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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2002

JUNE 19, 2001.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

together with

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 2217]

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, 2002. The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the Department of the Interior (except the Bureau of Reclamation) and for other related agencies, including the Forest Service, the Department of Energy, the Indian Health Service, the Smithsonian Institution, and the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

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COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

Section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, requires that the report accompanying a bill providing new budget authority contain a Statement detailing how the authority compares with the reports submitted under section 302 of the Act for the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year. This information follows:

[In millions of dollars]

	Sec. 302(b)		This bill—	
	Discretionary	Mandatory	Discretionary	Mandatory
Budget authority	$18,941	59	$18,941	59
Outlays	17,768	77	17,767	77

The allocation for fiscal year 2002 includes $1,320,000,000 in discretionary budget authority for conservation spending pursuant to Section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, and $1,033,000,000 in outlays.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The Committee has conducted hearings on the programs and projects provided for in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill for 2002. The hearings are contained in 10 published volumes totaling nearly 10,000 pages.

During the course of the hearings, testimony was taken at 10 hearings on 9 days, not only from agencies which come under the jurisdiction of the Interior Subcommittee, but also from Members of Congress, and, in written form, from State and local government officials, and private citizens.

The bill that is recommended for fiscal year 2002 has been developed after careful consideration of all the facts and details available to the Committee.

BUDGET AUTHORITY RECOMMENDED IN BILL BY TITLE

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 2002	Committee bill, fiscal year 2002	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Title I, Department of the Interior: New Budget (obligational) authority	$9,167,124,000	$9,420,563,000	+$253,439,000
Title II, related agencies: New Budget (obligational) authority	8,905,511,000	9,443,292,000	+537,781,000
Grand total, New Budget (obligational) authority	18,072,635,000	18,863,855,000	+791,220,000

Total Appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies

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

Details of these activities are listed in tables at the end of this report. In fiscal year 2001, these activities are estimated to total $3,384,125,000. The estimate for fiscal year 2002 is $3,584,842,000.

The following table reflects the total budget (obligational) authority contained both in this bill and in permanent appropriations for fiscal years 2001 and 2002.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEARS 2001–2002

Item	Fiscal year 2001	Fiscal year 2002	Change
Interior and related agencies appropriations bill	$18,778,020,000	$18,863,855,000	+$85,835,000
Permanent appropriations, Federal funds	2,730,907,000	2,887,099,000	+156,192,000
Permanent appropriations, trust funds	653,173,000	697,743,000	+44,570,000
Total budget authority	22,162,100,000	22,448,697,000	+286,597,000

Revenue Generated by Agencies in Bill

The following tabulation indicates total new obligational authority to date for fiscal years 2000 and 2001, and the amount recommended in the bill for fiscal year 2002. It compares receipts generated by activities in this bill on an actual basis for fiscal year 2000 and on an estimated basis for fiscal years 2001 and 2002. The programs in this bill are estimated to generate $10.2 billion in revenues for the Federal Government in fiscal year 2002. Therefore, the expenditures in this bill will contribute to economic stability rather than inflation.

Item	Fiscal year—		
	2000	2001	2002
New obligational authority	$14,911,650,000	$18,778,020,000	$18,863,855,000
Receipts:			
Department of the Interior	8,996,349,000	11,080,199,000	9,579,875,000
Forest Service	474,947,000	634,331,000	619,731,000

Item	Fiscal year—		
	2000	2001	2002
Naval Petroleum Reserves	9,540,000	7,836,000	6,824,000
Total receipts	9,480,836,000	11,722,366,000	10,206,430,000

APPLICATION OF GENERAL REDUCTIONS

The level at which sequestration reductions shall be taken pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, if such reductions are required in fiscal year 2002, is defined by the Committee as follows:

As provided for by section 256(l)(2) of Public Law 99–177, as amended, and for the purpose of a Presidential Order issued pursuant to section 254 of said Act, the term "program, project, and activity" for items under the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Subcommittees on the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies of the House of Representatives and the Senate is defined as (1) any item specifically identified in tables or written material set forth in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, or accompanying committee reports or the conference report and accompanying joint explanatory Statement of the managers of the committee of conference; (2) any Government-owned or Government-operated facility; and (3) management units, such as National parks, National forests, fish hatcheries, wildlife refuges, research units, regional, State and other administrative units and the like, for which funds are provided in fiscal year 2002.

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

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY

Clause 3(d)(1) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives states that:

Each report of a committee on a bill or joint resolution of a public character, shall include a statement citing the specific powers granted to the Congress in the Constitution to enact the law proposed by the bill or joint resolution.

The Committee on Appropriations bases its authority to report this legislation from Clause 7 of Section 9 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States of America which states: "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of Appropriations made by law. . . ."

Appropriations contained in this Act are made pursuant to this specific power granted by the Constitution.

ALLOCATING CONGRESSIONAL FUNDING PRIORITIES

The Committee is concerned that the agencies funded by this Act are not following a standard methodology for allocating appropriated funds to the field where Congressional funding priorities are concerned. When Congressional instructions are provided, the

Committee expects these instructions to be closely monitored and followed. In the future, the Committee directs that earmarks for Congressional funding priorities be first allocated to the receiving units, and then all remaining funds should be allocated to the field based on established procedures. Field units or programs should not have their allocations reduced because of earmarks for Congressional priorities without direction from or advance approval of the Committee.

CONSERVATION INITIATIVE

The Committee has continued the conservation initiative started in title VIII of the fiscal year 2001 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The table below includes funding information for that initiative. Continuing its commitment to this important initiative, the Committee has recommended a total of $1,320,000,000 for fiscal year 2002. This amount is equal to the maximum amount available for appropriation through the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2002.

The Committee has followed the spirit of the Administration's request that funds for critical State efforts be expanded and that funding be provided for State and private landowner efforts for endangered species and natural resource protection. The Committee has recommended $154,000,000 for State grants for recreation purposes through the National Park Service, to be distributed via the same formula as in the past, and $100,000,000 for State wildlife grants through the Fish and Wildlife Service. The State wildlife grants will be distributed to States through a formula that is based 30 percent on land area and 70 percent on population. There is also a new $5,000,000 Tribal grant program to provide wildlife grants to Indian Tribes on a competitive basis.

The Committee has also provided $50,000,000 for a new landowner incentive program and $10,000,000 for a new stewardship grant program, as proposed by the Administration but has funded those programs in two new accounts under the Fish and Wildlife Service rather than through the land acquisition account. The Committee also has reinstated the Stewardship Incentive Program in the Forest Service at the $8,000,000 level for fiscal year 2002.

Federal land acquisition is funded at the full amount requested by the Administration. Funds have been restored or increased above the fiscal year 2001 level for payments in lieu of taxes, North American wetlands conservation, urban parks, youth conservation corps programs, and infrastructure improvements on public lands. Funding is also recommended for a newly authorized program to ensure neotropical migratory bird conservation in the United States, Latin America, and the Caribbean. There is a 3 to 1 matching requirement for non-Federal funds associated with this new program.

Historic preservation programs are recommended at $77,000,000, including $30,000,000 to continue the Save America's Treasures program and $5,000,000 to establish a National Trust Historic Sites Fund.

SUMMARY OF THE CONSERVATION SPENDING CATEGORY

[Thousands of dollars]

Subcategory/appropriation account	FY 2001 enacted			FY 2002 Pres. budget			2002 Recommendation
	Interior bill title I & title II	Interior bill title VIII-LWCF	Total**	Non-LWCF	LWCF	Total	
Federal, State and Other LWCF Programs:							
Federal Land Acquisition:							
BLM Federal	$31,032	$16,233	$47,265	.....	$47,686	$47,686	$47,686
FWS Federal	62,662	58,526	121,188	.....	104,401	104,401	104,401
NPS Federal	69,886	54,954	124,840	.....	107,036	107,036	107,036
FS Federal	101,980	48,892	150,872	.....	130,877	130,877	130,877
Subtotal, Federal Land Acquisition	265,560	178,605	444,165	.....	390,000	390,000	390,000
Stateside Grants (Recreation and Wildlife)	40,411	49,890	90,301	.....	450,000	450,000	.....
NPS Stateside*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154,000
FWS State Wildlife Grants	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000
Tribal Grants	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
FWS Incentive Grant Programs	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000	60,000	60,000
Subtotal, State and Other Grants	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	319,000
Total LWCF	305,971	228,495	534,466	.....	900,000	900,000	709,000
State and Other Conservation Programs:							
FWS State Wildlife Grants (see above)	.....	49,890	49,890	.....	.....	.....	.....
FWS Coop. Endangered Species Conservation	26,866	77,828	104,694	54,694	.....	54,694	107,000
FWS North American Wetlands Conservation	19,956	19,956	39,912	14,912	.....	14,912	45,000
FWS Neotropical Migratory Birds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
USGS State Planning Partnerships	4,989	19,956	24,945	.....	.....	.....	25,000
FS, Forest Legacy	29,934	29,934	59,868	30,079	.....	30,079	60,000
FS, Stewardship Incentives Program	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000
FS, NFS Planning, Inventory, Monitoring	.....	19,956	19,956	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal	81,745	217,520	299,265	99,685	.....	99,685	250,000

Urban and Historic Preservation Programs:							
NPS Historic Preservation Fund***	79,172	14,967	94,139	67,055	.....	67,055	77,000
NPS Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery Grants	9,978	19,956	29,934	.....	.....	.....	30,000
FS Urban and Community Forestry	31,651	3,991	35,642	31,804	.....	31,804	36,000
BLM Youth Conservation Corps	[1,000]	.....	[1,000]	1,000	.....	1,000	1,000
FWS Youth Conservation Corps	[1,000]	.....	[1,000]	2,000	.....	2,000	2,000
NPS Youth Conservation Corps	[2,000]	.....	[2,000]	2,000	.....	2,000	2,000
FS Youth Conservation Corps	[2,000]	.....	[2,000]	2,000	.....	2,000	2,000
Subtotal	126,801	38,914	165,715	105,859	.....	105,859	150,000
BLM Payments in Lieu of Taxes	149,670	49,890	49,890	.....	.....	.....	50,000
FWS National Wildlife Refuge Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Subtotal	[149,670]	49,890	49,890	.....	.....	.....	55,000
Federal Infrastructure Improvement Programs:							
BLM—Management of Lands & Resources	.....	24,945	24,945	25,000	.....	25,000	28,000
FWS—Resource Management	.....	24,945	24,945	25,000	.....	25,000	28,000
NPS—Construction	.....	49,890	49,890	50,000	.....	50,000	50,000
FS—Capital Improvement and Maintenance	.....	49,890	49,890	50,497	.....	50,497	50,000
Subtotal	.....	149,670	149,670	150,497	.....	150,497	156,000
FS Total	165,565	152,663	318,228	114,380	130,877	245,257	286,877
DOI Total	348,952	531,826	880,778	241,661	769,123	1,010,784	1,033,123
Grand Total	$514,517	$684,489	$1,199,066	$356,041	$900,000	$1,256,041	$1,320,000

*NPS Stateside Grants shall be dispersed using the current distribution formula; State Wildlife Grants using the 70% population, 30% land distribution formula.
**Note excludes $8.8 million of BLM land acq. funds from 2001 consolidated approp. Act; DOI scores GS funds in this category $10M higher than does OMB. OMB includes YCC funds in 2001 totals.
***Of the $77 million provided, $30 million shall be used for Save America's Treasures.

ENERGY RESEARCH—RESPONDING TO THE NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY

The Committee welcomes the Administration's National Energy Policy. The recommendations from the Committee are responsive to that policy. Indeed, the Committee has highlighted the need for a comprehensive energy strategy at several hearings over the past few years. The Committee is pleased that the Vice President's task force report recognizes the need to explore many different options for addressing the energy needs of this country and for ensuring that energy efficiencies and emissions reductions are achieved worldwide.

This Committee's recommendations include $1,796,680,000 for energy programs, an increase of $294,000,000 above the budget request. The recommendations are a balanced approach to handling both the supply and demand sides of the energy issue. Likewise, there is a balance between research on technologies for traditional and alternative fuels. We need both traditional fuels and alternative fuels and we need to find ways to use all fuels and technologies more efficiently and more cleanly.

The Committee has supported the President's clean coal power initiative and recommended large increases in funding for the weatherization assistance program and for State energy grants. The Committee also has recommended restoring most of the reductions proposed in the budget request for energy conservation research and for research to improve fossil energy technologies. We need to do all these things if we are to have a balanced and rational national energy strategy.

The Committee agrees with the Administration that some programs have not been as productive as anticipated. In the past the Committee has recommended the elimination of dozens of such programs in the energy area and will continue to do so in the future. The nature of research is such that failures must be acknowledged and not perpetuated in order to make room for new ideas and unanticipated breakthroughs in technologies.

Much of the funding in the Interior bill is intended to provide seed money for new ideas. Once those ideas result in new technology and are adopted by industry, the Federal role is completed. Too often in the past, the government has not terminated programs that have not yielded results or has continued to participate in programs once they were market ready. Those mistakes should not be repeated. Most energy innovations come about through the actions of industry and small entrepreneurs and without Federal assistance. It is not the job of the Federal government to pick "winners and losers" in the energy area. The marketplace and the consumer are the ultimate decision makers. The Federal role is an important one but it should not extend beyond basic and applied research. The Committee, in its recommendations, has attempted to maintain diversity of energy research and not cross the line into marketing.

MAINTAINING AMERICA'S HERITAGE

Since fiscal year 1996, this Committee has made a commitment to address the serious backlog maintenance needs of our public lands, cultural agencies and Native American facilities. This effort

has involved rehabilitation of existing facilities and new construction of visitor facilities in our National Parks, Wildlife Refuges, National Forests, public lands, the Smithsonian Institution and the National Gallery of Art. It has also meant new and replacement Indian schools, hospitals and clinics.

This commitment has resulted in over $1 billion in program increases since 1996 in addition to the hundreds of millions of dollars realized through the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program for land management agencies. These funds are over and above the annual funding through appropriations.

The Committee is very pleased to see that the Administration has made reducing the maintenance backlog a high priority, particularly in our National Parks. In this bill alone, nearly $3 billion is devoted to this effort.

Serious progress cannot be made in reducing the maintenance backlog as well as addressing the equally important operational shortfalls, unless we limit the creation of new units and programs and hold the line on existing program expansions.

The Committee reminds the agencies that they have a critical role in maintaining credible project data systems so that the highest priority needs are met and that progress can be accurately measured over time. To date, many agencies have not done a good job in this area and much improvement is needed.

RECREATION ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

Public participation in recreation programs funded in this bill is an important and growing aspect of the land management agencies under the jurisdiction of this Committee. These agencies are responsible for the National Parks managed by the National Park Service, the National Wildlife Refuge System managed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Nation's public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management, and our National Forests and Grasslands managed by the Forest Service. It is a little known fact that recreation in the National Forests exceeds that of the National Parks. The Forest Service manages 192 million acres, has over 220 million visits per year, and attracts 93 thousand volunteers. By contrast the National Park Service manages 78 million acres, has about 284 million visitors, and attracts 115 thousand volunteers. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages 93 million acres, has 35 million visitors annually and attracts 29 thousand volunteers. The Bureau of Land Management has the largest land base of the land management agencies with 264 million acres. BLM has about 65 million visitors annually and attracts 17 thousand volunteers. The Committee continues to place a high priority on maintaining these recreation programs, ensuring that the American public has safe and uplifting experiences on the Nation's public lands. The Committee is grateful to all the volunteers who are helping to make the public lands better places for the visiting public and for generations to come.

RECREATIONAL FEE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM, PHASE II

The Committee recommends bill language in Title III (section 312) extending the recreational fee demonstration program for an additional four years as requested by the Administration. The Com-

mittee has added some minor modifications to facilitate implementation of this program. This program, begun in the fiscal year 1996 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, allows the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Forest Service to charge certain fees for recreation activities and retain most of the fees at the site to reduce the backlog in deferred maintenance and enhance the visitor experience. The program has been very successful. The Committee is generally pleased with the implementation by the agencies. To date, the fee program has raised over $650,000,000 to enhance recreation experiences on America's public lands. The Committee expects to see continuing changes and adjustments as the agencies make the fee program more user friendly and efficient. The agencies need to use a business-like approach, carefully listen to visitors, and make program adjustments accordingly.

The Committee recommends the following changes to the recreational fee demonstration to: (1) extend the program for four years; (2) provide enhanced authority to give discounted or free admission in certain instances, such as for volunteers; (3) allow, beginning in fiscal year 2003, certain short-term Forest Service recreation special use fees to be included in the program in order to improve service to outfitters and guides who aid visitors on the public lands; (4) raise the number of sites each agency may include in the program; and (5) limit the use of funds for capital construction to $500,000 unless approval is obtained from the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

The Committee believes that the program will continue to benefit from close Congressional monitoring. The Committee directs the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to submit a joint, annual accomplishment report by March 1 of each year so that this information may be included during annual consideration of the budget request. This requirement supersedes previous reporting requirements established in earlier Committee reports.

The Committee is concerned that fee collection and administrative costs may be too high in certain locations. The Secretaries should strive to keep these costs to no more than 20 percent of fee receipts and include a list in the annual report of sites that exceed this threshold. The Committee expects the Secretaries to pursue innovative fee collection methodologies during this phase II, including automated fee collection and, especially, interagency fee compatibility and cooperative fees with non-Federal entities such as State parks. The Committee expects that the agencies will ensure that any fees levied will be fair to all visitors, and shall consider any fees paid by permittees on behalf of visitors in determining such fairness. Agencies should not use the fee program to displace existing permittees and concessionaires. For the Forest Service, the Committee has included an additional $2,000,000 within the national forest system, recreation management activity to establish a revolving fund to be used to make improvements at recreation fee sites. Units will be able to borrow against this fund to improve sites where fees are charged or proposed to be charged and then repay the fund with subsequent fee receipts.

REPROGRAMMING GUIDELINES

The Committee's reprogramming guidelines were last published in the House and Senate reports accompanying the FY 1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (H. Rep. 106–163, S. Rep. 105–56). While the Committee does not propose any changes to these guidelines, recent dealings with several agencies suggest that the following clarifications are needed to prevent any future misunderstandings regarding the applicability of reprogramming procedures in certain situations.

Though a reprogramming is in part defined in the guidelines as a reallocation of funds from one budget activity (or other applicable level of detail) to another, the guidelines also state that any significant departure from the program described in the agency's budget justifications shall be considered a reprogramming. This later portion of the definition encompasses the reallocation of funds within a budget activity, if such reallocation represents a "significant departure" from the description provided in the relevant budget justification. In this regard, the Committee would view as a "significant departure" any reallocation of funds within a budget activity for programs or contracts involving out-year mortgages that are not discussed in detail in the budget justification. Multi-year and no-year funds do not lose their program identities when carried over to subsequent years and a reprogramming is required if such carryover funds are to be used for purposes other than those originally directed.

INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL ON PUBLIC LANDS

In the appropriation for Interior and Related Agencies for fiscal year 2001, the Congress provided an increase of $8,000,000 for invasive exotic species control for the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the U.S. Forest Service. These bureaus should report to the Committee by October 1, 2001, on the uses of these funds, related proposals for fiscal year 2002, and the extent to which site managers have been using native plants in their wildland restoration and rehabilitation activities and landscaping.

IMPROVING INFORMATION ON THE NATION'S RANGELANDS

Rangelands comprise over 40 percent of the Nation's land and provide vital watershed and grazing land functions. Currently, there is no coordinated inventory of these lands and yet, several agencies in the various departments have responsibilities for differing aspects of rangeland inventory and assessment. The Committee directs the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to jointly charter an interagency group to address rangeland assessment and monitoring issues at both local and national scales. This group should include, as the Secretaries deem appropriate, representatives of the Forest Service and the Natural Resources Conservation Service in the USDA and the various bureaus of the Department of the Interior. This group should coordinate with respective professional societies including the Society for Range Management and other citizen or non-governmental organizations and industry groups. The Committee expects the Secretaries to prepare, within 9 months of enactment, a coordinated 10-

year plan and budget identifying the cost of completing standardized soil surveys and ecological classification on all rangelands for use at local management levels. The Committee also expects the Secretaries to devise a plan to determine standardized monitoring and assessment methodologies and project costs that would be needed to carry out a periodic National Cooperative Rangeland Survey. Future budget justifications for these agencies should include information projecting budget and qualified personnel needs to carry out rangeland assessment and monitoring at local and national levels on a continuing basis.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the multiple use management, protection, and development of a full range of natural resources, including minerals, timber, rangeland, fish and wildlife habitat, and wilderness on about 264 million acres of the Nation's public lands and for management of 700 million additional acres of Federally-owned subsurface mineral rights. The Bureau is the second largest supplier of public outdoor recreation in the Western United States.

Under the multiple-use and ecosystem management concept the Bureau administers the grazing of approximately 4.3 million head of livestock on some 164 million acres of public land ranges, and manages over 47,000 wild horses and burros, some 264 million acres of wildlife habitat, and over 117,000 miles of fisheries habitat. Grazing receipts are estimated to be about $14 million in fiscal year 2002, compared to an estimated $14 million in fiscal year 2001 and actual receipts of $14 million in fiscal year 2000. The Bureau also administers about 4 million acres of commercial forest lands through the "Management of lands and resources" and "Oregon and California grant lands" appropriations. Timber receipts (including salvage) are estimated to be $61.6 million in fiscal year 2002 compared to estimated receipts of $54.6 million in fiscal year 2001 and actual receipts of $12.5 million in fiscal year 2000. The Bureau has an active program of soil and watershed management on 175 million acres in the lower 48 States and 92 million acres in Alaska. Practices such as revegetation, protective fencing, and water development are designed to conserve, enhance, and develop public land, soil, and watershed resources. The Bureau is also responsible for fire protection on the public lands and on all Department of the Interior managed lands in Alaska, and for the suppression of wildfires on the public lands in Alaska and the western States.

