilities.....	12,297	2,900	---	-12,297
Equipment.....	12,975	12,975	12,975	---
Sanitation facilities.....	84,889	127,889	84,889	---
Contract support costs.....	482	482	482	---
Facilities and environmental health support.....	89,981	92,671	91,021	+1,040
Total, Indian Health Facilities.....	238,958	275,251	227,701	-11,257

The Committee recommends \$227,701,000 for Indian health facilities, a decrease of \$11,257,000 below the fiscal year 1996 appropriation and a decrease of \$47,550,000 below the budget estimate.

Maintenance and Improvement.—The Committee recommends \$38,334,000 for maintenance and improvement the same as the fiscal year 1996 enacted level.

New and Replacement Hospitals.—Given current budgetary constraints and the need to move towards a balanced budget the Committee has not provided any resources for constructing new facilities.

Sanitation Facilities.—The Committee recommends \$84,889,000 for sanitation facilities the same as the fiscal year 1996 enacted 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. IHS project funds should not be used to provide sanitation facilities for new homes funded by the housing program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Equipment.—The Committee recommends \$12,975,000 for equipment the same as the fiscal year 1996 enacted level.

Facilities and Environmental Health Support.—The Committee recommends \$91,021,000 for facilities and environmental health support including an increase of \$1,040,000 for personnel related costs above the fiscal year 1996 enacted level.

Contract Support Costs.—The Committee recommends \$482,000 for contract support costs, which is equal to the budget request and to the 1996 level.

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

Bill language is included under Administrative Provisions allowing IHS to accept reimbursements from any source, including tribal contractors and compactors, for goods, services, and technical assistance. This language covers both Indian health services and Indian health facilities.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

INDIAN EDUCATION

Appropriation enacted, 1996	\$52,500,000
Budget estimate, 1997	81,500,000
Recommended, 1997	52,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1996
Budget estimate, 1997	- 29,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$52,500,000, the same as the 1996 enacted level. The Committee directs that funds provided for Indian education are for grants to local educational agencies only. The office of Indian education is directed to keep the costs of administering this grant program to a minimum.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1996	\$20,345,000
Budget estimate, 1997	25,000,000
Recommended, 1997	20,345,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1996
Budget estimate, 1997	-4,655,000

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 692 households remain to be relocated, of which 92 are full-time residents on the Hopi Partitioned Land. A total of 2,540 Navajo families had been relocated from the Hopi Partitioned lands, 1,591 to on-reservation homesites and 960 to off-reservation homesites. Six hundred seventy-nine Navajo families remain to be relocated. To date a total of 2,629 families have been relocated.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$20,345,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Relocation, which is \$4,655,000 below the budget request.

The Committee expects the Office to stop further development on the New Lands beyond that required to meet expressed interest by relocatees in relocation to that area.

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

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

Appropriation enacted, 1996	\$5,500,000
Budget estimate, 1997	5,500,000
Recommended, 1997	5,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1996
Budget estimate, 1997

The Committee has provided an appropriation of \$5,500,000 for the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, with the understanding that this will be the last year Federal funding will be provided.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

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

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

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

Land Management Planning.—The Committee recommends \$77,088,000 for land management planning, which is \$67,912,000 below the request for the former ecosystem management activity, and \$53,000,000 below the 1996 funding level. The Committee has returned the inventory and monitoring funds back to the multiple use activity from which they were taken in fiscal year 1994. This results in a 41% decrease in the newly named land management planning activity, but it results in apparent increases to the recreation, wildlife, rangeland, timber, and soil, water and air activities. These apparent increases are really just a redistribution of funds and not real increases, although more has been allocated to the timber and range activities than the recreation activity. This leaves the core land management planning activities and watershed assessments, thereby providing a more manageable manner for the Committee to control and limit the costs of forest planning. Within the recommended amount, no less than \$19,400,000 is for watershed assessments for the President's Pacific Northwest plan. The Committee expects its actions will not affect ongoing ecosystem planning under the President's Pacific Northwest Forest plan, and the agency is urged to fulfill the timber and other multiple-use program goals of the Pacific Northwest Forest plan. The Committee expects the Forest Service to carry out watershed analysis and watershed restoration activities in a manner that carefully considers the overall circumstances of the entire watershed. The agency should also work with concerned interests with lands adjacent to Forest Service lands. Watershed analysis should conclude by listing watershed restoration and protection priorities. Such prescriptions should target degraded habitat, the restoration of which will positively affect the condition of a river or stream, and areas of high quality habitat that should be protected. The prescriptions that stem from watershed analysis should then be followed by watershed restoration efforts. As was the case last year, the Committee remains concerned about the proliferation of ecoregion assessments and urges the Forest Service to weigh carefully the economic benefits to the Service of continuing such planning efforts before starting new assessments.

Recreation.—The Committee recommends \$219,151,000 for recreation use, which is \$8,151,000 above the request, and \$8,000,000 above the 1996 funding level. The apparent increase is due to the Committee restoring some of the funds removed in fiscal year 1994 for the ecosystem management activity. The Committee recognizes increasing public demand for recreation services. The Committee is encouraged by the potential for the recreation fee demonstration program in the Forest Service to improve services and reduce the backlog of maintenance at up to 50 pilot sites. The Committee recommends that \$750,000 be used to manage properly the national scenic and historic trails fully under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, including the Pacific Crest, Continental Divide, and Florida National Scenic Trails and the Nez Perce National Historic Trail. At least \$250,000 should be used to manage other National Scenic and Historic Trails. In addition, the Committee recommends that \$10,400,000 be allocated to the challenge cost share program and that the Forest Service aggressively pursue this fine partner-

ship effort with the private sector which returns so much private investment and good will to further land management needs.

The Committee is concerned about the methodology used by the Forest Service for counting visitor days. It is desirable for the Forest Service to standardize methods and provide this visitation information to the Committee and the American public in a reliable manner.

Wildlife and fish management.—The Committee recommends \$96,561,000 for the wildlife and fish habitat management program, which is \$5,561,000 above the request, and \$11,000,000 above the 1996 funding level. The apparent increase is due to the Committee restoring some of the funds removed in fiscal year 1994 for the ecosystem management activity. The Committee commends the Forest Service for its efforts in developing an effective and aggressive challenge cost share program, and designates that \$15,000,000 be allocated to challenge cost share partnership efforts. These efforts bring in non-federal money to accomplish on-the-ground tasks for the general benefit of the public and the long-term benefit of the land. These efforts should be considered a key part of the program on national forests, grasslands and other units.

Rangeland management.—The Committee recommends \$44,012,000 for rangeland management, which is \$13,012,000 above the request, and \$17,000,000 above the 1996 funding level. The apparent increase is due to the Committee restoring some of the funds removed in fiscal year 1994 for the ecosystem management activity. The Committee recognizes that the range program has suffered more than others with the migration of funds to the former ecosystem management activity and this has now been rectified. The Committee also commends the Sharing Common Ground program and designates \$500,000 to this program. At the same time, the Committee is concerned at the lack of progress in addressing noxious, alien and invasive weeds on national forest system lands, and accordingly designated that no less than \$4,000,000 from the vegetation management activity be used for treatment and management of this problem.

Forestland management.—The Committee recommends \$260,409,000 for forestland management, which is \$18,409,000 above the request, and \$20,000,000 above the 1996 funding level. The Committee has restored funds removed in fiscal year 1994 for the ecosystem management activity. The Committee remains concerned about forest health and timber supply. The increased funds for the subactivity should be used to rebuild a timber supply pipeline and maximize timber stand improvement and commercial thinning. The \$10,000,000 increase to vegetation management should be used to fund commercial and pre-commercial thinning and forest stand improvement activities that can then be followed by prescribed burns, where appropriate, to ensure healthier forests. These activities also create jobs and support rural industries.

The Committee is encouraged by use of adaptive management techniques. Within the increase provided, \$300,000 is for implementing and evaluating controlled silvicultural treatment in designated fire-generated, overstocked, small-diameter, stagnated forest "CROP" stands or other stands designated by the Secretary as having "CROP" characteristics on the Colville National Forest. The

Forest Service should prepare and submit to Congress, not later than September 30, 1997, a research plan, prepared by the forest and rangeland research branch, and supporting environmental documents that provide for implementing this program. This report is referenced in the forest and rangeland research account and should be a coordinated effort. The Committee recommends that the Service begin one or more initial demonstration projects based on a preliminary draft of the research plan as soon as practicable in an area of approximately 10,000 acres.