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$750,250,000
Budget estimate, 2002	760,312,000
Recommended, 2002	768,711,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+18,461,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+8,399,000

The Committee recommends $768,711,000 for management of lands and resources, an increase of $8,399,000 above the budget request and $18,461,000 above the fiscal year 2001 enacted level.

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted	Change from Request
Land Resources					
Soil, water and air management	34,037	33,469	34,469	+432	+1,000
Range management	77,298	69,197	70,696	-6,602	+1,499
Forestry management	9,532	7,229	7,229	-2,303	---
Riparian management	22,490	22,806	22,806	+316	---
Cultural resources management	13,898	14,181	14,181	+283	---
Wild horse and burro management	34,471	29,665	29,665	-4,806	---
Subtotal, Land Resources	191,726	176,547	179,046	-12,680	+2,499
Wildlife and Fisheries					
Wildlife management	25,049	25,318	25,318	+269	---
Fisheries management	12,853	12,110	12,110	-743	---
Subtotal, Wildlife and Fisheries	37,902	37,428	37,428	-474	---
Threatened and endangered species	21,334	21,618	21,618	+284	---
Recreation Management					
Wilderness management	16,642	16,932	17,232	+590	+300
Recreation resources management	44,763	44,762	44,762	-1	---
Recreation operations (fees)	1,303	1,295	1,295	-8	---
Subtotal, Recreation Management	62,708	62,989	63,289	+581	+300
Energy and Minerals					
Oil and gas	59,749	72,564	74,564	+14,815	+2,000
Coal management	7,540	8,828	8,828	+1,288	---
Other mineral resources	9,430	10,096	10,096	+666	---
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals	76,719	91,488	93,488	+16,769	+2,000
Alaska minerals	3,889	2,225	2,225	-1,664	---

	(in thousands of dollars)				
	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted	Change from Request
Realty and Ownership Management					
Alaska conveyance	34,411	34,838	34,838	+427	---
Cadastral survey	14,592	13,896	13,896	-696	---
Land and realty management	31,764	33,813	33,813	+2,049	---
Subtotal, Realty and Ownership Management	80,767	82,547	82,547	+1,780	---
Resource Protection and Maintenance					
Resource management planning	25,844	33,035	33,035	+7,191	---
Resource protection and law enforcement	11,346	11,547	12,147	+801	+600
Hazardous materials management	16,494	16,709	16,709	+215	---
Subtotal, Resource Protection and Maintenance	53,684	61,291	61,891	+8,207	+600
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance					
Operations	6,283	6,390	6,390	+107	---
Annual maintenance	29,672	30,310	30,310	+638	---
Deferred maintenance	37,920	12,917	12,917	-25,003	---
Conservation (infrastructure improvement)	---	25,000	28,000	+28,000	+3,000
Subtotal, Transportation/Facilities Maintenance	73,875	74,617	77,617	+3,742	+3,000
Grasshopper and Mormon crickets	1,482	---	---	-1,482	---
Land and resources information systems	19,543	19,756	19,756	+213	---
Mining Law Administration					
Administration	34,328	32,298	32,298	-2,030	---
Offsetting fees	-34,328	-32,298	-32,298	+2,030	---
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration	---	---	---	---	---
Workforce and Organizational Support					
Information systems operations	16,177	16,395	16,395	+218	---
Administrative support	48,996	49,766	49,766	+770	---
Bureauwide fixed costs	61,448	63,645	63,645	+2,197	---
Subtotal, Workforce and Organizational Support	126,621	129,806	129,806	+3,185	---

	(in thousands of dollars)				
	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from ------ Enacted	Change from ------ Request
Adjustment for conservation spending	---	-1,000	-1,000	-1,000	---
Conservation (Youth Conservation Corps)	---	1,000	1,000	+1,000	---
Total, Management of Lands and Resources	750,250	760,312	768,711	+18,461	+8,399
Appropriations	(750,250)	(734,312)	(739,711)	(-10,539)	(+5,399)
Conservation	---	(26,000)	(29,000)	(+29,000)	(+3,000)

Land resources.—The Committee recommends $179,046,000 for land resources, an increase of $2,499,000 above the budget request and a decrease of $12,680,000 below the 2001 enacted level, including increases above the 2001 level of $3,328,000 for fixed costs, $2,000 for the San Pedro Partnership for a total program level of $1,000,000, $1,000,000 for a Natural Resource Challenge program similar to the National Park Service program, and $195,000 for cultural resources at risk, and decreases of $715,000 for management reforms, $50,000 from the Sloan Canyon Petroglyphs management plan, $15,193,000 in one-time emergency supplemental funding, $499,000 from the Pacific Northwest grazing study, and $748,000 from Idaho State Department of Agriculture funds.

The Committee has provided an additional $1,000,000 to expand the Bureau's capacity for collection and use of natural resource information. The Committee directs that a competitive process be established to allocate these funds, modeled after the National Park Service's natural resources challenge program. This new program will help the Bureau deal with issues, such as habitat destruction, non-native species, pollution, and the pressures caused by increased visitation to the public lands. While these funds have been placed in the range program, the Bureau may use this funding to address projects under the land resources activity, including: soil, water and air, riparian, botany, and forestry.

Wildlife and fisheries.—The Committee recommends $37,428,000 for wildlife and fisheries, the same as the budget request and a decrease of $474,000 below the 2001 enacted level, including increases above the 2001 level of $715,000 for fixed costs and decreases of $898,000 for Yukon river protection, $175,000 for management reforms, and $116,000 in one-time emergency supplemental funding.

Threatened and endangered species.—The Committee recommends $21,618,000 for threatened and endangered species, the same as the budget request and an increase of $284,000 above the 2001 level, including an increase of $389,000 for fixed costs and decreases of $76,000 for management reforms, and $29,000 in one-time emergency supplemental funding.

Recreation management.—The Committee recommends $63,289,000 for recreation management, an increase of $300,000 above the budget request and $581,000 above the 2001 enacted level, including increases above the 2001 enacted level of $1,067,000 for fixed costs and $300,000 for the Utah wilderness mapping project and decreases of $179,000 for management reforms $108,000 in one-time emergency supplemental funding, and $499,000 from the Undaunted Stewardship program.

Energy and minerals.—The Committee recommends $95,713,000 for energy and minerals including Alaska minerals. This is a $2,000,000 increase above the budget request and an increase of $15,105,000 above the 2001 enacted level including increases above the 2001 level of $1,534,000 for fixed costs, $6,000,000 to address the coal bed methane backlog, $3,000,000 for leasing activities in the National Petroleum Reserve Alaska, $3,000,000 to implement the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, $350,000 for Indian trust activities, $1,500,000 for oil and gas inspection and enforcement activities, $1,150,000 for coal leasing activities, $450,000 mineral material sales, and $50,000 for geothermal activities and decreases of

$232,000 for management reforms, $998,000 for minerals at risk, and $699,000 for the mining claim information system.

Realty and ownership management.—The Committee recommends $82,547,000 for realty and ownership management, the same as the budget request and an increase of $1,780,000 above the 2001 enacted level, including increases above the 2001 level of $1,548,000 for fixed costs and $1,500,000 for rights-of-way and decreases of $320,000 for management reforms, $299,000 for Utah GIS mapping, and $649,000 for the Montana cadastral project.

Resource protection and maintenance.—The Committee recommends $61,891,000 for resource protection and maintenance, an increase of $600,000 above the budget request and $8,207,000 above the 2001 enacted level, including increases above the enacted level of $723,000 for fixed costs, and $7,079,000 for land management planning, $600,000 for California desert rangers, and decreases of $133,000 for management reforms and $62,000 in one-time emergency supplemental funding.

The Committee previously acknowledged the concern that has been raised over the condition of the Bureau's land use plans, and responded by providing an additional $19,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 and an additional $7,079,000 for this planning effort in 2002. The Bureau has developed a schedule for updating priority land use plans with these additional funds, which are intended to improve the Bureau's ability to make resource allocation decisions. While the Bureau is improving its land use plans, the Committee is concerned about the Bureau's capability and commitment to monitor and assess progress achieved in meeting the resource goals and objectives set forth in these plans. The Committee therefore directs the Bureau to submit to the Committee as part of its fiscal year 2003 budget justification a report detailing the status of the Bureau's: (1) resource monitoring efforts, (2) current capabilities and adequacy of existing resources, and (3) recommendations to address the Bureau's need to monitor resource conditions.

Transportation and facilities maintenance.—The Committee recommends $77,617,000 for transportation and facilities maintenance, $3,000,000 above the budget request and $3,742,000 above the 2001 enacted level, including increases above the 2001 level of $1,162,000 for fixed costs and $3,000,000 for infrastructure improvements (for a total program level of $28,000,000 as part of the conservation spending category) and decreases of $276,000 for management reforms and $144,000 in one-time emergency supplemental funding.

Land and resource information systems.—The Committee recommends $19,756,000 for land resource information systems, the same as the budget request and an increase of $213,000 above the 2001 enacted level including an increase of $394,000 fixed costs and a decrease of $181,000 for management reforms.

Mining law administration.—The Committee recommends $32,298,000 for mining law administration. This activity is supported by offsetting fees equal to the amount made available.

Workforce and organizational support.—The Committee recommends $129,806,000 for workforce and organizational support, the same as the budget request and an increase of $3,185,000 above the 2001 enacted level, including an increase of $3,498,000 for fixed costs and a decrease of $313,000 for management reforms.

The Committee is aware of the significant success the military services have had in utilizing pulse technology in their vehicles to reduce costs and increase environmental benefits through the extension of the service life of its batteries. The Committee urges the Bureau of Land Management to examine the opportunities for cost-savings and associated environmental benefits of using pulse technology for its own battery management program. The Committee believes that this technology will directly benefit the Department's land managing agencies.

The Bureau is directed to submit a report to the Committee outlining plans for the implementation of Title II of Public Law 106–248, relating to the sale of certain public lands that have been identified by the Bureau as surplus lands in the State of New Mexico. Implementation of this plan should begin at the earliest possible date.

The Committee is concerned that draft BLM resource management plans regarding energy development in southern New Mexico do not consider the broad scope of possible mitigation practices that are available to the Bureau in the development of new oil and gas discoveries on Federal lands.

Bill language has been included under the Bureau's administrative provisions reauthorizing the mining holding fee for one fiscal year.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$977,099,000
Budget estimate, 2002	658,421,000
Recommended, 2002	700,806,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	−276,293,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+42,385,000

The Committee recommends $700,806,000 for wildland fire management, an increase of $42,385,000 above the budget request and a decrease of $276,293,000 below the 2001 enacted level, which included emergency funds.

The appropriation includes $280,807,000 for preparedness and fire use, of which $19,774,000 has been provided for deferred maintenance and capital improvement, $161,424,000 for fire suppression operations, and $258,575,000 for other operations which includes $10,000,000 for the rural fire assistance program, $186,190,000 for hazardous fuels reduction, $62,385,000 for the restoration and rehabilitation of burned over areas, which is an increase of $42,385,000 above the budget request, and $8,000,000 for the joint fire science program.

The Committee has restored $42,385,000 for the burned area rehabilitation program first proposed in fiscal year 2001. This expanded program is designed to go beyond emergency stabilization to include the reintroduction of native plants into these burned over-areas before exotic species can gain a foothold. The Committee directs the Department to incorporate this program into its 2003 budget request. Based on these efforts, the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture are to report jointly to the Congress by December 31, 2001, with specific plans and recommendations to supply native plant materials for emergency stabilization and longer-term rehabilitation and restoration efforts.

The Committee was pleased with the detailed 2001 financial and action plan submitted by the two Secretaries. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act the Committee expects a similar plan showing the proposed expenditure of funds and work proposed to be accomplished.

The Committee cautions the Department of the Interior to ensure that overhead costs for fire activities are strictly controlled. Overhead charges should be kept to the minimum required, based on actual services received or standard bureau methodology.

The Committee understands that fire management plans are critical strategic documents that guide the full range of fire management activities. The Committee continues to support the use of wildland fire funds to complete these plans. Because of the critical nature of these plans, the Committee directs the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture to develop a schedule for revising and completing all new fire plans no later than the end of fiscal year 2004. This planning schedule must incorporate the standards outlined in the Review and Update of the 1995 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy.

The Committee understands that fuels treatment activities by mechanical thinning of dense forests and woodlands is often required before fire can safely be reintroduced to restore ecological health and reduce wildfire hazards near communities. The Committee encourages the Department of the Interior to utilize funds from this Act to develop projects and expand partnerships with private enterprise to develop sustainable local industries and markets for products from woodland or other areas to supplement ongoing work by USDA's Forest Service.

To enhance the effectiveness of fuels and rehabilitation treatments, particularly in the wildland urban interface, it is desirable to extend some projects onto adjacent non-Federal lands. The Committee directs that funds from this Act may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to enter into cooperative agreements to conduct fuels treatment, emergency stabilization and rehabilitation activities on adjacent non-Federal lands when these projects impact Federal resources and the overall watershed health of which the Federal lands are a part.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$9,978,000
Budget estimate, 2002	9,978,000
Recommended, 2002	9,978,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	0
Budget estimate, 2002	0

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

The Committee recommends $9,978,000 for the central hazardous materials fund, which is the same as the budget request and the 2001 enacted level.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$16,823,000
Budget estimate, 2002	10,976,000
Recommended, 2002	11,076,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	−5,747,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+100,000

The Committee recommends $11,076,000 for construction, which is an increase of $100,000 above the budget request and $5,747,000 below the 2001 enacted level. The Committee has provided an additional $100,000 for the Lone Pine Visitor Center, CA.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$199,560,000
Budget estimate, 2002	150,000,000
Recommended, 2002	200,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+440,000
Budget estimate, 2001	+50,000,000

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

The Committee recommends $200,000,000 for PILT, of which $50,000,000 is from the conservation spending category, an increase of $50,000,000 above the budget request and $440,000 above the 2001 enacted level. The Committee notes the large increase in mandatory payments to forested counties in the Forest Service due to a recent law change. This change increases county payments by $166,313,000 in fiscal year 2002.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$56,545,000
Budget estimate, 2002	47,686,000
Recommended, 2002	47,686,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	−8,859,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The Committee recommends $47,686,000 for land acquisition as requested, a reduction of $8,859,000 below the enacted level and the same as the budget request. This amount includes $42,177,000 for line item projects, $1,000,000 for emergencies and hardships, $4,000,000 for acquisition management and $509,000 for land exchanges.

The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

Area and State	*Committee Recommendation*
Cerbat Foothills Recreation Area (AZ)	$500,000
Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (WY)	320,000
Douglas Point (MD)	3,000,000
El Dorado (rare plant) (CA)	5,000,000
El Malpais National Conservation Area (NM)	1,000,000
Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument (AZ)	1,200,000
Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument (UT)	2,000,000
Grande Ronde National Wild and Scenic River (OR/WA)	500,000
Gunnison Basin ACEC (CO)	2,500,000

Area and State	*Committee Recommendation*
King Range National Conservation Area (CA)	2,500,000
La Cienega ACEC (NM)	641,000
Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail (ID)	1,000,000
Lower Salmon River ACEC (ID)	2,000,000
National Historic Trails of Wyoming (WY)	350,000
Organ Mtns. (NM)	2,000,000
Otay Mountain/Kuchamaa HCP (CA)	2,500,000
Rio Grande National Wild and Scenic River (NM)	4,000,000
San Pedro Ecosystem (Gap/Borderlands—easements) (AZ)	3,000,000
Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mtns. National Monument (CA)	1,000,000
Steens Mtn. (OR)	166,000
Upper Arkansas River Basin (CO)	1,500,000
Upper Crab Creek/Rock Creek (WA)	2,000,000
Upper Snake/South Fork Snake River (ID)	2,000,000
West Eugene Wetlands (OR)	1,500,000
Subtotal	42,177,000
Emergency/hardship/inholding	1,000,000
Land Exchange Equalization Payments	509,000
Acquisition Management	4,000,000
Total	47,686,000

The Committee has provided $3,000,000 for easements at San Pedro Ecosystem in Arizona.

The land acquisition program is funded under the conservation spending category.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$104,038,000
Budget estimate, 2002	105,165,000
Recommended, 2002	105,165,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+1,127,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

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

	(in thousands of dollars)				
	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from ------ Enacted	Request
Western Oregon resources management	84,969	85,949	85,949	+980	---
Western Oregon information and resource data systems	2,187	2,195	2,195	+8	---
Western Oregon transportation & facilities maintenance	10,801	10,919	10,919	+118	---
Western Oregon construction and acquisition	289	294	294	+5	---
Jobs in the woods	5,792	5,808	5,808	+16	---
Total, Oregon and California Grant Lands	104,038	105,165	105,165	+1,127	---

The Committee recommends $105,165,000 for the Oregon and California grant lands, the same as the budget request and an increase of $1,127,000 above the 2001 enacted level for fixed costs. These funds are provided for construction and acquisition, operation and maintenance, and management activities on the revested lands in the 18 Oregon and California land grant counties of western Oregon.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2002	10,000,000
Recommended, 2002	10,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	0
Budget estimate, 2002	0

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

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$7,484,000
Budget estimate, 2002	8,000,000
Recommended, 2002	8,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	516,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

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

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$12,405,000
Budget estimate, 2002	11,000,000
Recommended, 2002	11,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	−1,405,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation estimated to be $11,000,000, the budget request, for miscellaneous trust funds. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for the receipt and expenditure of moneys received as donations or gifts (section 307). Funds in this trust fund are derived from the administrative and survey costs paid by applicants for conveyance of omitted lands (lands fraudulently or erroneously omitted from original cadastral surveys), from advances for other

types of surveys requested by individuals, and from contributions made by users of Federal rangelands. Amounts received from the sale of Alaska town lots are also available for expenses of sale and maintenance of town sites. Revenue from unsurveyed lands, and surveys of omitted lands, administrative costs of conveyance, and gifts and donations must be appropriated before it can be used.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

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

The Service manages nearly 94 million acres across the United States, encompassing a 535-unit National Wildlife Refuge System, additional wildlife and wetlands areas, and 70 National Fish Hatcheries. A network of law enforcement agents and port inspectors enforce Federal laws for the protection of fish and wildlife.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$806,816,000
Budget estimate, 2002	806,752,000
Recommended, 2002	839,852,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+33,036,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+33,100,000

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

	(in thousands of dollars)				
	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from ------ Enacted	Request
Ecological Services					
Endangered species					
Candidate conservation	7,052	7,220	7,220	+168	---
Listing	6,341	8,476	8,476	+2,135	---
Consultation	42,750	41,901	46,751	+4,001	+4,850
Recovery	59,835	54,217	60,717	+882	+6,500
ESA landowner incentive program	4,969	---	---	-4,969	---
Subtotal, Endangered species	120,947	111,814	123,164	+2,217	+11,350
Habitat conservation	78,290	76,209	79,959	+1,669	+3,750
Environmental contaminants	10,645	10,470	10,570	-75	+100
Subtotal, Ecological Services	209,882	198,493	213,693	+3,811	+15,200
Refuges and Wildlife					
Refuge operations and maintenance	299,678	293,664	296,664	-3,014	+3,000
Conservation (infrastructure improvement)	---	19,000	22,000	+22,000	+3,000
Conservation (Youth Conservation Corps)	---	2,000	2,000	+2,000	---
Salton Sea recovery	994	993	993	-1	---
Migratory bird management	25,684	25,159	26,659	+975	+1,500
Law enforcement operations	49,583	48,411	48,411	-1,172	---
Conservation (infrastructure improvement)	---	2,000	2,000	+2,000	---
Subtotal, Refuges and Wildlife	375,939	391,227	398,727	+22,788	+7,500
Fisheries					
Hatchery operations and maintenance	52,008	45,362	49,862	-2,146	+4,500
Conservation (infrastructure improvement)	---	4,000	4,000	+4,000	---
Fish and wildlife management	40,021	43,617	44,517	+4,496	+900
Subtotal, Fisheries	92,029	92,979	98,379	+6,350	+5,400
General Administration					
Central office administration	15,070	15,530	15,530	+460	---
Regional office administration	24,180	24,792	24,792	+612	---
Servicewide administrative support	52,030	53,370	53,370	+1,340	---

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	7,208	6,705	8,705	+1,497	+2,000
National Conservation Training Center	15,293	15,526	15,526	+233	---
International affairs	8,200	8,130	8,130	-70	---
Pingree Forest, ME non-development easements	1,996	---	---	-1,996	---
Atlantic salmon	4,989	---	---	-4,989	---
Cost allocation methodology	---	---	3,000	+3,000	+3,000
Subtotal, General Administration	128,966	124,053	129,053	+87	+5,000
Total, Resource Management	806,816	806,752	839,852	+33,036	+33,100
Appropriations	(806,816)	(779,752)	(809,852)	(+3,036)	(+30,100)
Conservation	---	(27,000)	(30,000)	(+30,000)	(+3,000)

The Committee recommends $839,852,000 for resource management, an increase of $33,100,000 above the budget request and $33,036,000 above the fiscal year 2001 level. Within this account, $28,000,000 for infrastructure improvement and $2,000,000 for the youth conservation corps is funded under the conservation spending category. Changes to the budget request are detailed below.

Ecological services.—The Committee recommends $213,693,000 for ecological services, an increase of $15,200,000 above the budget request.

Within the ecological services activity, changes recommended for endangered species programs include increases of $4,850,000 for consultation, of which $850,000 is for the Sonoran Desert conservation plan and $4,000,000 is to address the increasing demand for consultations; and $6,500,000 for recovery, of which $3,000,000 is for Washington State salmon grants to be administered through the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, $500,000 is for manatee protection, and $3,000,000 is to address the backlog of recovery actions.

Changes recommended for habitat conservation programs include increase of $600,000 for coastal programs, of which $200,000 is for the newly established programs in Tampa Bay and the Florida panhandle, and $3,150,000 for the partners for fish and wildlife program, of which $550,000 is for nutria eradication at Blackwater NWR, MD, $500,000 is for the Columbia River estuary research project, $1,100,000 is for bull trout conservation in Washington State, and $1,000,000 is for the Washington State ecosystems project and is to be provided as a grant to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

An increase of $100,000 is recommended for the environmental contaminants program to address the program backlog.