Timber sales.—To facilitate the fiscal year 1997 timber sale program and to ensure the most efficient expenditure of federal appropriations, the Committee has funded the program to produce a total sale offer of 4.29 bbf, consisting of 2.86 bbf of “green” sales, with an additional 1.43 bbf of salvage sales. The Committee expects the Forest Service to allocate funding in a manner which will optimize forest plan outputs, taking full advantage of green and salvage sale preparation capacity agency-wide. Funding should be allocated to those forests which have the highest likelihood of attaining current forest plan goals, objectives, and targets. The Committee remains extremely concerned with accomplishment of the Forest Service timber sale program and has provided significant resources to allow the agency to move forward aggressively with the national timber program for both green and salvage sales. To ensure that Congress is adequately informed and notified of progress and delays in implementing the fiscal year 1997 program, the Committee requests the agency continue its regular, quarterly reporting of timber sale preparation, offer, sale and harvest accomplishment—including a region by region status report. The Committee expects the reports to include detailed information on the status of the timber sales pipeline and an identification of the volumes offered, sold, and harvested categorized as net merchantable sawtimber. Timber program accomplishments should report timber actually sold and transferred to purchasers, and on the volume offered. The reports are to be as comprehensive as possible and provide information on both green and salvage sales. Any additional salvage opportunities that may arise during fiscal year 1997 should not impact green sale targets. The Committee notes that House Report 103-551 specifically allows Forest Service managers to use scaling when selling salvage sales or thinnings. The Committee expects the Forest Service to use fully the flexibility authorized in House Report 103-551 for rapidly deteriorating timber.

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

The Committee is aware of the widespread forest health problems in the national forests across the country. In this regard, the committee understands that the agency can use the timber sale program as a cost-efficient tool to thin and restructure forest stands. Funds within the timber sales management account should be used for this purpose, and the agency is encouraged to make

every effort to include preventive forest health treatments as part of timber salvage efforts. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to complete inventories of NFS old-growth forests and to exercise care to avoid inadvertently including unidentified old-growth timber in new timber sales.

Soil, water and air management.—The Committee recommends \$49,014,000 for soil, water and air management, which is \$1,014,000 above the request, and \$7,000,000 above the 1996 funding level. The apparent increase is due to the Committee restoring some of the funds removed in fiscal year 1994 for the ecosystem management activity. The Committee urges the use of non-Federal partnerships wherever possible, and in this light designates \$500,000 for a challenge cost share program to be administered similar to other NFS efforts.

Minerals and geology management.—The Committee recommends \$35,017,000 for minerals and geology management, which is \$17,000 above the request, and the same as the 1996 funding level.

Land ownership management.—The Committee recommends \$57,053,000 for land ownership management, which is \$53,000 above the request, and the same as the the 1996 funding level.

Infrastructure management.—The Committee recommends \$106,027,000 for infrastructure management, which is \$973,000 below the request, and \$2,000,000 above the 1996 funding level. The \$2,000,000 increase is for timber road maintenance to assist the forest health timber stand improvement and thinning program. The Committee urges the use of non-Federal partnerships wherever possible, and in this light encourages the engineering staff to start a challenge cost share program to be administered similar to other NFS efforts.

Law enforcement operations.—The Committee recommends \$59,637,000 for law enforcement, the same as the 1996 funding level. The Committee remains concerned about Forest Service law enforcement, including the problem of timber theft. The Committee remains very interested in the new independent law enforcement office and will carefully watch its ability to carry out its program in association with other NFS needs and legal mandates. The Committee urges the Forest Service to provide national attention to the timber theft issue and aggressively pursue a full program of protection and enforcement. The Committee expects the Forest Service to complete the study required by Senate Report 104–125 on law enforcement and submit the report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations no later than March 1, 1997. The Committee is concerned about the increasing use of Forest Service law enforcement resources in activities more appropriately handled by other law enforcement agencies. The Committee is aware of law enforcement personnel engaged in border patrol and illegal immigration enforcement activities in California, on the Cleveland National Forest, and Arizona, on the Coronado National Forest. With the limited resources available for law enforcement, the Committee recommends the Forest Service turn these responsibilities over to the U.S. Border Patrol and Immigration and Naturalization Service, the agencies with jurisdiction over these matters. Law enforcement personnel should focus on crimes that relate more directly to the

natural resources and facilities within the National Forest System, collaborating with other law enforcement agencies as the need arises. Cooperative agreements with States and local agencies for law enforcement activities should be utilized to the greatest extent possible.

General administration.—The Committee recommends \$255,088,000 for general administration, which is \$9,465,000 below the request, and \$10,000,000 below the 1996 funding level. Any personnel reductions made in fiscal year 1997 should have a negligible impact on the Forest Service's ability to meet the volume targets in the timber sale program. The Committee urges the Forest Service to utilize its contracting authority to meet the goals outlined. The Committee remains concerned about the large investment in new computer equipment and information management. The Forest Service should collaborate as much as possible with fellow federal land management agencies funded in this bill when implementing computer systems, geographic information systems and software, and geographic and analytical data and procedures. The Committee does not have the resources to support duplicative systems covering the same geographic areas that may be implemented by different agencies. Due to intermingled lands, close collaboration with the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park System is especially warranted.

General.—The Committee is concerned about accountability for the Congressionally designated use of funds. Whereas the Committee has supported substantial simplification of Forest Service budget structures recently, there is an unacceptable tendency for the Forest Service to reprogram funds without advance Congressional notice and approval. As discussed by the Committee last year, the Forest Service is to maintain all specific Congressional designations, in any amount, and to submit a reprogramming request if any such designation is proposed for a change. There also is a lack of accountability for certain large programs. Because of this the Committee has included bill language requiring the Forest Service to submit reprogramming requests. Because of the lack of clarity on the past use of funds, the Committee has returned the inventory and monitoring funds within the former NFS ecosystem planning, inventory and monitoring activity to those activities from which the funds were moved in fiscal year 1994. The Committee is renaming the activity the land management planning activity. This puts funds back into multiple use programs where there is greater accountability for programs. This also will help the Committee more closely monitor and limit land management planning costs which have consumed all too much of the scarce management resources available to the Service.

The Committee remains concerned about restructuring and reorganizations and, as last year, considers such proposals to be subject to the Committee's review pursuant to the reprogramming guidelines. The Committee expects the Forest Service to maintain the North Central and Northeastern research station headquarters in St. Paul, MN and Radnor, PA. The Committee remains concerned about the methodology used for allocating funds among regions, especially the treatment of recreation funds for region 2 and other high-use regions. The Committee expects the Forest Service to be

prepared to submit a detailed explanation of its assumptions and methodology on regional allocations in connection with its fiscal year 1998 budget submission.

The Committee urges the Forest Service to maintain at least the 1996 funding level for the Pacific Northwest Forest plan and urges the Service to see that the "Jobs in the Woods" program is used to hire dislocated timber and forest workers from forest dependent communities and to provide job training in support of those workers.

The Committee is concerned about the destruction of habitat for the endangered Indiana bat and other bats on the Shawnee NF and urges the Service to protect bat habitat on the Shawnee. The Committee expects the Shawnee NF not to engage in any below-cost timber sales. The Committee has provided \$1,600,000 for operations at the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie (NTP) and expects the Service to recognize the Midewin NTP as an important and independent unit of the forest system. Administrative services should be provided by the Milwaukee regional office, which is far closer than the Shawnee NF office.

The Committee remains concerned that the Southern Appalachian Assessment not be used to supersede management direction outlines within existing forest plans. The Committee expects that areas identified in the Southern Appalachian Assessment as potential roadless areas and currently classified as suitable for timber harvest under existing forest plans continue to support timber harvest objectives, proportionate to the area so designated.

Administrative provisions.—Bill language is included which prevents reprogramming without the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on appropriations in compliance with the reprogramming procedures contained in House Report 103-551. The Committee expects the Forest Service to obey this law and to seek approval for desired changes to Congressionally designated allocations to accounts, activities, and projects. The Committee is concerned that the Forest Service is not realizing all of the funds possible through right-of-way agreements and encourages the Service to implement a market value approach to right-of-way processing to the extent feasible under existing law. The Committee has continued language limiting clearcutting in the Wayne NF, OH and the Shawnee NF, IL and continued language regarding "Jobs in the Woods" grants in the state of Washington.

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 considers that this bill language prevents any preparation or planning for a move, or the move itself, of the Atlanta regional office to a new location without the advance notice and approval of the Committees. The Committee remains concerned that the Forest Service is being required to move the Regional Office in Atlanta, Georgia from its present location to a new Federal Center in downtown Atlanta at greatly increased costs. Accessibility for both the public and employees will be made more difficult. The Committee does not want the Forest Service to move into more costly space with no apparent increase in effectiveness or efficiency.

The Committee has included funding of \$1,000,000 for the National Forest Foundation which is to be used for matching funds to further the multiple use and public service mission of the Forest Service.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 1996 (excludes emergency)	\$385,485,000
Budget estimate, 1997	385,485,000
Recommended, 1997	411,485,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1996	+26,000,000
Budget estimate, 1997	+26,000,000

The Committee recommends \$411,485,000, an increase of \$26,000,000, for Forest Service fire protection and suppression. This includes \$321,315,000 for preparedness and fire use, an increase of \$24,015,000 above the request and an increase of \$26,000,000 above the 1996 enacted level. This increase is for forest health activities and to increase the presuppression funding to about 94% of the most efficient level. This increase should decrease the funding needed for wildfire suppression activities during emergencies by increasing preparedness, and especially, by increasing prescribed burns and biomass treatments. The funding also includes \$90,170,000 for wildfire suppression activities. The Committee is especially concerned about the wildfire preparedness in region 5 and encourages the Forest Service to fund fully presuppression and suppression efforts in this region.