Refuges and wildlife.—The Committee recommends $398,727,000 for refuges and wildlife, an increase of $7,500,000 above the budget request.

Changes recommended for refuge operations and maintenance include an increase of $10,000,000 for refuge operations to continue "minimum staffing" implementation, a decrease of $5,000,000 for refuge maintenance, and an increase of $1,000,000 to initiate a natural resource challenge program. The Committee notes that an additional $3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2001 level for refuge maintenance, within a total of $28,000,000 for infrastructure improvement, has been funded as part of the conservation spending category.

A total of $993,000, the budget request, is recommended to continue the Salton Sea recovery program at the 2001 level, contingent on matching funds from the State of California. The Committee does not object to including this program in the regular operations account in fiscal year 2003 and beyond.

An increase of $1,500,000 is recommended for migratory bird management to continue to advance the joint venture programs toward the fiscal year 2004 target funding levels outlined in the fiscal year 2001 statement of the managers that accompanied the conference report for that year. The Committee agrees to the following distribution of funds for joint ventures:

Joint Venture	Fiscal year 2001	Recommended fiscal year 2002	Target Level fiscal year 2004
Atlantic Coast	379,000	506,000	800,000
Lower Mississippi	501,000	576,000	750,000
Upper Mississippi	239,000	363,000	650,000
Prairie Pothole	1,182,000	1,248,000	1,400,000
Gulf Coast	339,000	448,000	700,000
Playa Lakes	225,000	369,000	700,000
Rainwater Basin	225,000	278,000	400,000
Intermountain West	239,000	469,000	1,000,000
Central Valley	359,000	417,000	550,000
Pacific Coast	239,000	378,000	700,000
San Francisco Bay	225,000	269,000	370,000
Sonoran	225,000	278,000	400,000
Arctic Goose	140,000	210,000	370,000
Black Duck	110,000	188,000	370,000
Sea Duck	249,000	340,000	550,000
Administration	623,000	662,000	750,000
Total	5,499,000	6,999,000	10,460,000

Fisheries.—The Committee recommends $98,379,000 for fisheries, an increase of $5,400,000 above the budget request, including increases of $4,500,000 for hatchery operations and maintenance, of which $4,000,000 is for the Washington State hatchery improvement project and $500,000 is for unmet operational needs, and $900,000 for fish and wildlife assistance, of which $500,000 is to continue reproductive biology/salmon research at Washington State University and $400,000 is to restore funding for the Great Lakes fish and wildlife restoration program.

General administration.—The Committee recommends $129,053,000 for general administration, an increase of $5,000,000 above the budget request, including $2,000,000 for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and $3,000,000 to eliminate "cross charging" of programs and projects through the cost allocation methodology.

The Committee agreed to a one-time reprogramming of funds to ensure administrative overhead costs were covered in fiscal year 2001. The Department did not reflect these costs as uncontrollable fixed cost increases in the fiscal year 2002 budget as directed by the Committee. The Committee expects the Service to address its administrative "cost allocation methodology" within its administrative accounts except for those costs over which the programs have direct control and those costs charged to reimbursable accounts and permanent appropriations. A like amount has been added to the construction administration account, and the land acquisition administration account has also been increased. There should be no "cross charging" of individual programs and projects in fiscal year 2002 except as explained above.

The Committee agrees to the following:

1. The Peregrine Fund should be funded at $400,000 in fiscal year 2002.

2. The Service should continue its support and increase the funding for joint venture programs in order to achieve the target funding levels by fiscal year 2004. This program continues to be one of the greatest successes of the Service, with funding leveraged to a greater extent than all other Service programs combined.

3. With the recommended increase of $500,000, the manatee protection program should be funded at $1,000,000 in fiscal year 2002.

4. The $1,000,000 provided for the natural resource challenge is modeled after the National Park Service's initiative and is for a competitive program to address resource needs and to prevent duplication of staff.

5. The Committee understands that Egmont Key NWR, FL is experiencing serious staffing shortfalls and encourages the Service to consider the needs at this refuge as part of the refuge operating needs system funding increase, and to examine the need for visitor information at the refuge (as part of the small projects program for visitor facility improvements).

6. Within the funds provided for the ESA recovery program, the Service should contract for an independent review of the Mexican gray wolf program.

7. Within the funds provided for Washington salmon grants through the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, $200,000 is for the Long Live the Kings salmon program and $175,000 is for the Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement program.

8. The Service should report to the Committee by January 31, 2002, on (1) the actual location of bull trout presence by life cycle in Washington State; (2) the process the Service will use to amend its bull trout distribution maps; and (3) the timelines for completion of such maps.

9. The Committee is aware of a planning effort that is underway to develop the Lower Colorado River Multiple Species Conservation Plan affecting 25 million people in the states of Arizona, California and Nevada and encourages the Service to continue to provide the required assistance for this important partnership of state, federal, tribal, and private stakeholders who share an interest in managing the water and related resources of the Lower Colorado River Basin.

Bill language.—The Committee has not agreed to the bill language proposed by the Administration with respect to the endangered species listing program. The Committee has continued bill language capping the amount of funding available for certain endangered species listing programs and, within that amount, has placed a subcap on funding for critical habitat designations for those species that are already listed. Critical habitat designation funding for species that are subsequently listed are addressed in the discussion below. The funding cap for listing for fiscal year 2002 is $8,476,000, of which not to exceed $6,000,000 is for critical habitat designations for already-listed species.

The Committee recognizes that the amount provided for the endangered species listing program will not address fully the current backlog and potential new listing workload. The language recommended reflects the Committee's concern that a balance is maintained between the listing program and other critical Service programs, including other endangered species activities, within the amount of money provided to the Service for fiscal year 2002.

The critical habitat designation subcap will ensure that some funding is available to address other listing activities. The Committee understands that the subcap for critical habitat designation provides sufficient funding to address all known court orders for such designations, with a small amount of additional funding.

The Committee expects that listing funding that is not subject to the critical habitat designation subcap will be used for the highest priority listing actions, in a manner consistent with existing provi-

sions of the Endangered Species Act. These include such actions as proposed and final rules to add species to the list of threatened and endangered species with associated critical habitat where prudent and determinable, processing citizen petitions, and reclassification of species.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$71,358,000
Budget estimate, 2002	35,849,000
Recommended, 2002	48,849,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	−22,509,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+13,000,000

The Committee recommends $48,849,000 for construction, a decrease of $22,209,000 below the fiscal year 2001 level and $13,000,000 above the budget request.

The Committee agrees to the following distribution of funds:

[dollars in thousands]

Project	Description	Budget request	Committee recommendation	Difference
Anahuac NWR, TX	Bridge Rehabilitation/Replacement—Phase II (c)	330	330	0
Bear River NWR, UT	Dikes and related facilities	0	500	500
Bear River NWR, UT	Maintenance facility	0	500	500
Big Branch NWR, LA	Facilities renovation	0	400	400
Bozeman Fish Technology Center, MT.	Construction of Laboratory/Administration Building	2,556	2,556	0
Bridge Safety Inspection		545	545	0
Chincoteague NWR, VA	Herbert H. Bateman Educ. and Administrative Center—Phase III (c).	2,900	2,900	0
Condor Facilities, CA & ID	Recovery facility construction and renovation	0	1,750	1,750
Creston NFH, MT	Jessup Mill Dam—Phase III (c)	1,900	1,900	0
Dam Safety Program and Inspections.		650	650	0
Delta NWR, LA	Kiosks and interpretive facilities	0	100	100
Hagerman NWR, TX	Bridge Rehabilitation—Phase II (c)	1,800	1,800	0
Humboldt Bay NWR, CA	Seismic Safety Rehabilitation—Phase I (p/d)	190	190	0
Iron River NFH, WI	Replace Domes at Schacte Creek with Building	740	740	0
John Heinz NWR, PA	Complete/equipment furnish admin. wing	0	600	600
Jordan River NFH, MI	Replace Great Lakes Fish Stocking Vessel	200	200	0
Klamath Basin Complex, OR	Water Supply and Management—Phase III	1,700	1,700	0
Leavenworth NFH, WA	Seismic Safety Rehabilitation—Phase I (p/d)	170	170	0
Midway Atoll NWR	Hangar roof replacement	0	650	650
National Black-Footed Ferret Cons. Ctr, CO.	New Endangered Species Facility—Phase III (c)	2,260	2,260	0
Necedah NWR, WI	Rynearson #1 Dam—Phase II (c)	2,725	2,725	0
Northwest Power Planning Area.	Fish screens, etc.	0	3,000	3,000
Pelican Island NWR, FL	Interpretive Center and Administrative Facility—Phase I (p/d/ic).	2,600	2,300	−300
Quinault NFH, WA	Replace Quarters	290	290	0
Red Rock Lakes NWR, MT	Seismic Safety Rehabilitation—Phase I (p/d)	135	135	0
San Pablo Bay NWR, CA	Renovate Office—Phase II (c)	2,500	2,500	0
Six NFHs in New England	Water Treatment Improvements—Phase III (c)	2,630	2,630	0
Ted Stevens Anchorage Int'l Airport, AK.	Hangar—Phase I (p/d)	536	0	−536
Tern Island NWR	Seawall replacement	0	2,000	2,000
Subtotal: Line Item Construction.		27,357	36,021	8,664
Nationwide Engineering Services:				
Demolition Fund		0	1,336	1,336

[dollars in thousands]

Project	Description	Budget request	Committee recommendation	Difference
Env. Compliance		1,856	1,856	0
Seismic Safety Program		180	180	0
Waste Prevention and Recycling.		150	150	0
Other Engineering Services.		6,306	9,306	3,000
Total		35,849	48,849	13,000

The Committee agrees to the following:

1. No administrative or other assessments may be levied against individual projects. All administrative overhead should be budgeted in the nationwide engineering services activity or in the general operations activity under Resource Management. This instruction also applies to funds available from prior years. An additional $3,000,000 has been provided to address all administrative expenses within nationwide engineering services in fiscal year 2002. This issue is also addressed in the resource management and land acquisition accounts.

2. No funds are to be obligated on the Pelican Island NWR, FL visitors center until a 50 percent cost share has been identified. The Service is expected to consult with the public in the area and to explore thoroughly various options for siting the facility and is expected to downsize the facility design and cost, consistent with the volume of visitation at the refuge. The amount provided in the recommendation should be sufficient for the Federal share of the total cost of the facility. All of these issues need to be addressed and approved by the Committee, following the reprogramming process, prior to any obligation of funds.

3. The Committee expects the full scope of the education center and exhibits at the Bear River NWR, UT to be completed with funds made available in past years. If additional funds are required to complete the headquarters accommodations for the Bear River NWR, UT, the Service should realign funds from completed projects to ensure that space, equipment and furnishings are provided, consistent with the Service's staffing requirements analysis for the refuge.

4. The Committee has restored funds for the Service's demolition needs. These funds should be continued and increased, as needed, in future budget requests.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$121,188,000
Budget estimate, 2002	164,401,000
Recommended, 2002	104,401,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	−16,787,000
Budget estimate, 2002	−60,000,000

The Committee recommends $104,401,000, a decrease of $16,787,000 below the 2001 enacted level and $60,000,000 below the budget request. This amount includes $85,110,000 for line item acquisition, $2,000,000 for emergencies and hardships, $1,000,000

for exchanges, $2,000,000 for inholdings and $14,291,000 for acquisition management. The change to the budget request is due to the establishment of two new accounts in the Fish and Wildlife Service rather than funding those programs as part of Federal land acquisition for the National Park Service. Those accounts are the Landowner Incentive Program and Stewardship Grants. They follow this account.

The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

Area and State	*Committee Recommendation*
Archie Carr NWR (FL) (undeveloped land)	$1,000,000
Back Bay NWR (VA)	3,200,000
Balcones Canyonlands NWR (TX)	1,000,000
Big Muddy NWR (MO)	2,000,000
Bon Secour NWR (AL)	1,000,000
Cahaba NWR (AL)	1,500,000
Canaan Valley NWR (WV)	6,000,000
Cape May NWR (NJ)	1,100,000
Cat Island NWR (LA)	3,700,000
Charles M. Russell NWR (MT)	2,000,000
Columbia NWR (WA)	2,000,000
Crane Meadows NWR (MN)	500,000
Edwin B. Forsythe NWR (NJ)	3,200,000
Florida Keys NWR Complex (FL)	2,500,000
Florida Panther NWR (FL)	500,000
Great Meadows NWR (MA)	2,000,000
Great Swamp NWR (NJ)	1,000,000
Iron River Fish Hatchery (Glacial Springs) (WI)	285,000
J.N. Ding Darling NWR Complex (FL)	3,000,000
Louisiana Black Bear Complex—Black Bayou NWR (LA)	1,000,000
Minnesota Valley NWR (MN)	4,000,000
Montezuma NWR (NY)	500,000
Nisqually NWR Complex (WA)	1,000,000
Northern Tallgrass Prairie NWR (MN/IA)	1,000,000
Oregon Coast NWR Complex (OR)	2,100,000
Ottawa NWR (OH)	1,000,000
Pelican Island NWR (Completes Lear and Michael tracts) (FL)	6,400,000
Pond Creek NWR (AR)	1,500,000
Rappahannock River Valley NWR (VA)	1,825,000
Red River NWR (LA)	1,000,000
Rhode Island NWR (RI)	1,500,000
Sacramento River NWR (CA)	1,700,000
San Diego NWR (CA)	5,000,000
San Joaquin River NWR (CA)	5,000,000
Sandy Point NWR (VI)	500,000
Shiawassee NWR Complex (MI)	500,000
Silvio O. Conte NWR (MA)	1,100,000
Southeast Louisiana NWR Complex (LA)	500,000
St. Marks NWR (FL)	4,000,000
Stewart B. McKinney NWR (CT)	2,000,000
Waccamaw NWR (SC)	1,000,000
Wallkill River NWR (NJ)	3,000,000
Whittlesey Creek NWR (WI)	500,000
Subtotal	85,110,000
Emergency & Hardship	2,000,000
Inholdings	2,000,000
Exchanges	1,000,000
Acquisition Management	14,291,000
Total	104,401,000

The Committee has included bill language directing that no overhead, planning or other management costs may be deducted from specific land acquisition project money. Project-specific funds are to be used exclusively for land purchases. The Committee is providing the budget request for acquisition management, which is intended

to pay for all acquisition related staff. Of the $14,291,000 for acquisition management, $6,000,000 is for planning purposes. The fiscal year 2003 budget submission, and every budget thereafter, should include a specific list detailing how those planning dollars will be allocated including whether the project involves a boundary adjustment or establishment of a new refuge.

The Committee supports the need to conserve unique, threatened, or strategically important habitats. However, the Committee remains concerned with the rate and seemingly never-ending expansion of individual refuges, without regard for finite budgets and future operations and maintenance needs. The Committee believes a more strategic approach is needed and expects the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to: (1) make a concerted effort to acquire lands within currently approved refuge boundaries; and (2) fully consider the future cost of operations and maintenance needs when making land acquisition requests.

The Committee is providing funds in the National Park Service land acquisition account for their share of the Great Sand Dunes National Monument and Preserve. The Committee expects the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to include funding for their share of the Preserve in future budget requests.

The $1,000,000 provided for Archie Carr NWR may not be used to purchase land with existing structures.

The land acquisition program is funded under the conservation spending program.

LANDOWNER INCENTIVE PROGRAM

This new program will provide funds for matching, competitively awarded grants for technical and financial assistance for landowner incentive programs geared toward private landowners, and will include habitat protection and restoration for the management of federally listed, proposed or candidate species, or other at-risk species on private lands. Eligible grantees include the States, the District of Columbia, Indian Tribes, Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa.

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$0
Budget estimate, 2002	0
Recommended, 2002	50,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+50,000,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+50,000,000

The Committee recommends $50,000,000 for the landowner incentive program. The Administration proposed this same amount as part of the land acquisition account. The Committee recommends funding it under this separate appropriations account to distinguish it from Federal land acquisition. This program is funded under the conservation spending category.

STEWARDSHIP GRANTS

This new program will provide grants and other assistance to individuals and groups engaged in private conservation efforts that benefit federally listed, proposed or candidate species, or other at-risk species.

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$0
Budget estimate, 2002	0
Recommended, 2002	10,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+10,000,000

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for the stewardship grants program. The Administration proposed this same amount as part of the land acquisition account. The Committee recommends funding it under this separate appropriations account to distinguish it from Federal land acquisition. This program is funded under the conservation spending category.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Eighty percent of the habitat for more than half of the listed endangered and threatened species is on private land. The Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund provides grants to States and territories for endangered species recovery actions on non-Federal lands and provides funds for non-Federal land acquisition to facilitate habitat protection. Individual States and territories provide 25 percent of grant project costs. Cost sharing is reduced to 10 percent when two or more States or territories are involved in a project.

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$104,694,000
Budget estimate, 2002	54,694,000
Recommended, 2002	107,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+2,306,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+52,306,000

The Committee recommends $107,000,000 for the cooperative endangered species conservation fund, an increase of $52,306,000 above the budget request for habitat conservation plan land acquisition. The recommended level is necessary to continue this very important program with a relatively small increase above the fiscal year 2001 level. This program is funded under the conservation spending category.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

Through this program the Service makes payments to counties in which Service lands are located, based on their fair market value. Payments to counties are estimated to be $23,528,000 in fiscal year 2002 with $16,414,000 derived from this appropriation and $7,114,000 from net refuge receipts estimated to be collected in fiscal year 2001.

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$11,414,000
Budget estimate, 2002	11,414,000
Recommended, 2002	16,414,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+5,000,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+5,000,000

The Committee recommends $16,414,000 for the National wildlife refuge fund, an increase of $5,000,000 above both the budget request and the fiscal year 2001 funding level. This program is funded under the conservation spending category. The $5,000,000 increase is funded under the conservation spending category.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the priorities of the Service with respect to meeting its obligations under the National wildlife refuge fund. The Committee continues to question why the Service places such a high priority on acquiring more land but does not request additional funding for the National wildlife refuge fund.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, through the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund, leverages partner contributions for wetlands conservation. Projects to date have been in 48 States, 10 Canadian provinces, 21 Mexican states and the U.S. Virgin Islands. In addition to this appropriation, the Service receives funding from receipts in the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration account from taxes on firearms, ammunition, archery equipment, pistols and revolvers, and from the Sport Fish Restoration account from taxes on fishing tackle and equipment, electric trolling motors and fish finders and certain marine gasoline taxes. By law, sport fish restoration receipts are used for coastal wetlands in States bordering the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, States bordering the Great Lakes, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the freely associated States in the Pacific and American Samoa.

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$39,912,000
Budget estimate, 2002	14,912,000
Recommended, 2002	45,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+5,088,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+30,088,000

The Committee recommends $45,000,000 for the North American wetlands conservation fund, an increase of $5,088,000 above the fiscal year 2001 level and $30,088,000 above the budget request. Increases above the budget request include $28,884,000 for wetlands conservation and $1,204,000 for administration. This program is funded under the conservation spending category.

Bill Language is recommended specifying that the increase above the fiscal year 2001 level is to be devoted to projects in the United States. The Committee has made this recommendation based upon the large number of high priority unfunded project applications in the U.S. in fiscal year 2001 as compared with project applications from Canada and Mexico.

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION

The Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 2000 authorizes grants for the conservation of neotropical migratory birds in the United States, Latin America and the Caribbean, with 75 percent of the amounts available to be expended on projects outside the U.S. There is a three to one matching requirement under this program. This program is funded under the conservation spending category.

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$0
Budget estimate, 2002	0
Recommended, 2002	5,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+5,000,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+5,000,000

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for the Neotropical migratory bird conservation program. This newly authorized program will provide critically needed resources for conservation of neotropical migratory birds. The Committee expects the Service to administer this grant program through the Service's division of bird habitat conservation following the model of the North American wetlands conservation program. No new administrative entity should be established to administer this program. The program should benefit from the administrative structure already in place in the division of bird habitat conservation.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

This account combines funding for programs under the former rewards and operations (African elephant) account, the former rhinoceros and tiger conservation account, the Asian elephant conservation program, and the great ape conservation program.

The African Elephant Act of 1988 established a fund for assisting nations and organizations involved with conservation of African elephants. The Service provides grants to African Nations and to qualified organizations and individuals to protect and manage critical populations of these elephants.

The Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 authorized programs to enhance compliance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and U.S. or foreign laws prohibiting the taking or trade of rhinoceros, tigers or their habitat.

The Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997 authorized a grant program, similar to the African elephant program, to enable cooperators from regional and range country agencies and organizations to address Asian elephant conservation problems. The world's surviving populations of wild Asian elephants are found in 13 south and southeastern Asian countries.

The Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 authorized grants to foreign government, the CITES secretariat, and non-governmental organizations for the conservation of great apes.

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$3,243,000
Budget estimate, 2002	3,243,000
Recommended, 2002	4,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+757,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+757,000

The Committee recommends $4,000,000 for the multinational species conservation fund, an increase of $757,000 above both the fiscal year 2001 level and the budget request. The recommended funding includes $1,000,000 each for African elephant conservation, rhinoceros and tiger conservation, Asian elephant conservation, and great ape conservation. The Committee expects these funds to be matched by non-Federal funding to leverage private contributions to the maximum extent possible.

STATE WILDLIFE GRANTS

The State wildlife grant program provides funds for States to develop and implement wildlife management and habitat restoration for the most critical wildlife needs in each State. States are required to develop comprehensive wildlife conservation plans to be eligible for grants and to provide at least a 25 percent cost share for planning grants and at least a 50 percent cost share for implementation grants. This program is funded under the conservation spending category.