The Committee supports the principles and recommendations contained in the 1995 Federal Wildland Management Policy and Review Report. The Committee has added substantial resources to aid wildfire preparedness. The report provides a blueprint for the improved interagency planning and cooperation necessary to protect life and property from wildfires, manage wildland fuels to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire, and reestablish the natural role of wildland fire in sustaining natural ecosystems. The Forest Service should work with the Department of the Interior bureaus to adopt common approaches to funding and managing preparedness resources, fuels treatments and the use of prescribed fire. Funds should be used to support the implementation of the policy review, such as expanding the use of joint or shared resources to accelerate fuels treatments, the use of prescribed fire across administrative boundaries, and taking appropriate responses (including monitoring or confinement) to naturally occurring fires. Prevention and fuels treatment programs should be targeted to high priority areas to reduce the incidence and cost of large catastrophic wildfires. Preparedness and suppression costs can be restrained by ensuring that the suppression response is commensurate with values to be protected and consistent with resource objectives.

The recommended level includes \$9,300,000 for forest health and natural fuels treatments for region 5 and the national forests in Nevada. The Committee recognizes that timber stand and forest health activities, like prescribed burning, forest thinning, brush clearing and pruning are important tools for reducing the over-accumulation of natural fuels, a principle cause of catastrophic wildfire.

Most of the increases over the past four years were an attempt to determine, through practice, what the actual costs to operate a facility of this type accurately are. A good portion of the increase was directed toward enhancements in security and building repairs. Although many of these items were in fact one time expenditures, the Committee agreed to keep the costs in the base funding to avoid accumulating a maintenance backlog.

The Holocaust Memorial Council has testified before this Committee that it is committed to its status as a public-private partnership. The Committee applauds its efforts to raise private dollars to date and encourages the Council to continue to do so including restricted funds for programs and unrestricted and endowment funds. These private funds should offset any increased operational or programmatic requirements.

The Committee expects the Museum to follow closely the existing reprogramming guidelines and seek approval from both the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations prior to any realignment of funds.

The Committee directs the Chairman of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council to prepare and submit to the Congress an annual report on the Council's efforts to (a) protect the integrity of the Holocaust history, (b) sustain the memory of the victims of the Holocaust, and (c) apply the lessons of the Holocaust to other acts of genocide and crimes against humanity, to include cases of historical revisionism.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

Committee recommends continuing several provisions carried in previous bills as follows:

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

Section 302 limits non-competitive leasing of oil and natural gas on the Shawnee National Forest, Illinois.

Section 303 prohibits activities to promote public support or opposition to legislative proposals.

Section 304 provides for annual appropriations unless expressly provided otherwise in this Act.

Section 305 limits the use of personal cooks, chauffeurs or servants.

Section 306 limits assessments against programs without Committee approval.

Section 307 contains Buy American procedures and requirements.

Section 308 limits the sale of giant sequoia trees by the Forest Service.

Section 309 prohibits the use of funds by the National Park Service to enter into a contract requiring the removal of the underground lunchroom at Carlsbad Caverns NP.

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

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

Section 312 provides that no funds can be used for Americorps unless it is funded in the VA, HUD and Independent Agencies fiscal year 1997 appropriations, and make use of such funds subject to reprogramming.

Section 313 continues a limitation of funding relating to a pedestrian bridge between New Jersey and Ellis Island.

Section 314 continues a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal lands; permits processing of grandfathered applications; and permits third-party contractors to process grandfathered applications.

Section 315 provides that no funds can be used for the purposes of acquiring lands in the counties of Lawrence, Monroe, or Washington, Ohio, for the Wayne National Forest

Section 316 limits grants to individuals, seasonal support, and sub-grants, except grants to State, regional and local arts agencies, that are awarded by the National Endowment for the Arts.

Section 317 provides that Forest Service approval of alternative site 2 on December 6, 1993 is consistent with, and permissible under, the terms of Public Law 100-696.

Section 318 continues a limitation on issuance of a final rule-making on jurisdiction, management and control over navigable waters in the State of Alaska with respect to subsistence fishing.

Section 319 keeps in place only the regulations and interim rules in effect prior to September 8, 1995 (36 CFR 223.48, 36 CFR 223.87, 36 CFR 223 Subpart D, 36 CFR 223 Subpart F, and 36 CFR 261.1) governing the export of State and federal timber in the western United States. This language is retained so that the Administration, Congress and affected parties can have more time to address policy issues with respect to Public Law 101-382, the Forest Resources Conservation and Shortage Relief Act of 1990. The language prohibits the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior from reviewing or making modification to existing sourcing areas. The language prohibits either Secretary from enforcing or implementing regulations promulgated on September 8, 1995 at 36 CFR Part 223. The bill language also directs the Secretary of Commerce to continue the 100 percent ban on the export of logs that originate from Washington State-owned public lands.

Section 320 extends for one year the Recreational Fee Demonstration program established as section 315 in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1996.

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

<i>Department and activity</i>	<i>Amounts recommended for rescission</i>
Department of the Interior: Land and Water Conservation Fund (contract authority)	\$30,000,000
Department of Energy, Alternative Fuels Production	2,500,000

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 1(b), rule X of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the transfer of funds provided in the accompanying bill.

The table shows the appropriations affected by such transfers.

APPROPRIATION TRANSFERS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Account to which transfer is to be made	Amount	Account from which transfer is to be made	Amount
Department of Energy, Alternative Fuels Production.	\$1,500,000	General Fund of the Treasury	\$1,500,000
Department of Energy, Strategic Petroleum Reserve.	220,000,000	Treasury, SPR Fund	220,000,000

CHANGES IN APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

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

The bill provides that certain appropriations items remain available until expended or extends the availability of funds beyond the fiscal year where programs or projects are continuing in nature under the provisions of authorizing legislation but for which that legislation does not specifically authorize such extended availability. Most of these items have been carried in previous appropriations Acts. This authority tends to result in savings by preventing the practice of committing funds at the end of the fiscal year.

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

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

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

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

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, management of lands and resources, permitting the collection of fees for

processing applications and for certain public land uses, and permitting the use of these fees for program operations.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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 and limiting the use of funds to specified amounts for certain offices.

Language is included under United States Geological Survey, Surveys, investigations and research, providing for two-year availability of funds for biological research and for the operations of cooperative research units; permitting the purchase of passenger motor vehicles; prohibiting the conduct of new surveys on private property; and providing for a review every 5 years by the National Academy of Sciences on biological research activities; and requiring cost sharing cooperative topographic mapping activities.

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

Language is included under 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; providing for refunds for overpayments on Indian al-

lottee leases and providing for collecting royalties and late payment interest on amounts received in settlements associated with Federal and Indian leases.

Language is included under Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Regulation and technology, to allow the use of performance bond forfeitures by the regulatory authority to conduct reclamation activities; the use of monies collected pursuant to assessment of civil penalties to reclaim lands affected by coal mining after August 3, 1977; and permitting payment to State and tribal personnel for travel and per diem expenses for training.

Language is included under Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Abandoned mine reclamation fund, which earmarks specific amounts in the account for emergency reclamation projects and which allows use of debt recovery to pay for debt collection. Language also is included permitting donations and providing for supplemental grants to States for remediating acid mine drainage.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Operation of Indian programs, for advance payments to Indian schools and business enterprises. Language also is included to change the dates of payments for grants to schools under Public Law 100-297 and to permit local school boards to determine teacher compensation rates.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Operation of Indian programs, allowing reprogramming of Self-Governance funds, allowing changes to certain eligibility criteria by tribal governments, allowing the transfer of certain forestry funds, providing for an Indian self-determination fund, prohibiting support of Alaska schools in 1997; limiting the number of Bureau schools, and limiting the use of funds for any expanded grade levels in schools.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Construction, providing that 6 percent of Federal Highway Trust Fund contract authority may be used for management costs, providing for the transfer of Navajo irrigation project funds to the Bureau of Reclamation, and providing Safety of Dams funds on a non-reimbursable basis.

Language is included under Departmental Offices, Insular Affairs, Assistance to Territories, requiring audits of the financial transactions of the Territorial governments by the General Accounting Office, providing grant funding under certain terms of the Agreement of the Special Representatives on Future United States Financial Assistance for the Northern Mariana Islands, providing a grant to the Close-Up foundation, and allowing appropriations for disaster assistance to be used as non-Federal matching funds for hazard mitigation grants provided pursuant to other law.