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$49,890,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0
Recommended, 2002	100,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+50,110,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+100,000,000

The Committee recommends $100,000,000 for State wildlife grants, an increase of $100,000,000 above the budget request and $50,110,000 above the amount provided through the fiscal year 2001 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The fiscal year 2002 funds are to be distributed to States and territories through a formula that is based 30 percent on land area and 70 percent on population. Each State or eligible entity must have developed, or committed to develop by October 1, 2005, a comprehensive wildlife conservation plan that must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior or her designee. These plans are to address the conservation of each State's or eligible entity's full array of wildlife, but are not expected to address every representative species or taxonomic group that may be present. With the preceding clarification of the "full array" requirement, the Committee believes that the plan elements identified in the Service's January 2001 Federal Register notice provide a solid scientific basis for these plans.

Each State or eligible entity has two years to enter into specific grant agreements with the Service using fiscal year 2002 funding. If funds remain unobligated at the end of fiscal year 2003, the unobligated funds will be reapportioned to all States and eligible entities, together with any new appropriations provided in fiscal year 2004.

The method for the distribution of funds, and the conditions associated thereto, consolidate the previously appropriated allocation grant program and the competitive grant program into a single allocation formula. Under the new program, States are required to comply with the planning and cost sharing requirements of the former competitive grants program but are guaranteed an allocation based on the new formula described above. The Committee is concerned that these grants result in on-the-ground improvements for wildlife as soon as possible and has included a requirement that fiscal year 2002 funds be obligated within 2 fiscal years.

Not more than 3 percent of the appropriated amount may be used for Federal administration of the program. Administrative costs for each grantee should also be held to a minimum so that the maximum amount of funding is used for on-the-ground projects.

TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

The tribal wildlife grant program provides funds for wildlife conservation grants to Indian Tribes on a competitive basis. A portion of the funding provided may be set aside to assist tribes in developing comprehensive wildlife conservation plans. This program is funded under the conservation spending category.

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$0
Budget estimate, 2002	0
Recommended, 2002	5,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+5,000,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+5,000,000

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for the tribal wildlife grant program to support cooperative efforts with tribes to address critical wildlife needs, including, but not limited to, wildlife management and habitat restoration projects. The Committee expects the Service to establish criteria for a competitive grant program and to assist tribes in developing wildlife conservation plans. Cost sharing is not required but it is encouraged and consideration for cost sharing should be incorporated into the criteria for the program.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The mission of the National Park Service is to preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The National Park Service, established in 1916, has stewardship responsibilities for the protection and preservation of the heritage resources of the National Park System. The system, consisting of 383 separate and distinct units, is recognized globally as a leader in park management and resource preservation. The national park system represents much of the finest the Nation has to offer in terms of scenery, historical and archeological relics, and cultural heritage. Through its varied sites, the National Park Service attempts to explain America's history, interpret its culture, preserve examples of its natural ecosystems, and provide recreational and educational opportunities for U.S. citizens and visitors from all over the world. In addition, the National Park Service provides support to tribal, local, and State governments to preserve culturally significant, ecologically important, and public recreational lands.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$1,386,190,000
Budget estimate, 2002	1,470,499,000
Recommended, 2002	1,480,336,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+94,146,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+9,837,000

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from ------ Enacted	Change from ------ Request
Park Management					
Resource stewardship	286,958	312,327	318,827	+31,869	+6,500
Visitor services	286,832	288,543	297,543	+10,711	+9,000
Maintenance	453,322	475,197	483,197	+29,875	+8,000
Conservation (Youth Conservation Corps)	---	2,000	2,000	+2,000	---
Park support	259,570	265,871	271,371	+11,801	+5,500
Subtotal, Park Management	1,286,682	1,343,938	1,372,938	+86,256	+29,000
External administrative costs	99,408	126,561	107,398	+7,990	-19,163
Arlington boathouse study	100	---	---	-100	---
Total, Operation of the National Park System	1,386,190	1,470,499	1,480,336	+94,146	+9,837
Appropriations	(1,386,190)	(1,468,499)	(1,478,336)	(+92,146)	(+9,837)
Conservation	---	(2,000)	(2,000)	(+2,000)	---

The Committee recommends $1,480,336,000 for the operation of the National Park System for fiscal year 2002, an increase of $94,146,000 above the 2001 level and an increase of $9,837,000 above the budget request. The Committee has redirected $21,963,000 in the budget request and appropriated an additional $9,837,000 to provide $28,000,000 in operational increases for the units of the National Park System, $500,000 for Vanishing Treasures, $500,000 to continue the Business Plan initiative and $2,800,000 for upgrading the telecommunications systems.

The Committee has included most of the budget request including an increase of $20,000,000 to continue the Natural Resource Initiative, $15,703,000 for the Repair/Rehabilitation program, $1,200,000 for bison monitoring at Yellowstone National Park and $1,067,000 for the structural fire initiative.

Resource Stewardship.—The Committee recommends $318,827,000 for resource stewardship, an increase of $31,869,000 above the 2001 level and $6,500,000 above the budget request. Included in this amount are increases above the 2001 level of $3,047,000 for the Everglades CERP, $20,000,000 to continue the Natural Resource Challenge, $1,200,000 for bison monitoring at Yellowstone National Park, $6,000,000 for park increases, $500,000 for Vanishing Treasures and $4,248,000 for uncontrollable expenses. Programmatic decreases include a reduction of $931,000 for streamlining and $2,194,000 for Everglades research.

Visitor Services.—The Committee recommends $297,543,000 for visitor services, an increase of $10,711,000 above the 2001 level and $9,000,000 above the budget request. Included in this amount are increases above the 2001 level of $1,067,000 for the structural fire initiative, $9,000,000 for park increases and $3,315,000 for uncontrollable expenses. Programmatic decreases include a reduction of $1,673,000 for streamlining and $998,000 for the 2001 Presidential Inaugural.

Maintenance.—The Committee recommends $483,197,000 for maintenance, an increase of $29,875,000 above the 2001 level and $8,000,000 above the President's request. Included in this amount are increases above the 2001 level of $500,000 for PMIS support, $15,703,000 for Repair/Rehabilitation, $1,531,000 for the facility management software system, $2,656,000 to continue facility condition assessments, $8,000,000 for park increases and $8,299,000 for uncontrollable expenses. Programmatic decreases include a reduction of $1,820,000 for streamlining and $2,994,000 for maintenance management/condition assessment transfer. Within the increase provided for repair and rehabilitation, the Service should provide $400,000 for Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and $300,000 for Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Park Support.—The Committee recommends $271,371,000 for park support, an increase of $11,801,000 above the 2001 level and $5,500,000 above the budget request. Included in this amount are increases above the 2001 level of $650,000 for financial audits, $5,000,000 in park increases, $500,000 for business plans and $7,045,000 for uncontrollable expenses. Programmatic decreases include a reduction of $1,193,000 for streamlining, $200,000 for the Apostle Island Wilderness Study and $100,000 for the Arlington Boathouse Study.

External Administrative Costs.—The Committee recommends $107,398,000 for external administrative costs, an increase of $7,990,000 above the 2001 level and a reduction of $19,163,000 below the budget request. Included in this amount are increases above the 2001 level of $2,800,000 for bandwidth needs and $5,190,000 for uncontrollable expenses. The Committee has included bill language, which directs that the U.S. Park Police pension costs be considered mandatory spending in fiscal year 2003 and thereafter.

U.S. Park Police.—The Committee has included bill language under the operations account which would correct a problem created by the fiscal year 2001 language limitations that preclude the use of operations funds for any U.S. Park Police costs except for emergencies and maintenance of administrative space. Some parks have used the USPP to cover special events and have reimbursed the police for unbudgeted costs for overtime and travel. Although this is not done extensively, it is often the most cost effective way of providing for the safety and security of the public attending special events.

Business Plans.—The Committee continues to be encouraged by the effort the Service is making, with the assistance of the National Parks and Conservation Association (NPCA), on the development of business plans over the last three years. Many of the superintendents that have participated in the business plan process describe it as providing a variety of financial management benefits and the Committee agrees.

NPCA and its partners have indicated that their commitment to support this effort during the developmental phase will end this year. The Committee has included $500,000 to fund the staff and support costs needed in the Office of the Comptroller to develop a process that will allow all parks to complete a business plan document. These plans should provide the means to streamline other management process requirements, including strategic planning, GPRA reporting, and budget tracking. The funds should be used to integrate these processes to minimize the burden on park areas of redundant and overlapping systems.

The Committee is seriously considering channeling additional operational increases to parks that not only complete the business plans but fully use them in the day-to-day management of the park units. In order to measure progress in this area, all parks with business plans should report to the Comptroller and the National Leadership Council no later than March 1, 2002, on the level to which they have implemented these plans. The Committee will carefully review each park unit's progress.

Backlog Maintenance/Recreation Fee.—The Committee commends the Administration's commitment to eliminate serious backlog maintenance in our National Park System. This Committee has demonstrated its support to this effort by channeling over $1 billion additional dollars over the last five years through various funding sources including repair/rehabilitation, cyclic maintenance, housing replacement, major construction, and the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program, created through this bill in fiscal year 1996.

The Committee supports the Administration in focusing increases from various sources on eliminating both the operational and maintenance backlogs of the park units while limiting the es-

tablishment of new or expanded initiatives to critically important areas such as the Natural Resource Challenge.

The Administration's fiscal year 2002 budget includes a directive to dedicate $100,000,000 of the Recreational Fee money to backlog maintenance. While the Committee agrees that attaining the Administration's goal of eliminating serious backlog maintenance over the next four years will require dedication of several different funding sources for this purpose, the Committee does not agree with strictly mandating that a specific portion of recreation fee money be set aside for several reasons. First, this may be an impossible goal for some parks that have little deferred maintenance on which to spend their fee money. Second, in establishing the fee program, the Committee intended that fee revenues be used to address a number of park issues, including preservation of cultural and natural resources and visitor enhancements. Third, and most important, the Committee made a commitment when it established this program that the fee money would not be used as an offset for appropriated funds. The Committee has kept that promise by significantly increasing operational and construction programs over the last six fiscal years.

The Committee continues to urge the Service to take seriously their construction backlog needs when allocating fee money. To date, approximately 60 percent of the funds have been dedicated to backlog maintenance with an emphasis on health and safety projects. The Committee carefully reviews the use of these fee dollars and strongly encourages the park units to continue to make backlog maintenance projects a high priority. The Committee continues to agree with the leadership of the National Park Service that these dollars should not be used for operational needs. The Committee will continue to provide additional dollars to help alleviate the operational backlog needs of the system.

Recreational Fee Demonstration Program.—The Committee has extended the recreational fee program an additional four years through 2006. The program, established in fiscal year 1996, has provided the Park Service with over $457,000,000 in additional revenue to date. The Committee notes that the cost of collection has remained fairly static at 20.7 percent. The Committee strongly encourages the Service to reduce this cost through the use of more innovative collection techniques that do not require personnel. The Service should provide a report to the Committee by February 1, 2002, which details by park unit the cost of collection and the use of staff and other collection methods.

Independence NHP.—The Committee has taken seriously its commitment to reduce the significant maintenance needs of Independence National Historical Park. Since 1992, the Committee has provided $65,000,000, including $7,549,000 in this bill, with a heavy emphasis on eliminating health and safety problems. Several years ago, the Committee was approached about a unique public-private partnership to construct a new Gateway Visitor Center, a new Liberty Bell complex, an Independence Park Institute, and a National Constitution Center (NCC) along with landscaping improvements. The Federal share of the $65,600,000 redevelopment project was $3,500,000 for landscaping. In addition, $60,000,000 was provided to complete the Federal share of the National Constitution Center.

In addition, the Committee was assured by the non-Federal partners and the Park Service that the operational and cyclic maintenance repair costs would, for the most part, remain unchanged. A commitment was made that all new structures on Independence Mall, with the exception of the NCC, would be funded fully by park partners or through private donations rather than through Federal appropriated dollars. With the exception of the new Liberty Bell Pavilion, all operational and cyclic maintenance costs for new structures, including the NCC, are the responsibility of the non-Federal park partners.

The Committee is aware that the costs for these non-Federally funded structures have increased because of alterations to the original plans. The Committee has no intention of appropriating additional dollars for this project or dedicating any recreational fee demonstration money toward this effort and expects the non-Federal partners to fulfill their commitment to this partnership.

South Florida Restoration.—The Committee continues its long-standing commitment to the environmental restoration of the Everglades and other natural areas in South Florida. The Committee has provided $125,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, $2,000,000 more than the budget request for operations, science, construction and land acquisition needs.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the continued reductions to the science budget for this initiative and the slow obligation rate for the funds that have been appropriated. The Committee was assured at the beginning of this project, that the science would guide both the construction and land acquisition needs of this project. Given that the science budget started at $12,000,000 and has decreased to $4,000,000, the Committee wonders if just the opposite has occurred. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to contract immediately with the National Academy of Sciences to undertake a review of the effectiveness of the science portion of this initiative. The Academy should study how appropriated funds have been used, determine if there is a specific plan or strategy for research, and evaluate how the research has been applied to both the construction and acquisition requirements of this effort. The results of this study should be forwarded to the Committee no later than January 1, 2003.

Partnerships.—The Committee has included bill language in the operations account which prohibits the Service from establishing a new Associate Director position for Partnerships. Also denied is the request for $5,000,000 for the National Park Foundation.

The Committee is perplexed by these requests. There is currently an Associate Director for Cultural Resources, Stewardship and Partnerships. As part of this office there are many individuals who are working exclusively on partnerships throughout the Service. Providing yet another leadership position to work on partnerships and business practices appears to be duplicative and suggests that partnerships and business practices are programs rather than techniques the Service is using to implement program goals.

The National Park Foundation was established to receive funds and donations and raise monies for National Park units. With all the unmet needs of the System, the Committee is not inclined to provide funds to raise funds. The Committee would support the National Park Foundation working on projects that the Service and

the Administration considers high priorities, such as backlog maintenance projects that are in the agency's five year plan.

The Committee is aware of concerns among the regional directors and superintendents about the interaction between the Washington Partnership Office, the field and regions. The Committee strongly encourages all parties to work together to resolve these differences so that park driven partnerships continue to flourish. The Committee encourages the Service to re-think its overall strategy for partnership programs and management and to develop an approach that will (1) consolidate related partnership programs and activities within the existing organizational structure to ensure that existing staff and dollars are being used effectively to meet National Park priorities; (2) develop a management framework that actively involves all key headquarters, regional office and park representatives; and (3) support and assist regional office and park priorities.

The Committee reminds the Service that partnerships have existed for many years. They should be encouraged when they meet a priority need of individual park units. The Service should be cautious about situations that require longstanding operational and maintenance commitments of non-Federal partners as opposed to one-time construction needs. Considering the operational backlog need that exists today, the Service should be cautious about partnership projects that result in new operational requirements. The Service should not be involved in developing complicated, new, bureaucracies that focus on the number of new partnerships rather than quality partnerships. Most importantly, the Service should plan to use existing staff, park partners and the National Park Foundation rather than hiring new FTEs. Partnership efforts should enhance the priorities of the park rather than compete with the existing operational and maintenance backlog needs.

The Committee requests that the National Park Foundation prepare a report on the progress being made to help parks and regional offices raise funds. The report should include a summary of the funds raised by the Foundation for the individual parks and regional offices since October 1, 1996, as well as the amount of National Park funds which have gone to support the foundation's efforts to leverage private monies. The report should be transmitted to the Committee by January 15, 2002.

Park Construction.—The National Park Service is reminded that construction funding competes against operational dollars for parks and programs within the Subcommittee's 302 (b) funding allocation. Superintendents should know that every additional dollar that is pursued for construction and or land acquisition projects that are not included in the President's budget is a dollar that is not available for operational requirements in the park units. When a park receives funding for a construction project not in the President's budget, other projects requested in the budget are deleted. Regional directors should strongly discourage superintendents from this practice. If there is to be a legitimate process for selecting priority construction projects, which is currently choosing by advantage, the parks should respect that process.

The Committee is also extremely concerned about the cost and size of proposed visitor centers, heritage centers, and/or environmental education centers. Increasingly, the Committee is pre-

sented, outside of the Administration's budget proposal and five-year construction plan, proposed projects that are predicated on considerable future increases in both visitation and park staffing to justify facilities. In addition, nearly five years ago, this Committee cautioned the parks to be more realistic in the development of park General Management Plans with regard to new buildings of this nature. That caution clearly has been ignored. Several recent proposals recommend visitor type facilities that were totally unacceptable and unrealistic.

The Committee expects the regional directors to be responsible for personally scrutinizing these projects at the earliest stage of development to ensure that they are realistic and attainable in light of existing and likely future budget realities. Consideration should be given to the size of the facility, the location, current visitation and staffing levels. The parks should be aware that the Committee has funded very few visitor centers in recent years in order to reduce critical backlog needs, it has reduced the size of these centers and required non-Federal cost sharing for many of them. The Committee is skeptical of visitation increases that are predicated upon the completion of capital infrastructure. Visitor centers should be considered within the regular framework for prioritizing construction projects.

While the Development Advisory Board (DAB) provides some review of project scope, these reviews do not happen until projects are well beyond the conceptual phase and are into detailed design. The Committee appreciates the work being done by the DAB and strongly encourages the Board to continue to review carefully and refine the costs and scope of construction projects.

The Service should prepare a report which describes options for a process on how the general management planning and project conception processes can be modified to address these concerns. The Service should focus on options, which change or modify existing practices and procedures, and not expect increased funding to add new processes or staff. The Committee expects the active participation of the National Leadership Council. This report should be transmitted to the Committee no later than February 1, 2002.

In addition, the Service should move expeditiously to complete work on proposed design standards and cost estimating tools that will provide an important basis on which to determine the appropriate size and scope of proposed facilities. The Committee views the completion of these efforts as an important step for the Service to assure credibility in the management of its construction program. Funds should be identified within the professional services arena to complete these projects. The Service should report to the Committee no later than January 15, 2002.

Other.—The Committee is concerned about the effect that the RM–57 policy related to medical standards for park rangers is having on the morale of all rangers and on the retention of experienced and otherwise qualified rangers. The Committee encourages the Service to consider additional changes to the standards including applying the standards to new applicants only.

The National Park Service is directed to seek proposals from the private sector as well as State and local governments to provide, operate and maintain wet and dry slips at the Belle Haven Marina. Land use should be limited to the current marina footprint except

that there should be no boat slips beyond the current sailing school dock on the lagoon side of the peninsula. Extensions into the Potomac River beyond the current marina limits should first be evaluated for any impacts to Dyke Marsh. All work should comply with current environmental laws. The Service should continue all concession activities during this interim review period.

Within available funds, the Service should provide $10,000 to study an extension of the George Washington trail from its current terminus at the American Legion Bridge through the Dranesville District Park to Georgetown Pike. This amount is contingent on a non-Federal match. Any future planning or acquisition needs should be met by State or local governments.

Within available funds, the Service is directed to undertake a study of the potential for expanded opportunities for additional camping in Yosemite National Park. The study should identify costs and other factors and should be completed and submitted to the Committee no later than December, 2002.

The Committee also directs the Service to move forward expeditiously with the reconstruction of the Yosemite Lodge area, including associated restoration, the rerouting of Northside Drive, the Indian Cultural Center, and the Camp 4 expansion. The Service is authorized to expend the necessary funding from the Flood Recovery appropriation to carry out these studies, including design for the Yosemite Lodge, Camp 4 and the Indian Cultural Center areas.

The Committee expects the Service to begin implementation of the Yosemite Valley Plan, concentrating its priorities on flood recovery, actions to enhance the visitor experience and access, expanding the in-valley shuttle system with clean-fuel technology, restoration and implementing projects that make use of flood recovery, fee program and donated funds. The Committee expects the Service to submit a list, within 60 days of enactment of this Act, of projects it intends to initiate and complete by the end of fiscal year 2004.

In addition, the Committee directs the Service to actively cooperate and participate with local counties in the preparation of county general plans and to determine whether park administrative facilities, visitor services and facilities, housing or other facilities necessary for park operations can be located outside the boundaries of the park. A report on the progress of this effort should be submitted to the Committee in December, 2002 and every year thereafter.

While the Committee continues to support the concept of a transportation system outside the boundary of Yosemite National Park, it appears that there are a number of unanswered questions regarding its cost and location. The Committee expects that no action will be taken without the concurrence of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriation.

The Committee continues to be supportive of the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 Study, which has been underway since fiscal year 1999. Although the Service has informed the Committee that additional funds are not needed in fiscal year 2002, the Committee expects that this effort will continue at a vigorous pace. Should the Service find that they are in need of additional funds in fiscal year 2002, adequate funds should be provided.

The Committee supports the decision by the Ozark National Scenic Riverways (ONSR) to retain the carpentry and maintenance positions at the park. The Committee recognizes the urgent needs at ONSR for key carpentry and maintenance personnel who have specialized skills in properly maintaining park facilities. The Committee expects that these maintenance positions will be retained at ONSR.

The Committee commends the Service for beginning to include the role of slavery in its interpretations at Civil War Battlefields and Monuments. The inclusion of the role of slavery in the Civil War has begun to provide a more complete and accurate historical picture of its role in the War and the National Parks. The Committee encourages the Service to continue to diversify and expand its interpretations where appropriate and to include how these changes affect the demographics of National Park usage in its quinquennial visitor demographic reports.

The Committee urges the Service to begin preparations for the sesquicentennial of the start of the Civil War. The Committee requests that the Service form a blue ribbon panel to prepare a study and report to the Congress on the most appropriate way to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the start of the Civil War while including a complete and accurate historical picture of significant events during the conflict.

The Committee notes that the Administration's National Energy Policy recognizes hydrogen fuel cells as a "promising type of distributed energy system" that is extremely "clean and efficient". The Committee encourages the Department of the Interior and the National Park Service, in consultation with the Department of Energy, to investigate the use of hydrogen fuel cells in meeting the goals of the Green Energy Parks program.

Coinciding with the start of the Centennial of Flight Celebration, the Committee encourages the NPS to increase operational funds for the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park to initiate educational programming and to provide adequate staffing of the Wright-Dunbar and Huffman Prairie Flying Field Interpretive Centers when these facilities are completed in 2002.

UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$77,876,000
Budget estimate, 2002	65,260,000
Recommended, 2002	65,260,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	−12,616,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The Committee recommends $65,260,000 for the United States Park Police, a reduction of $12,616,000 from the enacted level and the same as the budget request.

CONTRIBUTION FOR ANNUITY BENEFITS

The Committee has included bill language under this heading which directs that the costs of the USPP pension plan be covered the same way as the U.S. Secret Service by establishing a permanent, indefinite account with payments made directly to the District of Columbia by the U.S. Treasury on an actual cost monthly

basis. The cost associated with this legislative language is $22,000,000 in fiscal year 2002.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

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

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$59,827,000
Budget estimate, 2002	48,039,000
Recommended, 2002	51,804,000
Comparison:.	
Appropriation, 2001	−8,023,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+3,765,000

The Committee recommends $51,804,000 for National recreation and preservation, a decrease of $8,023,000 below the 2001 level and $3,765,000 above the budget request.

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

	(in thousands of dollars)				
	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from ------ Enacted	Request
Recreation programs	541	549	549	+8	---
Natural programs	10,781	10,930	10,930	+149	---
Cultural programs	20,707	20,019	20,019	-688	---
International park affairs	1,702	1,718	1,718	+16	---
Environmental and compliance review	392	397	397	+5	---
Grant administration	1,554	1,582	1,582	+28	---
Heritage Partnership Programs					
Commissions and grants	10,284	8,743	12,458	+2,174	+3,715
Statutory or Contractual Aid					
Alaska Native culture center	740	---	---	-740	---
Aleutian World War II Historic Area	100	---	---	-100	---
Brown Foundation	101	101	101	---	---
Chesapeake Bay Gateway	2,295	798	798	-1,497	---
Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission	299	47	287	-12	+240
Four Corners Interpretive Center	2,245	---	---	-2,245	---
Historic New Bridge	1,098	---	---	-1,098	---
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve	796	806	806	+10	---
Johnstown Area Heritage Association	49	49	49	---	---
Lake Roosevelt Forum	---	---	50	+50	+50
Lamprey River	499	200	200	-299	---
Mandan On-a-Slant Village	499	---	---	-499	---
Martin Luther King, Jr. Center	528	528	528	---	---
National Constitution Center, PA	499	---	500	+1	+500
National First Ladies Library	499	---	---	-499	---
Native Hawaiian culture and arts program	740	740	---	-740	-740
New Orleans Jazz Commission	66	66	66	---	---
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission	728	766	766	+38	---
Route 66 National Historic Highway	499	---	---	-499	---
Sewall-Belmont House	494	---	---	-494	---
Vancouver National Historic reserve	399	---	---	-399	---
Wheeling National Heritage Area	593	---	---	-593	---
Women's Progress Commission	100	---	---	-100	---
Subtotal, Statutory or Contractual Aid	13,866	4,101	4,151	-9,715	+50
Total, National Recreation and Preservation	59,827	48,039	51,804	-8,023	+3,765

Recreation programs.—The Committee recommends $549,000, an increase of $8,000 above the enacted level and the same as the budget request. Uncontrollable costs are provided.

Natural programs.—The Committee recommends $10,930,000, an increase of $149,000 above the 2001 level and the same as the budget request. Uncontrollable costs are provided. The Committee is aware of a National Park Service effort to provide additional funding for the eight established wild and scenic partnership rivers located in the northeast. The Committee directs that the Service give priority consideration to funding existing partnerships commitments, designated by Congress, such as these eight wild and scenic rivers through the RTCA program which Congress has funded at $8,213,000. The Service is reminded that other partnerships efforts such as national heritage areas are also eligible for these funds.

Cultural programs.—The Committee recommends $20,019,000, a decrease of $688,000 below the 2001 level and the same as the budget request. Uncontrollable costs are provided. Within available funds, the Committee expects that, through the National Center for Preservation Technology, $250,000 will be provided to continue development of a model Heritage Education Initiative in cooperation with Northeastern State University in Louisiana and $250,000 will be provided to continue joint development of a Federal Preservation Institute also located at the Northeastern State University. Within available funds, $300,000 is for Heritage Preservation, Inc.

International park affairs.—The Committee recommends $1,718,000, an increase of $16,000 above the 2001 level and the same as the budget request. Uncontrollable costs are provided.

Environmental and compliance review.—The Committee recommends $397,000, an increase of $5,000 above the 2001 enacted level and the same as the budget request. Uncontrollable costs are provided.

Grant Administration.—The Committee recommends $1,582,000, an increase of $28,000 above the 2001 level and the same as the budget request. Uncontrollable costs are provided.

Statutory or contractual aid.—The Committee recommends $4,151,000 for statutory or contractual aid, a reduction of $9,715,000 below the 2001 level and an increase of $50,000 above the budget request.

Heritage Partnership Program.—The Committee has provided $12,458,000 for Congressional designated heritage areas, an increase of $2,174,000 above the enacted level and $3,715,000 above the budget request. This amount provides $12,341,000 for the individual heritage areas (as shown in the table below) and $117,000 for administration.

The Committee strongly encourages the Park Service and the individual heritage areas to place priority attention on the completion and approval of management plans. The Committee gives priority consideration to areas that have approved completed plans. Heritage areas are also eligible for Rivers, Trails and Conservation program funds.

The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

Project	*Amount*
America's Agricultural Heritage Partnership (Silos and Smokestacks)	$500,000
Augusta Canal National Heritage Area	700,000

Project	*Amount*
Automobile National Heritage Area	400,000
Cache La Poudre River Corridor	50,000
Cane River National Heritage Area	400,000
Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor	800,000
Erie Canalway National Heritage Area	210,000
Essex National Heritage Area	1,000,000
Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area	900,000
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor	500,000
John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Center	800,000
Lackawanna Heritage Area	600,000
National Coal Heritage	244,000
Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor	1,000,000
Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Center	514,000
Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area	1,000,000
Schuykill River Valley National Heritage Area	210,000
Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District	500,000
South Carolina National Heritage Corridor	1,000,000
Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area	210,000
Wheeling National Heritage Area	593,000
Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area	210,000
Project total	12,341,000

URBAN PARK AND RECREATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$29,934,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0
Recommended, 2002	30,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+66,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+30,000,000

The Committee has included $30,000,000 for the Urban Park and Recreation Fund, a slight increase over the enacted level. This program was not requested in the Administration's budget. This program is funded under the conservation spending category.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

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

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$94,239,000
Budget estimate, 2002	67,055,000
Recommended, 2002	77,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	−17,239,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+9,945,000

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted	Change from Request
State historic preservation offices	46,495	34,455	39,000	-7,495	+4,545
Tribal grants	5,560	2,600	3,000	-2,560	+400
Historically Black colleges	7,161	---	---	-7,161	---
Grants for millennium initiative	34,923	30,000	30,000	-4,923	---
Massillon Heritage Foundation, Inc	100	---	---	-100	---
National trust (endowment)	---	---	5,000	+5,000	+5,000
Total, Historic Preservation Fund	94,239	67,055	77,000	-17,239	+9,945

The Committee recommends $77,000,000 for the historic preservation fund programs, a decrease of $17,239,000 below the 2001 level and an increase of $9,945,000 above the budget request. These programs are funded under the conservation spending category.

The total amount provides $39,000,000 for State historic preservation offices, $3,000,000 for tribal grants, and $30,000,000 for the Save America's Treasures program. Funds are not provided for historically black colleges and universities because the Committee has provided funding in previous bills to complete the authorized projects.

The Committee has also provided $5,000,000 for a grant to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, to assist in the perpetual care and maintenance of the historic sites of the National Trust Preservation in the United States, a congressionally-chartered organization authorized under 16 U.S.C. 461. The Committee intends that the grant funds will be made available under the following terms and conditions:

1. The full amount granted to the National Trust is to be deposited into a permanently restricted Historic Sites Fund account in the same manner as other National Trust endowment funds. Any income attributable to the grant will be added to the Historic Sites Fund endowment account, and will be made available for authorized grant purposes.

2. The National Trust will make distributions from the amounts deposited in the endowment fund account for the care and maintenance of National Trust Historic Sites, in amounts consistent with its regularly established spending rate.

3. In accordance with established National Trust policy, distributions from the National Trust Historic Sites Fund account will be matched as expended, dollar for dollar, with non-Federal funds raised for the care and maintenance of National Trust Historic Sites. Consequently, no further match requirement will be required for the grant. Work carried out by the National Trust under the grant will be in conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Places.

4. The National Trust will maintain adequate records and accounts relating to all financial transactions of, and distributions from the National Historic Sites endowment account, and will make such records available for audit and inspection by the National Park Service and the Comptroller General for a period of five years following the date of the grant.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$300,312,000
Budget estimate, 2002	339,802,000
Recommended, 2002	349,249,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+48,937,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+9,447,000

The Committee recommends $349,249,000 for construction, an increase of $48,937,000 above the 2001 level and $9,447,000 above the budget request.

The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

Project	*Amount*
Abraham Lincoln Library, IL	$10,000,000
Acadia NP, ME (utilities and campgrounds)	4,972,000
Apostle Islands NL, WI (utility systems)	436,000
Big Bend NP, TX (replace sewer & planning)	400,000
Big Cypress National Preserve, FL (rehabilitate trails)	5,500,000
Blue Ridge Parkway, NC (rehabilitate/replace guardrails)	3,796,000
Boston NHP, MA (Bunker Hill)	3,751,000
Brown v. Board of Education NHS, KS (Monroe School)	2,475,000
Cane River Creole NHP, LA (Oakland Plantation)	1,983,000
Cape Cod NS, MA (rehabilitation)	710,000
Cape Hatteras NS, NC (day-use facilities)	1,173,000
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP (preservation)	1,838,000
Colonial NHP, VA (Poor Potter)	718,000
Cuyahoga NP, OH (rehabilitation)	3,000,000
Dayton Aviation NHP, OH (Huffman & exhibits)	2,000,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA, PA (exhibits)	500,000
Everglades NP, FL (modify water system)	19,199,000
Everglades NP, FL (wastewater system)	4,192,000
Fort McHenry NM & Historic Shrine, MD (rehabilitate seawall)	1,480,000
Fort Washington Park, MD (restoration)	700,000
Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS, NY (library)	5,630,000
Gateway NRA (Jacob Riis/complete rehab.)	4,130,000
Gateway NRA (Sandy Hook/provide safe access)	2,346,000
George Washington Memorial Parkway, VA (Arlington House)	2,500,000
George Washington Memorial Parkway, MD (Glen Echo)	2,400,000
George Washington Memorial Parkway, VA (rehabilitation)	400,000
Glacier Bay NP & Preserve, AK (maintenance facility)	4,233,000
Glacier NP, MT (stabilization)	6,000,000
Glacier NP, MT (water system)	5,485,000
Glen Canyon NRA, AZ (sewage system)	5,138,000
Golden Gate NRA, CA (structural upgrade)	13,000,000
Grand Canyon NP, AZ (rehabilitation)	987,000
Great Smoky Mountains NP, TN (replace facilities)	4,703,000
Independence NHP, PA (replace walkways)	966,000
Independence NHP, PA (utilities & exhibits)	6,583,000
Jean Lafitt NHP & P, LA (rehabilitate Decatur House & Chalmette)	500,000
John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley NHA	1,000,000
John Day Fossil Beds NM, OR (rehabilitation)	8,421,000
Keweenaw NHP, MI (rehabilitation)	2,500,000
Lava Beds NM, CA	4,131,000
Manassas NBP, VA (stabilization)	1,436,000
Mesa Verde NP, CO (reconstruction)	4,037,000
Mojave National Preserve, CA (Kelso exhibits)	750,000
Morristown NHP, NJ (rehabilitation)	600,000
Mt. Rainier NP, WA (Guide House)	1,500,000
National Capital-Parks-Central, VA (Jefferson Memorial)	2,600,000
National Capital-Parks-Central, VA (Lincoln Memorial)	4,992,000
National Capital-Parks-Central, VA (upgrade Ford's Theatre)	1,562,000
National Underground RR, OH	4,000,000
Olympic NP, WA (restoration)	25,847,000
Oregon Caves NM, OR	1,004,000
Petrified Forest NP, AZ (water line)	5,929,000
Point Reyes NS, CA (rehabilitation)	1,285,000
Redwood NP, CA (remove failing roads)	2,552,000
Saint Croix NSR, WI (planning)	360,000
Saint Croix Island IHS, ME (preservation)	713,000
San Francisco Maritime National Historic Site	7,465,000
Sequoia NP, CA (restoration)	1,480,000
Stones River NB, TN (rehabilitation & planning)	2,900,000
SW Pennsylvania Heritage, PA (rehabilitation)	3,000,000
Timucuan Preserve, FL (signs & exhibits)	500,000
Tumacacori NHP, AZ	944,000
White House, DC (rehabilitation)	6,500,000
Wilson's Creek NB, MO (complete library)	250,000
Yellowstone NP, WY	7,224,000
Yellowstone NP, WY (restoration & rehabilitation)	4,730,000

Yellowstone NP (water & wastewater treatment facility)	2,008,000
Project Total	246,044,000
Emergency/unscheduled	3,500,000
Housing replacement	15,000,000
Dam safety	2,700,000
Equipment replacement	17,960,000
Construction planning	16,250,000
Pre-design & Supp Services	9,150,000
Construction Program Management & Operation	17,405,000
General Management Plans	11,240,000
Regional Office Capacity	10,000,000
Total Construction	$349,249,000

The Committee has included an additional $10,000,000 in this account to assist regional offices deal with the increased workload associated with reducing the backlog maintenance in the National Park System. Since 1995, the Committee has tripled the line-item construction and repair/rehabilitation programs and created the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program, which has yielded nearly $500,000,000 in additional non-appropriated funds primarily for this purpose.

Coupled with the downsizing of the Denver Service Center, this situation has added significantly to the workload and the regional offices have had difficulty providing the needed services to the parks. In response, the Committee agreed to a reprogramming of $3,500,000 in fiscal year 1999 to help deal with this problem. The Committee expects that this additional $10,000,000 will provide the appropriate staffing levels and expertise to deal with this increased focus on eliminating the serious construction backlog in the National Park System. The Committee cautions the Service to use these funds wisely and notes that they are to be used exclusively for the execution of repair/rehabilitation, fee demonstration, and construction backlog projects. The Committee expects a report by December 1st of each year on the allocation of these funds.

The Committee has included $3,000,000 for continued rehabilitation work at Cuyahoga National Park; $400,000 for the George Washington Memorial Parkway and $3,000,000 for the Southwest Pennsylvania Heritage Commission. Also included is $400,000 to replace a water and sewer facility at Big Bend National Park and $2,000,000 to continue ongoing development at Dayton Aviation National Historical Park including work on the Huffman field and exhibits. Within available planning funds, $400,000 is for Cuyahoga National Park.

The Committee has appropriated $1,000,000 to date on the rehabilitation work at Morristown National Historical Park. Included in this bill is $600,000 to complete the planning. The Committee intends to appropriate $3,200,000 in fiscal year 2003 which will complete the Federal share of this project. The Committee expects the Service to hold the total project cost to $6,000,000, of which $2,800,000 will be provided from other Federal or private sources.

Also included in the bill is $250,000 to complete the Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Library; $500,000 for exhibits in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area; $500,000 to complete rehabilitation at the Decatur House and Chalmette, part of the Jean Lafitte National Historical Park, and $2,900,000 to complete renovations at Stones River National Battlefield.

Within the amount appropriated for planning, $125,000 is provided to initiate a management plan for the Ogden City Historic District. These funds are subject to a non-Federal match.

The Committee has included $1,500,000 for health and safety repairs at the Guide House in Mt. Rainier National Park, $500,000 for signs and exhibits at Timucuan Ecological and Historical Preserve, which will be matched with non-Federal funds, $10,000,000 for the Lincoln Library, $4,000,000 for construction of the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center, and $1,000,000 for the Blackstone River Valley, NHA. The Committee has not included $5,000,000 for the National Park Foundation. A more detailed explanation can be found in the operations account.

As mentioned above, the Committee included $500,000 for rehabilitation work at Jean Lafitte NHP&P, including repairs to the Decatur House in response to termite damage and for improvements at the Chalmette Battlefield. In a previous Act, the Committee directed the National Park Service to develop a task force to work with the Service on improvements to this facility. The Committee has yet to see those recommendations and directs the Service to comply with the fiscal year 2000 request no later than December 1, 2001.

The Committee is aware that the Service is currently planning for a facility at Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument. The total project cost should not exceed $3,000,000.

The Committee strongly supports the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument Indian Memorial but was unable to include funding at this time because of the focus, by both the Administration and the Committee on health and safety construction backlog projects. Funding for this project, which would commemorate the lives and traditions of the Cheyenne, Sioux, and other Indian nations, is long overdue. Should additional funding become available in fiscal year 2002, the Committee intends to make this a high priority.

The Committee is aware of efforts by the Department of the Interior to work with State and local authorities to prepare land use plans for the Bureau of Mines property near Ft. Snelling, Minnesota. The Committee has deferred consideration of funding for this project pending conclusion of these discussions and presentation to the Committee of a land use plan which clarifies the total cost of the project, the Federal share, and more precise details regarding the role to be played by the Federal government. The Committee is hopeful that a formal proposal can be considered prior to conference on the fiscal year 2002 bill.

The Service has developed a plan for a multi-use facility in Washita Battlefield NHS that is too large when compared with facilities with similar numbers of visitors and employees that are elsewhere in the System and in other land managing bureaus. The leadership of the Service shares this concern and has directed that the facility be redesigned and downsized. The Service has acknowledged that they have the funds to redesign the facility and that construction could not begin until fiscal year 2003. The Committee directs that the final design of this joint facility be no more than $4,000,000, including all construction, exhibits, office, public and maintenance space, and all other items needed. The Committee intends to provide $3,500,000 in the fiscal year 2003 National Park

Service budget and $500,000 in the Forest Service budget for this purpose. Any additional needs or unexpected cost overruns should be met by non-Federal sources.

Of the total amount provided for construction, $50,000,000 is funded under the conservation spending category.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(RESCISSION)

Appropriation enacted, 2001	−$30,000,000
Budget estimate, 2002	−30,000,000
Recommended, 2002	−30,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	0
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The Committee recommends the rescission of $30,000,000 in annual contract authority provided by the 16 U.S.C. 460l–10a. This authority has not been used in years, and there are no plans to use it in fiscal year 2002.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$215,141,000
Budget estimate, 2002	557,036,000
Recommended, 2002	261,036,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+45,895,000
Budget estimate, 2002	−296,000,000

The Committee recommends $261,036,000 for land acquisition and State assistance, an increase of $45,895,000 above the enacted level and a reduction of $296,000,000 below the budget request. This amount includes $87,667,000 for line item projects, $4,000,000 for emergencies and hardships, $12,000,000 for acquisition management, $3,369,000 for inholdings, and $154,000,000 for the Stateside program of which $4,000,000 is for administrative expenses.

The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

Area and State	*Committee Recommendation*
Blue Ridge Parkway, (NC/VA)	$1,000,000
Brandywine Battlefield (PA)	1,500,000
Cape Cod NS (MA)	2,000,000
Cumberland Gap NHP (KY/VA)	100,000
Cuyahoga Valley NP (OH)	1,000,000
Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP (OH)	750,000
Death Valley NP (CA)	150,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA (PA/NJ)	700,000
Ebey's Landing NHR (WA)	1,000,000
Everglades—Grant to the State of Florida	16,000,000
Everglades—Modified Water Delivery Project	20,000,000
Fort Sumter NM (SC)	1,750,000
Fort Union Trading Post NHS (ND)	100,000
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial NMP (VA)	2,000,000
Golden Gate NRA—Mori Point (CA)	2,500,000
Grand Teton NP (Resor Ranch) (WY)	4,000,000
Great Sand Dunes NM&P (CO)	2,000,000
Greenbelt Park (Jaeger Tract) (MD)	1,000,000
Guilford Courthouse NMP (NC)	800,000
Gulf Islands NS (Cat Island) (MS)	2,000,000
Ice Age NST (WI)	2,500,000
Indiana Dunes NL (IN)	2,000,000
Lowell NHP (MA)	857,000
Mississippi NRRA (Riverview) (MN)	850,000

Area and State	*Committee Recommendation*
Moccasin Bend NHS (Rock-Tenn and Serodino tracts) (TN)	2,000,000
Mojave NP (CA)	1,300,000
Morristown NHP (NJ)	750,000
North Cascades NP (Thunder Creek) (WA)	1,000,000
Olympic NP (WA)	1,210,000
Palo Alto Battlefield NHS (TX)	1,250,000
Pinnacles NM (CA)	3,300,000
Saguaro NP (AZ)	4,000,000
Sand Creek Massacre NHS (CO)	300,000
Santa Monica Mtns. NRA (Upper Ramirez Canyon) (CA)	2,000,000
Shenandoah Valley Battlefields NHD (VA)	2,000,000
Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve (FL)	1,000,000
Voyageurs NP (MN)	1,000,000
Subtotal	87,667,000
Emergency & Hardship	4,000,000
Inholdings & Exchanges	3,369,000
Acquisition Management	12,000,000
Total Federal	107,036,000
Stateside Grants	150,000,000
Stateside Administration	4,000,000
Grand Total	261,036,000

The Committee has retained the current allocation formula for stateside grants.

The Committee has not provided funds for Gettysburg National Military Park because the park has been carrying large unobligated balances for the last several years. Currently there is a $6 million balance available for land purchases. The funds for Greenbelt Park are subject to a non-Federal match.

The Committee has included land acquisition funds requested in the President's budget for the South Florida Restoration project despite the fact that there is a large unobligated balance. The Committee strongly encourages the Department of the Interior to spend these previously appropriated funds as quickly as possible.

The Committee, with reservation, has included funds for the Great Sand Dunes National Monument and Preserve. The Committee is aware that there is still a dispute between the landowners and the National Park Service and, thus, no final agreement to purchase. The Committee is concerned because there are so many priority acquisition needs in the four land management agencies with landowners that are willing to sell. While the Committee is very supportive of this project, consistent with longstanding Committee policy, it will consider reprogramming these funds to other projects if a final deal is not forthcoming.