Language is included under Departmental Offices, Administrative provisions, prohibiting the use of working capital or consolidated working funds to augment certain offices, and allowing the sale of existing aircraft with proceeds used to offset the purchase price of replacement aircraft.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to allow transfer of funds in certain emergency situations, requiring replacement with a supplemental appropriation request, and designating certain transferred funds as "emergency re-

quirements” under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to consolidate services and receive reimbursement for said services. Language also is included providing for uniform allowances.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to allow for obligations in connection with contracts issued for services or rentals for periods not in excess of 12 months beginning at any time during the fiscal year.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to provide for the transfer of funds among the various Departmental land acquisition accounts; to permit the transfer of funds for the Presidio upon establishment of a Presidio Trust; and prohibiting the use of funds for a rulemaking concerning certain rights-of-way.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, restricting various oil and gas preleasing, leasing, exploration and drilling activities within the Outer Continental Shelf in the Georges Bank-North Atlantic planning area, Mid-Atlantic and South Atlantic planning area, Eastern Gulf of Mexico planning area, North Aleutian Basin planning area, Northern, Southern and Central California planning areas, and Washington/Oregon planning area.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, establishing a pilot franchise fund; and requiring Committee approval prior to redesign of Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House.

Language is included under General Provisions, Department of the Interior, limiting the use of funds by the Fish and Wildlife Service with respect to marbled murrelet critical habitat designations on private lands in California; and limiting the use of funds by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for taking lands into trust unless there is an agreement with State and local officials on the payment of taxes by retail establishments on said land.

Language is included under Forest Service, Forest and rangeland research, permitting merger of funds from the old Forest research account into this account.

Language is included under Forest Service, National Forest system, earmarking funds for obliteration of roads.

Language is included under Forest Service, Wildland fire management, allowing the use of funds to repay advances from other accounts, and the merger of funds from other accounts.

Language is included under Forest Service, Reconstruction and Construction, providing that funds may be granted to the Ohio State Highway Patrol as the federal share of the cost of constructing a new Supervisor's office for the Wayne National Forest and that the Forest Service may use their share of the facility without charge for the life of the building.

Language is included under Forest Service, Land acquisition, requiring Committee approval prior to use of funds.

Language is included under Forest Service, Acquisition of lands to complete exchanges, and Acquisition of lands for national forest

special acts, to provide that revenues and funds deposited are made available for appropriation.

Language is included under Forest Service, Range Betterment Fund, to provide that 6 percent of the funds may be used for administrative expenses.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, limiting the availability of funds to change the boundaries of or abolish any region or to move or close any regional office. Language is also provided to allow for advances for firefighting and emergency rehabilitation of burned-over lands, to provide for the use of collected fire funds, and to provide that proceeds from the sale of aircraft may be used to purchase replacement aircraft.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, to provide for a Youth Conservation Corps program.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, allowing funds to be used through the Agency for International Development and the Foreign Agricultural Service 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 Forest Service, Administrative provisions, to prohibit transfer of funds among appropriations without advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, and to prohibit transfer of funds to the working capital fund of the Department of Agriculture without approval of the Chief of the Forest Service.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, providing for nonmonetary awards, and allowing payment for emergency work.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, allowing reimbursement of certain pipeline rights-of-way costs, allowing payments in emergency situations at regular rates of pay, limiting clearcutting in the Wayne National Forest, Ohio, prohibiting preparation of certain timber sales in the Shawnee National Forest, Illinois, permitting the transfer of certain funds to the State of Washington fish and wildlife department for planned projects, allowing technical assistance to rural communities, providing \$1,000,000 for matching funds for the National Forest Foundation, and providing that funds shall be available for payment to counties within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area pursuant to Public Law 99-663.

Language is included under Department of Energy, Fossil energy research and development, which places a limitation on the field testing of nuclear explosives for the recovery of oil and gas.

Language is included under Department of Energy, Naval Petroleum and oil shale reserves waiving sales requirements based on Strategic Petroleum Reserves oil purchases.

Language is included under Department of Energy, Energy conservation, which provides for an allocation of grants to State and local programs.

Language is included under Department of Energy, Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which provides for the sale of SPR oil and the use of proceeds for SPR operations and waiving the Budget Act.

Language is included under Department of Energy, SPR petroleum account, which places an outlay ceiling on the account, and which waives minimum purchase requirements for operating Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1.