The $2,000,000 included for Santa Monica Mountains National Recreational Area is for the acquisition of approximately 255 acres of land in the Upper Ramirez Canyon that serve to link two of the Park's principal core habitat areas-Zuma-Trancas Complex and Malibu Creek State Park. No funds included for Santa Monica Mountains NRA shall be used to continue land acquisition for the Backbone Trail. Adequate funds and lands have been provided by previous appropriations and non-Federal purchases along the trail's alignment.

As is the past, the Committee directs that the Federal land acquisition at Santa Monica Mountains NRA be matched by non-Federal monies. This means new land or new dollars dedicated to the

protection of park lands within the recreation area's boundaries. By June 30 of each year, the Service shall certify the level of non-Federal contributions to land acquisition at this site. It is the Committee's intent that land acquisition funds that may be provided in subsequent appropriations will not exceed the value of the non-Federal effort for the prior certification period. The Service is encouraged to review non-Federal appraisals, wherever possible, in certifying the non-Federal contribution.

Funds included for Moccasin Bend NHS are subject to authorization.

The Committee has included bill language under Administrative Provisions which permits the conveyance of a leasehold or freehold interest in the Cuyahoga National Park.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$882,800,000
Budget estimate, 2002	813,376,000
Recommended, 2002	900,489,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+17,689,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+87,113,000

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

	(in thousands of dollars)				
	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from ------ Enacted	Request
National Mapping Program					
National data collection and integration	56,434	54,172	57,172	+738	+3,000
Earth science information management and delivery	37,329	33,382	36,878	-451	+3,496
Geographic research and applications	36,663	36,114	36,623	-40	+509
Subtotal, National Mapping Program	130,426	123,668	130,673	+247	+7,005
Geologic Hazards, Resource and Processes					
Geologic hazards assessments	72,725	73,704	74,104	+1,379	+400
Geologic landscape and coastal assessments	74,375	64,240	76,224	+1,849	+11,984
Geologic resource assessments	78,221	75,859	77,859	-362	+2,000
Subtotal, Geologic Hazards, Resource & Processes	225,321	213,803	228,187	+2,866	+14,384
Water Resources Investigations					
Water resources assessment and research	94,840	65,123	97,119	+2,279	+31,996
Water data collection and management	40,477	30,042	38,083	-2,394	+8,041
Federal-State program	62,741	64,318	64,318	+1,577	---
Water resources research institutes	5,455	---	6,000	+545	+6,000
Subtotal, Water Resources Investigations	203,513	159,483	205,520	+2,007	+46,037
Biological Research					
Biological research and monitoring	128,788	126,860	131,574	+2,786	+4,714
Biological information management and delivery	17,704	8,432	17,917	+213	+9,485
Cooperative research units	14,077	13,970	13,970	-107	---
Subtotal, Biological Research	160,569	149,262	163,461	+2,892	+14,199
Science support	73,732	81,266	86,255	+12,523	+4,989
Facilities	89,239	85,894	86,393	-2,846	+499
Adjustment for conservation spending	---	---	-25,000	-25,000	-25,000
Conservation	---	---	25,000	+25,000	+25,000

	(in thousands of dollars)				
	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from ------ Enacted	Request
Total, United States Geological Survey.....	882,800	813,376	900,489	+17,689	+87,113
Appropriations.....	(882,800)	(813,376)	(875,489)	(-7,311)	(+62,113)
Conservation.....	---	---	(25,000)	(+25,000)	(+25,000)

The Committee recommends $900,489,000 for surveys, investigations, and research, an increase of $87,113,000 above the budget request and an increase of $17,689,000 above the 2001 enacted level.

The Committee restored a number of high-priority research program that were proposed for reduction or elimination. The Committee believes that the Department of the Interior and other Federal agencies should make resource decisions based on the best science available. The Survey's principal goals and objectives should include an appropriate mix of basic and applied science that address both the needs of the Department of the Interior as well as important scientific issues of national concern. The Committee has commissioned a number of studies by the Survey and the National Academy of Sciences that provided detailed recommendations on a program by program basis. The Committee believes that this informed process should help the Department develop a better science agency serving the Nation's best long-term interests.

National mapping program.—The Committee recommends $130,673,000 for the national mapping program, an increase of $7,005,000 above the budget request and $247,000 above the 2001 level, including increases above the 2001 level of $1,829,000 for fixed costs and $7,000 for the gateway to the Earth program for a total program level of $3,000,000 and decreases of $500,000 for the civil applications program, $589,000 for the urban dynamics program, and $500,000 for the earth science information center consolidation.

Geologic hazards, resources and processes.—The Committee recommends $228,187,000 for geologic hazards, resources, and processes, an increase of $14,384,000 above the budget request and $2,866,000 above the 2001 level, including increases above the 2001 level of $3,761,000 for fixed costs, $400,000 for the advanced seismic network, $1,000,000 for the expansion of the coastal geology program and decreases of $299,000 for Hoover Dam, $1,522,000 for the Alaska minerals program, and $474,000 for the Yukon Flats assessment.

The Committee continues to hold the view that the minerals information program is an important and appropriate function for the Survey, The Committee understands that the Survey's minerals program will be reviewed by the National Research Council in fiscal year 2002. The Committee looks forward to the findings of this review, especially as they relate to the Survey's mineral information activities.

The Committee has maintained funding for light distancing and ranging (LIDAR) technology at the 2001 level to assist with the listing of Chinook Salmon and Summer Chum Salmon under the Endangered Species Act. These funds should be used in the Puget Sound region to contract for the continued mapping of drainage systems, stream systems, and to identify potentially unstable slopes.

The Committee reiterates its position relative to the need to enhance and expand the Survey's coastal geology program, and therefore has provided an increase of $1,000,000 above the enacted level for the Coastal and Marine Geology program to continue the process of developing a comprehensive multi-disciplinary coastal program within the Survey. The Committee directs the Survey to con-

tinue in the development of a coastal program beginning with the Southeast region with a research agenda designed to address the most critical issues facing this region. The Committee recommends that this work be conducted with goals and objectives consistent with the discussion of "Future Program Emphasis" contained in the National Academy review of the Survey's Coastal and Marine Geology program. The Committee further directs the Survey to develop a comprehensive national coastal program as part of the fiscal year 2003 budget request.

The Committee has continued the Survey's current programs that address water quality, land subsidence, and sea-level rise in coastal Louisiana. The Committee would support efforts by the Survey to expand these programs to Lake Pontchartrain. The Committee understands that the University of New Orleans has similar efforts underway, and would encourage the Survey to coordinate any future activities with the University and the Pontchartrain Management Conference.

As was the case last year, and the year before, the Committee continues to believe that the Survey's highest hazards-related priority should be to continue to upgrade its various hazards monitoring networks, to acquire quality hazards information, and to engage in quality research. Therefore, the Committee has provided funding for the Survey's "Real Time Hazards" initiative.

Water resources investigations.—The Committee recommends $205,520,000 for water resources investigations an increase of $46,037,000 above the budget request and an increase of $2,007,000 above the 2001 level, including increases above the 2001 level of $2,794,000 for fixed costs and $540,000 for the water resources research institutes, and decreases of $299,000 for the Lake Champlain study, $499,000 for the Hawaii ground water study, $195,000 for Noyes Slough in Alaska, and $334,000 for the Maryland ground water study, which still provides $100,000 for the continuation of this project.

Within the funds provided for the water resources division up to $1,000,000 is for the Survey to participate in the university based consortium called the Long-Term Estuary Assessment Group for the purpose of developing assessment and monitoring systems relating to the Mississippi River.

The Committee is concerned about the future of water availability for the Nation. Water is vital to the needs of growing communities, agriculture, energy production, and critical ecosystems. Unfortunately, a nationwide assessment of water availability for the United States does not exist, or, at best, is several decades old. The Committee directs that by January 31, 2002, the Survey prepare a report describing the scope and magnitude of the efforts needed to provide periodic assessments of the status and trends in the availability and use of freshwater resources.

The Committee directs the Survey to contract with the National Academy of Sciences to examine water resources research funded by all Federal agencies and by significant non-Federal organizations that fund water resources research. The research to be examined should include the topics of water quality, quantity, and water use. The Academy's report should suggest the content and coordination mechanisms for a comprehensive water research program for the Nation, as well as examination of the adequacy of current

coordination mechanisms. The report should respond to the question of whether the Nation is making an adequate level of investment in water resources research and describe how the Nation can benefit from water resources research.

In light of severe drought conditions, the Survey is urged to work with the Flint River Water Planning and Policy Center to identify critical stream gaging stations that would be needed for real time water flow data.

Biological research.—The Committee recommends $163,461,000 for biological research an increase of $14,199,000 above the budget request and an increase of $2,892,000 above the 2001 level, including increases from the 2001 level of $2,904,000 for fixed costs, $500,000 for amphibian research, $500,000 for the National Biological Information Infrastructure, (Tennessee node), and $416,000 for the Great Lakes research vessel, and decreases of $748,000 for the Mark Twain lead study, $500,000 for CBI, and $180,000 for the Yukon salmon study.

The Committee has continued funding for the current management and operation of the National Office of the Gap Analysis Program in Moscow, Idaho. The Committee supports this ongoing effort and directs the National Office to administer all funds provided for GAP, with the mission of completing a nation-wide GAP dataset of both land and aquatic resources. The National Office should provide a report to the Committee no later than May 1, 2002 on the allocation of funds to State projects.

Science support.—The Committee recommends $86,255,000 for science support, an increase of $4,989,000 above the budget request and $12,523,000 above the 2001 level for fixed costs.

Facilities.—The Committee recommends $86,393,000 for facilities, an increase of $499,000 above the budget request and a decrease $2,846,000 below the 2001 level, including increases above the 2001 level of $8,378,000 for fixed costs and decreases of $898,000 in on-time emergency supplemental funds, and $10,326,000 as a technical adjustment to realign bureau support costs.

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

The Minerals Management Service is responsible for collecting, distributing, accounting and auditing revenues from mineral leases on Federal and Indian lands. In fiscal year 2002, MMS expects to collect and distribute about $6.2 billion from more than 80,000 active Federal and Indian leases.

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

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

ROYALTY AND OFFSHORE MINERALS MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$133,116,000
Budget estimate, 2002	149,368,000
Recommended, 2002	149,867,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+16,751,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+499,000

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted	Change from Request
OCS Lands					
Leasing and environmental program	36,511	38,573	38,573	+2,062	---
Resource evaluation	23,576	23,389	23,389	-187	---
Regulatory program	43,122	49,073	49,572	+6,450	+499
Information management program	14,776	14,894	14,894	+118	---
Subtotal, OCS Lands	117,985	125,929	126,428	+8,443	+499
Royalty Management					
Valuation and operations	38,034	---	---	-38,034	---
Compliance	48,077	---	---	-48,077	---
Compliance and asset management	---	48,106	48,106	+48,106	---
Revenue and operations	---	35,223	35,223	+35,223	---
Indian allottee refunds	15	15	15	---	---
Subtotal, Royalty Management	86,126	83,344	83,344	-2,782	---
General Administration					
Executive direction	1,982	2,003	2,003	+21	---
Policy and management improvement	3,981	4,036	4,036	+55	---
Administrative operations	14,162	16,770	16,770	+2,608	---
General support services	16,290	20,016	20,016	+3,726	---
Subtotal, General Administration	36,415	42,825	42,825	+6,410	---
Use of receipts	-107,410	-102,730	-102,730	+4,680	---
Total, Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management	133,116	149,368	149,867	+16,751	+499

The Committee recommends $149,867,000 for royalty and offshore minerals management, an increase of $499,000 above the budget request and an increase of $16,751,000 above the 2001 level. The Committee recommendation includes increases above the 2001 level of $8,962,000 for fixed costs, $1,963,000 for financial management, $4,003,000 for minerals revenue management transition, $7,396,000 for the Gulf of Mexico workload, and $7,300,000 to continue the royalty-in-kind pilot programs, and decreases of $14,967,000 for royalty reengineering, $1,987,000 for bureau streamlining, and $599,000 for the Center for Marine Resources and Environmental Technology. Changes in appropriated funds also reflect an increase of $4,680,000 resulting from a decline in offsetting receipts in the OCS lands activity.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$6,105,000
Budget estimate, 2002	6,105,000
Recommended, 2002	6,105,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	0
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The Committee recommends $6,105,000, to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, to conduct oil spill research and financial responsibility and inspection activities associated with the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, Public Law 101–380. The Committee recommendation is equal to both the budget request and the fiscal year 2001 level.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM), through its regulation and technology account, regulates surface coal mining operations to ensure that the environment is protected during those operations and that the land is adequately reclaimed once mining is completed. The OSM accomplishes this mission by providing grants to those States that maintain their own regulatory and reclamation programs and by conducting oversight of State programs. Further, the OSM administers the regulatory programs in the States that do not have their own programs and on Federal and tribal lands.

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

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$100,854,000
Budget estimate, 2002	102,175,000
Recommended, 2002	103,175,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+2,321,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+1,000,000

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

	(in thousands of dollars)				
	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted	Change from Request
Environmental restoration	157	160	160	+3	---
Environmental protection	76,274	76,741	77,741	+1,467	+1,000
Technology development and transfer	11,820	12,151	12,151	+331	---
Financial management	536	477	477	-59	---
Executive direction	11,793	12,371	12,371	+578	---
Subtotal, Regulation and Technology	100,580	101,900	102,900	+2,320	+1,000
Civil penalties	274	275	275	+1	---
Total, Regulation and Technology	100,854	102,175	103,175	+2,321	+1,000

The Committee recommends $103,175,000 for Regulation and technology, including the use of $275,000 in civil penalty collections, which is $1,000,000 above the request and $2,321,000 above the 2001 level. The increased funding will cover the OSM fixed cost increases and help the States with their fixed cost increases. The Committee is concerned that the large, one-time appropriation for the West Virginia State program last year has not been fully utilized.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$201,992,000
Budget estimate, 2002	166,783,000
Recommended, 2002	203,554,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+1,562,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+36,771,000

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted	Change from Request
Environmental restoration	186,697	149,926	186,697	---	+36,771
Technology development and transfer	3,591	4,136	4,136	+545	---
Financial management	5,402	6,070	6,070	+668	---
Executive direction	6,302	6,651	6,651	+349	---
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	201,992	166,783	203,554	+1,562	+36,771

The Committee recommends $203,554,000 for the Abandoned mine reclamation fund, an increase of $1,562,000 above the 2001 funding level and $36,771,000 above the request. The Committee recognizes the great amount of reclamation work that remains to be done and has maintained the funding increase for this program which was provided the past two years. The Committee does not have the resources this year to continue the special allocation provided in fiscal year 2001 for the anthracite region of Pennsylvania but the Committee does recognize how important, and large, the clean-up work is for this region. The Committee has continued the authority for the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative at a total of $10,000,000, returned the minimum State funding level to $1,500,000 as it was prior to fiscal year 2001, and provided $500,000 to continue the demonstration project in Pennsylvania dealing with resource recovery from acid mine drainage.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Bureau of Indian Affairs was created in 1824; its mission is founded on a government-to-government relationship and trust responsibility that results from treaties with Native groups. The Bureau delivers services to over one million Native Americans through 12 regional offices and 83 agency offices. In addition, the Bureau provides education programs to Native Americans through the operation of 115 day schools, 56 boarding schools, and 14 dormitories. Lastly, the Bureau administers more than 43 million acres of tribally owned land, and 11 million acres of individually owned land.

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$1,738,575,000
Budget estimate, 2002	1,780,486,000
Recommended, 2002	1,790,781,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+52,206,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+10,295,000

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted	Change from Request
Tribal Priority Allocations					
Tribal government	369,273	377,281	380,631	+11,358	+3,350
Human services	152,484	151,199	151,199	-1,285	---
Education	49,684	50,036	50,036	+352	---
Public safety and justice	1,361	1,417	1,417	+56	---
Community development	38,827	39,784	39,784	+957	---
Resources management	55,199	56,743	56,743	+1,544	---
Trust services	42,700	49,205	49,205	+6,505	---
General administration	23,497	24,815	24,815	+1,318	---
Subtotal, Tribal Priority Allocations	733,025	750,480	753,830	+20,805	+3,350
Other Recurring Programs					
Education					
School operations					
Forward-funded	422,125	436,427	436,427	+14,302	---
Other school operations	66,293	67,588	67,588	+1,295	---
Subtotal, School operations	488,418	504,015	504,015	+15,597	---
Continuing education	38,118	39,118	39,118	+1,000	---
Subtotal, Education	526,536	543,133	543,133	+16,597	---
Resources management	40,319	36,295	41,615	+1,296	+5,320
Subtotal, Other Recurring Programs	566,855	579,428	584,748	+17,893	+5,320
Non-Recurring Programs					
Tribal government	256	---	---	-256	---
Community development	1,297	---	75	-1,222	+75
Resources management	31,658	30,906	31,935	+277	+1,029
Trust services	36,785	36,866	36,866	+81	---
Yakima Nation Signal Peak road	1,197	---	---	-1,197	---
Subtotal, Non-Recurring Programs	71,193	67,772	68,876	-2,317	+1,104

Total, Tribal Budget System	1,371,073	1,397,680	1,407,454	+36,381	+9,774
BIA Operations					
Central Office Operations					
Tribal government	2,601	2,649	2,649	+48	---
Human services	1,296	909	909	-387	---
Community development	866	886	886	+20	---
Resources management	3,419	3,476	3,476	+57	---
Trust services	2,636	3,129	3,129	+493	---
General administration					
Education program management	2,387	2,435	2,435	+48	---
Other general administration	44,531	44,621	44,621	+90	---
Subtotal, General administration	46,918	47,056	47,056	+138	---
Subtotal, Central Office Operations	57,736	58,105	58,105	+369	---
Regional Office Operations					
Tribal government	1,362	1,324	1,324	-38	---
Human services	3,016	3,067	3,067	+51	---
Community development	821	847	847	+26	---
Resources management	3,300	4,365	4,365	+1,065	---
Trust services	22,134	23,669	23,669	+1,535	---
General administration	24,679	29,407	29,407	+4,728	---
Subtotal, Regional Office Operations	55,312	62,679	62,679	+7,367	---
Special Programs and Pooled Overhead					
Education	15,564	16,039	16,039	+475	---
Public safety and justice	152,652	160,652	160,652	+8,000	---
Community development	4,863	3,543	4,064	-799	+521
Resources management	1,311	1,311	1,311	---	---
General administration	80,064	80,477	80,477	+413	---
Subtotal, Special Programs and Pooled Overhead	254,454	262,022	262,543	+8,089	+521

	(in thousands of dollars)				
	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted	Change from Request
Total, BIA Operations	367,502	382,806	383,327	+15,825	+521
Total, Operation of Indian Programs	1,738,575	1,780,486	1,790,781	+52,206	+10,295

The Committee recommends $1,790,781,000 for the operation of Indian programs, an increase of $10,295,000 above the budget request and an increase of $52,206,000 above the fiscal year 2001 level. The Committee agrees to all internal transfers by the BIA in the budget request. The Committee has provided increases above the enacted level to continue to fund the Administration's request to fix the long-standing problems associated with management of the Indian trust funds.

Tribal priority allocations.—The Committee recommends $753,830,000 for tribal priority allocations, an increase of $3,350,000 above the budget request and $20,805,000 above the 2001 level, including increases above the 2001 level of $1,376,000 resulting from internal transfers, $8,611,000 for fixed costs, $3,350,000 for self governance compacts fixed costs, $3,000,000 for the ISD fund, $11,000 for contract support, 1,500,000 for tribal courts, $1,000,000 for real estate services, $3,000,000 for real estate appraisals, and $1,500,000 for probate backlog and a decrease of $2,543,000 for welfare assistance.

Other recurring programs.—The Committee recommends $584,748,000 for other recurring programs, an increase of $5,320,000 above the budget request and $17,893,000 above the 2001 level, including increases above the 2001 level of $6,728,000 for fixed costs, $9,129,000 for ISEP school operations program, $1,000,000 for tribally controlled community colleges, $400,000 for Columbia River fisheries management, $285,000 for the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission, and $454,000 for the bison program, and a decrease of $103,000 for internal transfers.

Non-recurring programs.—The Committee recommends $68,876,000 for non-recurring programs, an increase of $1,104,000 above the budget request and a decrease of $2,317,000 below the 2001 level, including increases above the 2001 level of $559,000 for fixed costs and $75,000 for the Washington ferry assessment, and decreases of $56,000 for internal transfers, $256,000 for self governance grants, $998,000 for the distance learning project, $299,000 for tribal guiding light, $146,000 for Alaska legal services, and $1,196,000 for the Signal Peek road project.

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.

The Committee has provided $75,000 for the Bureau to work cooperatively with the State of Washington, the Department of Transportation, and other stakeholders on an assessment of Northwest ferry operations and capital facility needs. Bureau funding is limited on this project at this time to cooperation on the assessment.

Central office operations.—The Committee recommends $58,105,000 for central office operations, the same as the budget request and an increase of $369,000 above the 2001 level, including increases above the 2001 level of $590,000 for fixed costs, $1,000,000 for ADP services, and $2,000,000 for security investigations associated with trust fund reform, and decreases of $3,221,000 for internal transfers.

Regional office operations.—The Committee recommends $62,679,000 for regional office operations, the same as the budget request and an increase of $7,367,000 above the 2001 level, includ-

ing increases above the 2001 level of $1,524,000 for fixed costs and $3,843,000 for internal transfers, $1,000,000 for range management, and $1,000,000 for land title and records.

Special programs and pooled overhead.—The Committee recommends $262,543,000 for special programs and pooled overhead, an increase of $521,000 above the budget request and an increase of $8,089,000 above the 2001 level, including increases above the 2001 level of $6,089,000 for fixed costs and $5,000,000 for the law enforcement initiative, and decreases of $897,000 for the Crownpoint Institute, $1,000,000 for employee displacement costs, and $1,103,000 for internal transfers.