Language is included under 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; prohibiting issuance of procurement documents without appropriations; and permitting the use of contributions and fees for cooperative projects.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Indian health services, providing that contracts and grants may be performed in two fiscal years and for a Self-Determination Fund; and providing for use of collections under Title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Indian health facilities, providing that funds may be used to purchase land, modular buildings and trailers.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, providing for payments for telephone service in private residences in the field, purchase of reprints, purchase and erection of portable buildings, and allowing deobligation and reobligation of funds applied to self-governance funding agreements.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, providing that health care may be extended to non-Indians at Indian Health Service facilities and providing for expenditure of funds transferred to IHS from the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, to prevent the Indian Health Service from billing Indians in order to collect from third-party payers until Congress has agreed to implement a specific policy.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, allowing payment of expenses for meeting attendance, specifying that certain funds shall not be subject to certain travel limitations, prohibiting the expenditure of funds to implement new eligibility regulations, providing that funds be apportioned only in the appropriation structure in this Act, and prohibiting changing the appropriations structure without approval of the Appropriations Committees.

Language is included under Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, salaries and expenses, defining eligible relocatees; prohibiting movement of any single Navajo or Navajo family unless a new or replacement home is available; limiting relocatees to one new or replacement home; and establishing a priority for relocation of Navajos to those certified eligible who have selected and received homesites on the Navajo reservation or selected a replacement residence off the Navajo reservation.

Language is included under Smithsonian Institution, Salaries and expenses, to allow for advance payments to independent contractors performing research services or participating in official

Smithsonian presentations, and providing that funds may be used to support American overseas research centers.

Language is included under Smithsonian Institution, Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park, and Repair and restoration of buildings, to construct facilities by contract or otherwise.

Language is included under Smithsonian Institution, Repair and restoration of buildings, to permit the Smithsonian Institution to select contractors for certain purposes on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price.

Language is included under National Gallery of Art, Salaries and expenses, for payment in advance for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies and for restoration and repair of works of art by contract without advertising.

Language is included under National Gallery of Art, Repair, restoration and renovation of buildings, to perform work by contract or otherwise and to select contractors for certain purposes on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price.

Language is included under National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, Matching grants, to allow for the obligation of current and preceding fiscal years' funds of gifts, bequests, and devises of money for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

Language is included under Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, to restrict hiring anyone at Executive Level V or higher positions.

Language is included under National Capital Planning Commission, salaries and expenses, to provide for a pay level at the rate of Executive Level IV for all appointed members.

Title III—General provisions contains language carried in previous appropriations Acts, which limits the use of funds for the leasing of oil and natural gas by noncompetitive leasing within the boundaries of the Shawnee National Forest and prohibits use of funds to distribute literature either to promote or oppose legislative proposals on which Congressional action is incomplete.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions to prohibit the use of funds to provide personal cooks, chauffeurs or other personal servants to any office or employee and to limit use of consulting services.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions prohibiting assessments against programs funded in this bill and providing Buy American requirements.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions prohibiting the sale of giant sequoia trees in a manner different from 1996.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions prohibiting the use of funds by the National Park Service to enter into a concession contract requiring the removal of the underground lunchroom at Carlsbad Caverns NP.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions regarding the use of excess funds from contracts with Indian tribes; allowing payments to tribes on the first business day of a fiscal quarter; limiting use of funds for the AmeriCorps program; and limiting use of funds relating to a bridge between New Jersey and Ellis Island.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions continuing a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal lands; permitting processing of grandfathered applications; and permitting third-party contractors to process grandfathered applications.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions, limiting the use of funds for the Wayne National Forest.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions, limiting grants to individuals, seasonal support, and sub-grants, except for State, local, and regional groups, that are awarded by the National Endowment for the Arts.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions, deeming Forest Service approval of a site for a telescope on Mount Graham consistent with the Arizona-Idaho Conservation Act; limiting the use of funds for issuing a final rulemaking on jurisdiction over subsistence fishing in Alaska; limiting the use of funds for enforcing certain timber policies; and extending for one year the pilot recreational fee demonstration for the land management agencies in this bill.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3 of rule XXI of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill which, in whole or in part, are not authorized by law:

Department of the Interior:

Bureau of Land Management, Management of Lands and Resources

Bureau of Land Management, Construction and Access

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Resource Management

National Park Service, National Recreation and Preservation

Department of Energy:

Fossil Energy Research and Development

Energy Conservation

Economic Regulation

Strategic Petroleum Reserve

Energy Information Administration

Other Related Agencies:

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities (all accounts)

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

The Committee notes that authorizing legislation for many of these programs is in various stages of the legislative process and these authorizations are expected to be enacted into law later this year.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII—CLAUSE 3

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):