No funds were requested in the fiscal year 2002 budget for the Crownpoint Institute of Technology. The Committee has deferred consideration of funding for the Institute at this time, pending clarification of the funding situation at Crownpoint, because of confusion about various funding sources for support of the Institute. The 2001 Appropriations Act required the Institute to supply to the Committee a report detailing total revenues and expenditures. At the time of Committee action on the 2002 bill, the required report had not been submitted. Pending submission of the required report, the Committee cannot approve further funds for the Institute.

The Committee encourages the Bureau to support efforts of New Mexico Native American Pueblos in the Rio Grand Valley to improve the habitat of their lands which in turn will improve the quality of water in the Rio Grand River. The Committee believes that the Bureau should be actively involved in providing technical assistance to the Pueblos as part of an overall effort by the Department to minimize the social and economic impacts of the endangered silvery minnow.

The Committee remains concerned that the Bureau has shown little progress in addressing the land issues of the Canoncito Band of Navajos. The Committee directs the Bureau to accelerate its efforts to open, at least, a part time lands office at Canoncito, New Mexico.

The Committee is aware of two innovative programs underway by the Tohono O'odham Nation in Arizona. The Nation has developed a Higher Education Services program to assist tribal members in identifying available funding sources for higher education, as well as preparatory course work. The Nation has also developed an employment assistance program to assist tribal members to find employment through direct employment assistance and vocational training. The Committee encourages the Bureau to favorably review these programs as it develops the 2003 budget.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$356,618,000
Budget estimate, 2002	357,132,000
Recommended, 2002	357,132,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+514,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted	Change from Request
Education	292,341	292,503	292,503	+162	---
Public safety and justice	5,529	5,541	5,541	+12	---
Resources management	50,534	50,645	50,645	+111	---
General administration	2,166	2,179	2,179	+13	---
Construction management	6,048	6,264	6,264	+216	---
Total, Construction	356,618	357,132	357,132	+514	---

The Committee recommends $357,132,000 for construction, the same as the budget request and $514,000 above the fiscal year 2001 level.

Education.—The Committee recommends $292,503,000 for education construction as requested and $162,000 above the 2001 level. Funding is provided for six replacement schools: the Wingate Dorm, NM; the Polacca Day School, AZ; the Holbrook Dorm, AZ; the Sante Fe Indian School, NM; the Ojibwa Indian School, ND; and the Paschal Sherman Indian School, WA. Advance planning and design is funded at $5,000,000, employee housing is funded at $3,114,000, and facilities improvement and repair is funded at $161,590,000.

The Committee has provided phase I funding for the Sante Fe Indian School. The Bureau is directed to provide phase II funding as part of its 2003 budget submission.

Public safety and justice.—The Committee recommends $5,541,000 for public safety and justice, the same as the budget request and $12,000 above the 2001 level.

Resources management.—The Committee recommends $50,645,000 for resources management, the same as the budget request and $111,000 above the 2001 level.

General administration and construction management.—The Committee recommends $8,443,000 for general administration and construction management, the same as the budget request and $229,000 above the 2001 level.

The Committee has included bill language allowing the Bureau to use funds from settlements arising from cost overruns at the Dunseith Day School on the Turtle Mountain Reservation to be used for other school construction needs.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$37,443,000
Budget estimate, 2002	60,949,000
Recommended, 2002	60,949,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+23,506,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The Committee recommends $60,949,000 for Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians, the same as the budget request and an increase of $23,506,000 above the 2001 level. Funding includes $625,000 for White Earth, $250,000 for Hoopa-Yurok, $24,728,000 for the Ute settlement, $142,000 for Pyramid Lake, $7,950,000 for Rocky Boys, $6,254,000 for Michigan Great lakes fishing, $5,000,000 for the Shiviwitz Band, $2,000,000 for Santo Domingo Pueblo, $8,000,000 for Colorado Ute, and $6,000,000 for Torres Martinez.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$4,977,000
Budget estimate, 2002	4,986,000
Recommended, 2002	4,986,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+9,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The Committee recommends $4,986,000 for the Indian guaranteed loan program account as requested and an increase of $9,000 above the 2001 level.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

The Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) was established on August 4, 1995 through Secretarial Order No. 3191 which also abolished the 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 of Guam, American Samoa, U.S. Virgin Islands and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands (CNMI) and also the three freely associated States: the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) 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.

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$75,366,000
Budget estimate, 2002	69,450,000
Recommended, 2002	72,289,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	−3,077,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+2,839,000

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted	Change from Request
Territorial Assistance					
Office of Insular Affairs	4,385	4,528	4,528	+143	---
Technical assistance	13,631	7,461	10,300	-3,331	+2,839
Maintenance assistance fund	2,295	2,300	2,300	+5	---
Brown tree snake	2,345	2,350	2,350	+5	---
Insular management controls	1,488	1,491	1,491	+3	---
Coral reef initiative	499	500	500	+1	---
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance	24,643	18,630	21,469	-3,174	+2,839
American Samoa					
Operations grants	23,003	23,100	23,100	+97	---
Northern Marianas					
Covenant grants	27,720	27,720	27,720	---	---
Total, Assistance to Territories	75,366	69,450	72,289	-3,077	+2,839

The Committee recommends $72,289,000 for assistance to territories, $3,077,000 below the fiscal year 2001 level and $2,839,000 above the budget request.

Territorial Assistance.—The Committee recommends $21,469,000, $3,174,000 below the fiscal year 2001 level and $2,839,000 above the budget request. The increase above the budget request includes $800,000 for Guam compact impact payments, $500,000 for CNMI compact impact payments, up to $200,000 for a grant to the Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority Buy-out Committee to conduct a detailed study of the feasibility of altering the utility situation in the territory, and $1,339,000 for the Virgin Islands emergency loan repayment.

The Committee has provided a special allocation of $1,339,000 for the Virgin Islands in order to forgive previous emergency loans to the Territory that were used to recover from the economic impact from Hurricane Hugo. The Committee has also given the Secretary authority to use other Federal funds, previously appropriated to the Virgin Islands, but not yet expended, for emergency loan forgiveness, up to a total of $3,500,000, if the $1,339,000 allocation is not sufficient. Under the terms of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, as amended, agency action to forgive a borrower's repayment obligations on a direct loan constitutes a modification of such direct loan and requires an appropriation to cover the cost of such modification. In fiscal year 2001, the Virgin Islands Community Disaster Loan No. 841, made following Hurricane Hugo in 1989, was modified when a portion of the accrued interest on the loan was forgiven. The net present value of the loan to the United States, thereafter, was reestimated as provided by OMB Circular No. A–11. Following reestimate, the net present value of this loan does not now exceed $3,500,000, and will not exceed such amount when the funds provided herein are made available. Of the amounts made available for technical assistance, up to $1,339,000 shall be transferred to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to cover the cost of FEMA's forgiveness of the entire amount of the repayment obligation and for the cancellation of the Virgin Islands Community Disaster Loan No. 841 (Hurricane Hugo). The Secretary shall also transfer additional funds appropriated to the Virgin Islands in 1992, up to $2,161,000, to the FEMA for forgiveness of this loan if the $1,339,000 is not sufficient to cover the reestimated value of the outstanding loan.

The Committee is encouraged by work to address the brown tree snake problem, and encourages the Department to work diligently with the Marine Resources Pacific Consortium, coordinated by the University of Guam, to enhance management and preservation of coral reefs among the Pacific Islands of the CNMI, Guam, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Palau, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

American Samoa.—The Committee recommends $23,100,000 as requested, which is $97,000 above the 2001 level for operations grants. The Committee is still very concerned about continuing fiscal problems in American Samoa. Last year the Committee encouraged the American Samoa government to take decisive action to control government spending and payroll costs and enhance revenues. The Committee expressed an expectation that American Samoa would develop a new financial recovery plan and complete

an MOU with the Secretary of the Interior that clearly stipulates fiscal and operational reforms and cost reductions with clear benchmarks. The Committee stated that if this was not done by the time the Committee considered the fiscal year 2002 budget, it would seriously consider reducing the American Samoa government operations appropriation. The Committee is very disappointed that the financial recovery plan and MOU were not completed by the imposed deadline. The Department is directed to withhold $1,000,000 in first quarter funding from the American Samoa operations grant. This money may not be disbursed to American Samoa until a satisfactory plan and MOU have been approved by the Department and transmitted to the Committee. The MOU must include specific benchmarks with scheduled reports and an implementation schedule which begins no later than the first quarter of fiscal year 2002. The Department is further directed to withhold additional funds each quarter, as the Secretary determines appropriate, until scheduled benchmarks are met; unless the Secretary sends the Committee a letter which clearly explains the justifiable reason for failure to meet any scheduled benchmark. The American Samoa Government is reminded that authorizing legislation for the Federal loan backed by the tobacco settlement requires a balanced budget by fiscal year 2003.

The Committee has included bill language which directs the Secretary to increase compensation of the High Court Justices because their compensation may no longer be competitive with others in the Federal system. To address this situation, the Committee is directing the Secretary to use up to $20,000 of the American Samoa funding increase to raise the judge's compensation to the maximum amount allowed by regulation.

Northern Mariana Islands/Covenant grants.—The Committee recommends $27,720,000 for CNMI covenant grants as requested, which is equal to the 2001 level. The Committee has accepted the Administration's requested funding distribution but, in order to maintain the compact impact payment to the CNMI at the fiscal year 2001 level of $1,000,000, an additional $500,000 is allocated for this purpose within the technical assistance activity. The Committee notes that local economic conditions in the CNMI have made it difficult for the CNMI government to match Federal CIP assistance with local funds. The Committee encourages the Interior Department to re-evaluate the local match requirement to ensure sufficient flexibility exists in order for the CNMI government to obtain needed Federal assistance.

Guam.—The Committee notes the $4,580,000 payment to Guam using Covenant grant funds is to address the impact resulting from the implementation of the Compact of Free Association. Although the Committee does not have the resources to maintain the fiscal year 2001 compact impact payment, the Committee has added an additional $800,000 above the budget request for this purpose within the technical assistance activity.

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$20,726,000
Budget estimate, 2002	23,245,000
Recommended, 2002	23,245,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+2,519,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

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

	(in thousands of dollars)				
	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from ------ Enacted	Request
Compact of Free Association - Federal services	7,338	7,354	7,354	+16	---
Mandatory payments - program grant assistance	12,000	14,500	14,500	+2,500	---
Enewetak support	1,388	1,391	1,391	+3	---
Total, Compact of Free Association	20,726	23,245	23,245	+2,519	---

The Committee recommends $23,245,000 for the compact of free association as requested, $2,519,000 above the 2001 level. The Committee notes the lack of progress of the Republic of the Marshall Islands at renegotiating terms of their compact with the United States. The Committee is encouraged by the active negotiations being conducted by the Federated States of Micronesia. The OIA and the State Department negotiators are encouraged to provide the Committee semi-annual updates on the status of Compact negotiations with the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$64,178,000
Budget estimate, 2002	64,177,000
Recommended, 2002	64,177,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	−1,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted	Change from Request
Departmental direction	12,240	11,940	11,940	-300	---
Management and coordination	23,798	22,702	22,702	-1,096	---
Hearings and appeals	8,288	8,288	8,288	---	---
Central services	18,964	20,363	20,363	+1,399	---
Bureau of Mines workers compensation/unemployment	888	884	884	-4	---
Total, Departmental Management	64,178	64,177	64,177	-1	---

The Committee recommends $64,177,000 for salaries and expenses, the same as the budget request and $1,000 below the fiscal year 2001 level.

The Committee is aware that many public land management decisions impact the daily lives of citizens who live near these lands and the people whose livelihoods depend on the multiple use of our public lands. This human dimension of Federal government actions in many cases has been totally left out of the decision making process leading to a schism between Federal managers and local citizens. The Committee encourages the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to work with universities to develop a State by State multi-cultural awareness program that can become part of the respective Department's ongoing training programs. A pilot socio-economic based cultural training program in New Mexico, with its tri-cultural heritage, would prove a good testing ground for this effort.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$40,108,000
Budget estimate, 2002	42,207,000
Recommended, 2002	45,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+4,892,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+2,793,000

The Committee recommends $45,000,000, $4,892,000 above the fiscal year 2001 level and $2,593,000 above the budget request. The increase is to address the large workload increases for natural resource, endangered species, Indian programs, and other issues.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$27,785,000
Budget estimate, 2002	30,490,000
Recommended, 2002	30,490,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+2,705,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The Committee recommends $30,490,000 for salaries and expenses, an increase of $2,705,000 above the below the fiscal year 2001 level and the same as the budget request.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$109,985,000
Budget estimate, 2002	$99,224,000
Recommended, 2002	99,224,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	−10,761,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The Committee recommends $99,224,000 for the office of the special trustee for American Indians the same as the budget request and a decrease of $10,761,000 below the 2001 level. The Committee

has provided $2,496,000 for executive direction and $96,728,000 for program operations, support, and improvements.

The Committee remains very concerned over the escalating costs associated with the Cobell v. Norton litigation. In the fiscal year 2001 Conference Report, the managers directed the Department to provide a comprehensive report to the Committee detailing the costs and benefits associated with the Department's proposed efforts to use a statistical sampling methodology for an historical Individual Indian Money Accounts (IIM) accounting. To date the Congress has appropriated over $31,000,000 for litigation related activities of which approximately $17,000,000 has been used to conduct an historical accounting of the five named plaintiffs and their antecedents.

The Court of Appeals recently upheld the lower Court ruling requiring an historical accounting. The Committee believes that this places additional pressure on the Government to begin some type of reconciliation process. The Committee has yet to receive the Department's report for a sampling approach, and has not included any additional funds for an historical accounting in fiscal year 2002. Before the Department agrees to any method for undertaking an historical IIM accounting, the Committee directs the Department to submit a comprehensive report to the Committee detailing the costs and benefits and likely results associated with any proposal.

The Congress has already provided approximately $614,000,000 for trust reform efforts. This includes the development and implementation of the Trust Fund Accounting System and the development and partial deployment of the Trust Asset and Accounting Management System and associated efforts in the area of data cleanup, records management, real estate services and a host of other reform projects that make up the High Level Implementation Plan. Beginning in fiscal year 1996, this Committee made a commitment to provide the support and resources necessary to ensure that the Department puts in place the hardware, software, people, and training to fix the broken trust systems.

However, the Committee has no interest in appropriating additional resources for litigation support when these resources come at the expense of on-the-ground Indian programs designed to promote the well being of the Indian and Alaska Native populations. Therefore, the Committee reiterates its position that it will not appropriate hundreds of millions of dollars for an historical accounting that provides funds for a protracted reconciliation process whose outcome is unlikely to be successful. If the Department, working with the plaintiffs and the Court, cannot find a cost effective method for an historical accounting, the Congress may have to consider a legislative remedy to resolve this and other litigation related issues.

INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$8,980,000
Budget estimate, 2002	10,980,000
Recommended, 2002	10,980,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+2,000,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The Committee recommends $10,980,000 for Indian land consolidation, the same as the budget request and $2,000,000 above the 2001 enacted level.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

The purpose of the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund is to provide the basis for claims against responsible parties for the restoration of injured natural resources. Assessments ultimately will lead to the restoration of injured resources and reimbursement for reasonable assessment costs from responsible parties through negotiated settlements or other legal actions. Operating on a "polluter pays" principle, the program anticipates recovering over $41 million in receipts in fiscal year 2002, with the vast majority to be used for the restoration of injured resources. The program works to restore sites ranging in size from small town landfills to the Exxon Valdez oil spill of 1989 in Alaska.

Prior to fiscal year 1999, this account was included under the United States Fish and Wildlife Service appropriation. The account was moved to the Departmental Offices appropriation because its functions relate to several different bureaus within the Department of the Interior.

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$5,391,000
Budget estimate, 2002	5,497,000
Recommended, 2002	5,497,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+106,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The Committee recommends $5,497,000 for the natural resource damage assessment fund, which is equal to the budget request and $106,000 above the fiscal year 2001 level.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Committee recommends continuing several provisions carried in previous bills as follows. Sections 101 and 102 provide for emergency transfer authority with the approval of the Secretary. Section 103 provides for warehouse and garage operations and for reimbursement for those services. Section 104 provides for vehicle and other services. Section 105 provides for uniform allowances. Section 106 provides for twelve-month contracts. Sections 107 through 110 prohibit the expenditure of funds for Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) leasing activities in certain areas. These OCS provisions are addressed under the Minerals Management Service in this report. Section 111 limits the investment of Federal funds by tribes and tribal organizations to obligations of the United States or obligations insured by the United States. Section 112 prohibits the National Park Service from reducing recreation fees for non-local travel through any park unit.

Section 113 continues a provision permitting the transfer of funds between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians for the Trust Management Improvement Project High Level Implementation Plan.

Section 114 requires the renewal of grazing permits and leases by the Bureau of Land Management until the Secretary completes processing of the permit or lease application.

Section 115 continues a provision allowing the hiring of administrative law judges to address the Indian probate backlog.

Section 116 permits the redistribution of tribal priority allocation and tribal base funds to alleviate funding inequities.

Section 117 continues a provision placing a limitation on establishment of a Kankakee National Wildlife Refuge in Indiana and Illinois that is inconsistent with the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers' efforts to control flooding and siltation in that area.

Section 118 continues a provision requiring the allocation of Bureau of Indian Affairs postsecondary schools funds consistent with unmet needs.

Section 119 limits the use of the Huron Cemetery in Kansas City to religious purposes.

Section 120 prohibits the use of funds for plans or studies associated with draining Lake Powell.

Section 121 continues a provision permitting the conveyance of the Twin Cities Research Center of the former Bureau of Mines for the benefit of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Section 122 extends for one year a provision regarding the use of transportation fees under the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998.

Section 123 continues a provision authorizing a cooperative agreement with the Golden Gate National Parks Association.

Section 124 continues a provision permitting the Bureau of Land Management to retain funds from the sale of seeds and seedlings.

Section 125 continues a provision permitting a tribal school construction demonstration program.

Section 126 continues a provision permitting the sale of improvements and equipment at the White River Oil Shale Mine in Utah and the retention and use of those funds by the Bureau of Land Management and the General Services Administration.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

The U.S. Forest Service manages 192 million acres of public lands for multiple use Nationwide, including lands in 44 States and Puerto Rico. The Forest Service administers a wide variety of programs, including forest and rangeland research, State and private forestry assistance, wildfire suppression and fuels reduction, cooperative forest health programs, and human resource programs. The National Forest System (NFS) includes 155 National forests, 20 National grasslands, 20 National recreation areas, a National tallgrass prairie, 5 National monuments, and 6 land utilization projects. The NFS is managed for multiple use, including timber production, recreation, wilderness, minerals, grazing, fish and wildlife habitat management, and soil and water conservation.

Last year the Congress fully funded the national fire plan submitted by the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior. This effort provides critically needed resources to manage the impacts of

wildfires on communities and the environment. The Committee remains committed to this effort and understands that this requires the long-term involvement of Federal, State and local governments and Tribes, working with citizens and industries. The Committee has invested in a broad program which: (1) provides firefighting resources and personnel; (2) funds rehabilitation and restoration; (3) invests in active management to reduce wildfire risk by reducing hazardous fuels; (4) provides State and volunteer assistance and invests in research and development; and (5) requires continual and careful accountability to monitor performance. This effort is discussed in detail under the wildland fire management account heading.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Research and development sponsors basic and applied scientific research. This research should provide both credible and relevant knowledge about forests and rangelands and new technologies that can be used to sustain the health, productivity, and diversity of private and public lands to meet the needs of present and future generations. Research is conducted across the U.S. through six research stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, and the International Institute of Tropical Forestry in Puerto Rico as well as cooperative research efforts with many of the Nation's universities. The Committee stresses that this research and development should support all of the Nation's forests and rangelands and that technology transfer and practical applications are vital.

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$229,111,000
Budget estimate, 2002	234,979,000
Recommended, 2002	236,979,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+7,868,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+2,000,000

The Committee recommends $236,979,000 for forest and rangeland research, $2,000,000 above the budget request and $7,868,000 above the 2001 funding level. The funding allocation covers the budget request, which provides an increase that partially covers uncontrolled cost increases. The Committee has also provided increases above the request of $300,000 for Bent Creek, NC to maintain long-term silvicultural studies, expand efforts to restore the American chestnut, and assess the role of fire in forest regeneration, $250,000 above the base for urban forestry research at Syracuse, NY and Davis, CA, and $200,000 for Coweeta, NC to maintain long-term hydrological research, repair weirs, and upgrade long-term climate and stream gauging stations. The Committee continues the "CROP" project on the Colville National Forest at the $200,000 level. The Committee is aware that reduced timber harvesting from public forests has greatly increased the demands on the Nation's private forestlands as a source of wood and fiber. These same non-Federal lands are also under increasing pressures for recreation, wildlife, and environmental quality. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to focus its research on private land issues as well as public lands, including forest productivity, water quality, and sustained management, and to expand its collaborative research efforts with the nation's forestry schools.

The forest inventory and analysis (FIA) program within research is funded at the budget request, $32,498,000, plus an additional $1,250,000 to be used in those States that provide substantial cost-shares to their programs. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to increase its FIA effort in those States which help cost-share the program; currently certain States are substantive partners whereas others, including many in the west, have contributed very little. The Committee also directs that FIA funding be included in other accounts. State and Private forestry includes $8,015,000 for cost-share efforts within the forest resource information and analysis activity, an increase of $3,000,000 above the request, and $2,810,000, as requested, within the forest health activities. The National forest system account includes $6,200,000 for FIA activities, as requested, within the inventory and monitoring activity. The FIA total recommended funding is $50,773,000. This is nearly double the appropriated funding provided in FY 1998. The Committee would consider consolidating funding for the FIA program in one account in the future if additional States demonstrated their commitment and involvement by helping fund the program.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Through cooperative programs with State and local governments, forest industry, conservation organizations, and non-industrial private forest landowners, the Forest Service supports the protection and management of the nearly 500 million acres of non-federal forests in the country. Technical and financial assistance is offered to improve wildland fire management and protect communities from wildfire; control insects and disease; improve harvesting and processing of forest products; conserve environmentally important forests; and enhance stewardship of urban and rural forests. The Forest Service provides special expertise and disease suppression for all Federal and tribal lands, as well as cooperative assistance with the States for State and private lands.

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$295,596,000
Budget estimate, 2002	237,829,000
Recommended, 2002	277,771,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	−17,825,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+39,942,000

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

	(in thousands of dollars)				
	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from ------ Enacted	Change from ------ Request
Forest Health Management					
Federal lands forest health management	41,292	41,304	43,304	+2,012	+2,000
Cooperative lands forest health management	22,511	22,866	23,866	+1,355	+1,000
Pest management (contingent emergency appropriations)	12,472	---	---	-12,472	---
Subtotal, Forest Health Management	76,275	64,170	67,170	-9,105	+3,000
Cooperative Fire Assistance					
State fire assistance	24,945	25,310	25,310	+365	---
Volunteer fire assistance	4,989	5,053	5,053	+64	---
Subtotal, Cooperative Fire Assistance	29,934	30,363	30,363	+429	---
Cooperative Forestry					
Forest stewardship	32,782	32,941	32,941	+159	---
Stewardship incentives (conservation)	---	---	8,000	+8,000	+8,000
Forest legacy program (conservation)	59,868	30,079	60,000	+132	+29,921
Urban and community forestry (conservation)	35,642	31,804	36,000	+358	+4,196
Economic action programs	30,269	28,819	21,069	-9,200	-7,750
Pacific Northwest assistance programs	9,579	9,625	9,200	-379	-425
Forest resource information and analysis	4,989	5,015	8,015	+3,026	+3,000
Alaska railroad (emergency appropriations)	11,269	---	---	-11,269	---
Subtotal, Cooperative Forestry	184,398	138,283	175,225	-9,173	+36,942
International forestry	4,989	5,013	5,013	+24	---
Reduction for conservation funding	---	-61,585	-104,000	-104,000	-42,415
Conservation	---	61,585	104,000	+104,000	+42,415
Total, State and Private Forestry	295,596	237,829	277,771	-17,825	+39,942
Appropriations	(295,596)	(176,244)	(173,771)	(-121,825)	(-2,473)
Conservation	---	(61,585)	(104,000)	(+104,000)	(+42,415)

The Committee recommends $277,771,000 for State and private forestry, $39,942,000 above the budget request and $17,825,000 below the 2001 funding level. This funding includes $104,000,000 within the conservation spending category created in fiscal year 2001.

Forest health management.—The Committee recommends $67,170,000 for forest health management, $3,000,000 above the request and $9,105,000 below the 2001 funding level for these activities including the emergency pest management appropriation. The Committee reiterates its concern with forest health in the broad sense. The Committee expects the Forest Service to keep insect and disease risk maps up-to-date and provide the Congress with updated maps as they become available.

The Committee recommends $23,866,000 for cooperative lands forest health management, $1,000,000 above the request and $1,355,000 above the 2001 funding level. This funding should fully fund the Slow-the-spread gypsy moth program and provide additional resources for work to control and manage the Asian longhorned beetle in urban settings.

Cooperative fire protection.—The Committee recommends $30,363,000 for cooperative fire protection in the State and private forestry account, $429,000 above the 2001 funding level and equal to the budget request for these activities. The Committee has also provided full funding for the cooperative fire portion of the national fire plan within the wildland fire management account, which includes $50,383,000 for State fire assistance and $8,262,000 for volunteer fire assistance.

Cooperative forestry.—The Committee recommends $175,225,000 for cooperative forestry, $36,942,000 above the budget request and $9,173,000 below the 2001 funding level. This funding includes $104,000,000 within the conservation spending category, $42,415,000 above the request for these activities. The conservation spending category includes $60,000,000 for forest legacy, $36,000,000 for urban and community forestry, and $8,000,000 for the stewardship incentives program for private landowner assistance.

The Committee recommends $32,941,000 for forest stewardship as requested, $159,000 above the 2001 funding level. This includes $500,000 for activities in the New York City watershed as requested and increases the Chesapeake Bay watershed program to a total of $520,000. The Committee recommends $8,000,000 for the stewardship incentives program (SIP), which was not requested nor funded in fiscal year 2001. The SIP funds private landowner, cost-share activities which improve the Nation's forests, watersheds, and wildlife and native plant habitats. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to develop a strategic approach to the allocation of the SIP funds so as to maximize environmental and community benefits. The Committee recommends $36,000,000 for the urban and community forestry activity, $358,000 above the 2001 funding level and $4,196,000 above the request. This recommendation includes $250,000 to support the Northeastern Pennsylvania community forestry program and $200,000 for the National Tree Trust's Champion Tree project. The Committee has provided $8,015,000, $3,000,000 above the request, for the Forest resource information and analysis activity created in fiscal year 2001. These funds

should be used to implement a cost-share effort in partnership with the State foresters and others to enhance the forest inventory and analysis program, which is managed within the forest research and development branch. The funds should be used to accelerate the inventory cycle time and should be used in those States which can provide cost-shares of funds or in-kind services.

The Committee has maintained the forest legacy program at the enacted level, plus the rescission, for a total of $60,000,000, which is $29,921,000 above the request. The Committee has included bill language which requires the Forest Service to obtain approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations before making final allocations of project funding. The Committee directs the Forest Service to allocate forest legacy funding to those projects which enhance Federal lands, Federal investments or complement past Federal assistance efforts and see that public access is provided to the greatest extent practicable. States should explain and justify projects before Federal funding is provided. The Committee also expects the Forest Service to require cost-shares for each individual project and monitor these cost-shares closely. The Committee is concerned that some forest legacy projects may go forward with inadequate professional lands expertise, especially concerning appraisals and titles. The Committee expects the Forest Service to work diligently to provide these services as appropriate and require the States to do the same. The Committee directs a one-year moratorium on new Forest legacy projects in Puerto Rico to allow the Commonwealth time to complete previously allocated projects and develop an island-wide forest legacy approach which does not include Federal acquisitions.

The Committee recommends the following allocation of forest legacy project funds:

Project	*Amount*
Howe Creek Ranch, CA	$500,000
Treetops, CT	1,000,000
McCandless Ranch, HI	3,000,000
Mt. Washington Hi-Rock camp, MA	500,000
Nanejoy, MD	45,000
West Branch phase II, ME	1,000,000
Thompson-Fisher phase II, MT	1,000,000
Kimball Pond, NH	700,000
Melvin Valley, NH	500,000
NJ Highlands, Newark watershed, NJ	5,000,000
Crown Towers, NJ	1,500,000
NY City watershed, NY	500,000
Adirondack Lakes, NY	2,000,000
TN River Gorge, Cummings Cove, TN	1,000,000
TN small projects, TN	100,000
North Chickamauga, TN	500,000
Anderson-Tully, TN	2,600,000
Bar-J tract, phase III, UT	780,000
Castle Rock, UT	1,000,000
Chateaugay, VT	500,000
Tomahawk Northwoods phase II, WI	4,000,000
Forest Service tech assist. & admin	2,500,000
State need assessments and planning	1,000,000
Subtotal	31,225,000
Administration & State priorities	28,775,000
Total Forest Legacy	60,000,000

The Committee notes its substantial investment in the Highlands area in New Jersey. This area encompasses over two million

acres of environmentally unique and economically important lands. This area is the major source of clean drinking water to the New Jersey and New York metropolitan region as well as a critical wildlife habitat and a recreational resource for millions of people. The U.S. Forest Service is currently conducting an updated study of the Highlands region to help determine what remaining open space areas in the Highlands must be preserved. The entire region, in the backyard of the Nation's largest and most densely populated metropolitan areas, is under serious threat of development.

The Committee requests the Secretary of the Interior to join the Secretary of Agriculture in reviewing the findings of this study and report to the Committee on ways the Federal government can partner with State, county, local and private efforts to preserve critical lands within this nationally significant area in the Northeast. In the past two years, $62,000,000 has been provided by these non-Federal entities to purchase critical areas within in the Highlands. The Committee believes that the Federal government should be a major partner in this preservation effort and recommends that the Secretaries consider as a model, the Sterling Forest project in the same region which has been a big success.

The Committee recommends $21,069,000 for economic action programs, $7,750,000 below the request and $9,200,000 below the 2001 level. The Committee notes that when the Wood Education and Resource Center, WV, was brought back into the Federal system there was a clear agreement that the center would earn receipts and therefore decrease the Federal subsidy over time. Therefore, the Committee believes that level funding is appropriate. The Committee was not able to fund the small diameter initiative within the forest products conservation and recycling activity but expects the Forest Service to consider using some of the economic action funds provided within the national fire plan for this purpose. The Cradle of Forestry conservation education allocation includes $150,000 for the Pisgah Institute and $100,000 for the Cradle of Forestry in America Interpretive Association.

The Committee notes that MTBE contamination has already caused more than one-third of the wells in South Lake Tahoe to be closed and that these substances are advancing rapidly on the Lake itself. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to work with the South Lake Tahoe Public Utility District and the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency to determine a method for cleaning up this problem.

Within the economic action program the Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

[Dollars in thousands]

Program	2001 enacted	Budget request	Committee recommendation
Economic Recovery Base Program	.....	$6,999	$3,600
TN Overhill regional economic develop	.....	.....	200
Kiski Basin, PA econ action	.....	.....	200
Graham & Swain Cts, NC	.....	0	75
Subtotal, Economic Recovery	3,634	6,999	4,075
Rural Development Base Program	.....	7,400	4,800

[Dollars in thousands]

Program	2001 enacted	Budget request	Committee recommendation
NE & Midwest allocation	.....	2,500	2,500
Four Corners Sustainable Forestry	.....	500	750
Hawaii forestry initiative	.....	100	100
NY City watershed rural development	.....	150	300
NY City watershed enhancement	.....	250	500
Subtotal, Rural Development	4,681	10,900	8,950
Forest Prod Cons. & Recy.	1,078	1,300	1,500
Small diameter initiative	0	5,000	0
Subtotal, Forest Prod. Conserv. & Recy	1,078	6,300	1,500
Wood in Transportation	920	1,920	800
Subtotal, Programs	10,313	26,119	15,325
Special Projects:			
Wood Educ. & Resource Center, WV	2,494	2,700	2,494
Lake Tahoe erosion control grants, CA NV	.....	0	2,000
Cradle of forestry conserv. ed, NC	.....	.....	250
KY mine waste reforestation	.....	.....	1,000
Other Items	17,462	.....	.....
Subtotal, Special Projects	19,956	2,700	5,744
Total	30,269	28,819	21,069

The Committee recommends $9,200,000 for the Pacific Northwest Assistance programs, $379,000 below the fiscal year 2001 level and $425,000 below the request. This funding includes $900,000 to continue the University of Washington and Washington State University technology transfer extension activities, $300,000 for the University of Washington landscape ecology program, and $123,000 for assessment of the Pacific Northwest Economic Adjustment Initiative.

International forestry.—International forestry is provided $5,013,000 as requested, $24,000 above the fiscal year 2001 funding level. The Committee is encouraged by the successful partnerships in the international program and expects the program to continue its efforts concerning, among other activities, invasive species control and management and migratory species habitat conservation.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Within the National Forest System, which covers 192 million acres, there are 51 congressionally designated areas, including 20 National recreation areas, and 7 National scenic areas. The NFS includes a substantial amount of the Nation's softwood inventory. In fiscal year 2000 over 2.54 billion board feet of timber was harvested on NFS lands. More than 9,000 farmers and ranchers pay for permits to graze cattle, horses, sheep and goats on 74 million acres of grassland, open forests, and other forage-producing acres of the National forest system. The NFS includes over 133,000 miles of trails and 23,000 developed facilities, including 4,389 camp-

grounds, 58 major visitor centers, and about one-half of the Nation's ski-lift capacity. Wilderness areas cover 35 million acres, nearly two-thirds of the wilderness in the contiguous 48 States. The Forest Service also has major habitat management responsibilities for more than 3,000 species of wildlife and fish, and 10,000 plant species and provides important habitat and open space for over 400 threatened or endangered species. Half of the Nation's big game habitat and coldwater fish habitat, including salmon and steelhead, is located on National forest system lands and waters. In addition, in the 16 western States, where the water supply is sometimes critically short, about 55 percent of the total annual yield of water is from National forest system lands.

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$1,305,065,000
Budget estimate, 2002	1,314,191,000
Recommended, 2002	1,326,445,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+21,380,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+12,254,000

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

	(in thousands of dollars)				
	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted	Change from Request
Land management planning	78,134	70,358	70,358	-7,776	---
Inventory and monitoring	174,069	173,816	173,816	-253	---
Recreation, heritage and wilderness	229,763	235,122	245,000	+15,237	+9,878
Wildlife and fish habitat management	128,744	131,747	132,047	+3,303	+300
Grazing management	33,782	34,570	34,570	+788	---
Forest products	255,281	266,340	266,340	+11,059	---
Vegetation and watershed management	181,634	187,913	188,913	+7,279	+1,000
Minerals and geology management	47,840	48,956	48,956	+1,116	---
Landownership management	86,418	88,434	88,434	+2,016	---
Law enforcement operations	74,194	75,924	77,000	+2,806	+1,076
Quincy Library	1,996	---	---	-1,996	---
Tongas timber pipeline	4,989	---	---	-4,989	---
Valles Caldera National Preserve	988	1,011	1,011	+23	---
Windstorms, WI & MN (emergency appropriations)	7,233	---	---	-7,233	---
Total, National Forest System	1,305,065	1,314,191	1,326,445	+21,380	+12,254

The Committee recommends $1,326,445,000 for the National forest system, $12,254,000 above the budget request and $21,380,000 above the 2001 funding level. The funding increase covers a portion of the fixed costs and includes an increase in recreation management above the request as described below. The forest products request is fully funded, an increase of $11,059,000 above the fiscal year 2001 level.

Last year the Congress, working in cooperation with other entities, established a new, simplified budget structure for National forest system activities in order to facilitate fiscal management practices. Although it is too early to determine the merits of this new system, the Committee is encouraged by Forest Service efforts to more clearly display work and performance measures in the budget justification. In addition, the Committee supports the development of an enhanced budget formulation and allocation tool to facilitate building budgets from the field level and linking budget requests to real, on-the-ground needs and accomplishments. This budget formulation tool must clearly display appropriated as well as non-appropriated sources of funding for Forest Service activities. The Committee expects that future budget justifications will reflect a level of formulation that specifically includes field-based priorities. The Committee directs the Forest Service to provide a report no later than 90 days from enactment of this Act on its assessment of the new process, what changes, if any, are planned, and how the new process will affect the level of information provided to the Congress in the annual budget justifications. The Committee also realizes that the systematic flaws in Forest Service accountability clearly outlined by the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) need to be addressed and monitored for the long haul.

Land management planning.—The Committee recommends $70,358,000 for land management planning as requested, $7,776,000 below the 2001 level. The Committee is concerned that forest planning efforts have been delayed and therefore the Forest Service is encouraged to complete its revision of the forest-planning rule in an expeditious manner. The Committee is also concerned that forest plans do need to be updated but that management activities should not be unduly delayed further due to process-oriented litigation dealing with the age of a forest plan. The Forest Service must limit planning activities to these funds and not use other funds to support the land management planning activity.

Inventory and monitoring.—The Committee recommends $173,816,000 for inventory and monitoring as requested, $253,000 below the 2001 level. The Committee notes that this allocation includes $6,200,000, as requested, for activities associated with the Forest Inventory and Analysis program. Within the allocation the Committee has included $550,000 for the Lake Tahoe basin and $250,000 for the Waldo Lake basin, OR, for watershed assessments and adaptive management activities to develop long-term, scientifically valid management for these ultra-oligotrophic watersheds.

Recreation, heritage and wilderness.—The Committee recommends $245,000,000 for recreation heritage and wilderness, $9,878,000 above the budget request and $15,237,000 above the 2001 level. The Committee has provided a substantial funding increase that should be used to enhance service to the public and protect National forest system lands and waters as well as heritage

sites and activities. Within the increase, $2,000,000 is provided for the Forest Service to establish a revolving account in support of the recreational fee demonstration program as explained in the front of this report. The Committee expects the Forest Service to develop an enhanced understanding of the operational needs and infrastructure backlog within the recreation program and convey this information in future budget justifications. The Committee continues to monitor the Forest Service implementation of the recreation fee demonstration program and expects the agency to remain flexible and innovative in using this authority to enhance service to the American public. This issue is discussed in more detail within Title III, which includes language to begin phase II of this program. The Committee stresses that recreation fees should never be used to replace appropriated funds; the fees should be used for direct improvements on-site that enhance the recreation experience. The Committee is concerned that the manner in which indirect cost pools are assessed has unfairly affected recreation programs and created a disincentive for the recreation fee demonstration program. This problem should be addressed forthwith. The challenge cost share (CCS) program funding for recreation use should be no less than the 2001 level. Volunteer work and contributions by the recreation community, especially the national scenic and historic trail organizations, are impressive and accordingly the Committee has provided funding increases in support of these efforts. The Committee recognizes the National significance of the Pacific Crest, Continental Divide, and Florida National Scenic Trails and the Nez Perce National Historic Trail and directs that funding for management for these trails should be increased $500,000 above the request. Similarly, funding for those parts of the Appalachian, North Country and Ice Age National Scenic Trails and the Lewis & Clark, Santa Fe, Iditarod, Oregon, California, and Pony Express and Overmountain Victory National Historic trails managed by the Forest Service should be funded $300,000 above the request. The Committee has also included an increase of $200,000 above the request to maintain the fiscal year 2001 effort regarding the Pacific Crest Trail (PCT) manager and conduct other work along the PCT. The Committee would appreciate a clear and complete delineation of funding needs in the fiscal year 2003 budget justification for all aspects of national trail management, including maintenance, administration, construction and land acquisition.

Wildlife and fish habitat management.—The Committee recommends $132,047,000 for wildlife and fish habitat management, $300,000 above the request and $3,303,000 above the 2001 level. The increase above the request is for threatened, endangered and sensitive species work on the National Forests of North Carolina. The Forest Service should collaborate with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and other partners to see that effective conservation projects are implemented on the ground.

Grazing management.—The Committee recommends $34,570,000 as requested for grazing management, $788,000 above the 2001 funding level.

Forest products.—The Committee recommends $266,340,000 for forest products as requested, $11,059,000 above the 2001 funding level. The Committee notes the reduced timber harvests acknowledged by the new Administration in the budget justification. The

Committee encourages the Forest Service to carefully reestablish this program so that the Forest Service can provide cost-effective and environmentally sound forest products for the Nation and at the same time improve forest health and watershed conditions. The Committee remains very concerned about the health of forests on National forest system lands and accordingly has provided a variety of mechanisms to enhance vegetation management activities. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to use this funding strategically to focus more resources to those areas of the Nation that are at risk to insect, disease or wildfire loss. The Committee is particularly interested in the end-result stewardship contracting pilot projects and encourages the Forest Service to be sure that these efforts are successfully implemented and monitored, and that subsequent reports are submitted to the Congress as appropriate. The Committee urges the Forest Service to speed-up implementation of the botanical forest products pilot program.

To ensure that Congress is adequately informed and notified of progress or delays in implementing the fiscal year 2002 program, the Committee requests that the agency continue its regular, quarterly reporting of timber sale preparation, offer, sale and harvest accomplishments—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 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 2002 should not impact green sale targets.

Vegetation and watershed management.—The Committee recommends $188,913,000 for vegetation and watershed management, $1,000,000 above the budget request and $7,279,000 above the 2001 funding level. The Committee has included $300,000 to continue the CROP program to treat stagnated stands on the Colville NF and $700,000 above the requested funding level for watershed improvement activities in the Lake Tahoe Basin. The Committee remains concerned with the impracticality of the small urban lot management program within the Lake Tahoe Basin management unit. The Committee directs the Forest Service to once again work with partners within the basin and the affected States to provide alternative scenarios for taking care of these urban lots that does not rely on the Federal workforce. The Forest Service should report to the Committee by April 15, 2002 on progress regarding the Lake Tahoe urban lot situation.

Minerals and geology management.—The Committee recommends $48,956,000 as requested for minerals and geology management, $1,116,000 above the 2001 funding level.

Land ownership management.—The Committee recommends $88,434,000 for land ownership management as requested, $2,016,000 above the 2001 funding level. The Committee directs the Forest Service to maintain the full time lands team to work on the Pacific Crest Trail project and focus on those trails segments where access and public service needs are greatest.

The Committee is aware that non-profit organizations serving underprivileged groups on the Coronado National Forest in Arizona are facing problems concerning fees for special land uses. The Committee urges the Forest Service to facilitate use of National forest system lands by worthy groups, as appropriate and authorized.

Law enforcement operations.—The Committee recommends $77,000,000 for law enforcement operations, $1,076,000 above the budget request and $2,806,000 above the 2001 funding level. The Committee remains concerned about special law enforcement problems associated with marijuana eradication in the Daniel Boone National Forest and therefore has added $500,000 above the request for these efforts. The Committee is also concerned about the particularly bad drug enforcement problems on NFS lands in Missouri and has added $500,000 above the request for law enforcement operations on the Mark Twain NF. The remainder of the increase above the request is to partially offset fixed costs.

Land Between the Lakes NRA.—The Committee directs the Administration to use the Land Between the Lakes Protection Act Trust Fund for environmental education purposes only and not to offset normal operations of the NRA. The Committee has provided funding within established accounts sufficient to provide at least $8,100,000 for LBL operations; the NRA is of national significance so its operational funding should come from national allocations and not solely from Southern Region sources. The Committee is generally pleased with the Forest Service management of this unit now that it is no longer managed by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). The Committee recognizes the complexity of this transition in management and accordingly has provided language in Title III (Section 330) which extends an administrative provision for two years allowing the Forest Service to use procurement authorities similar to those used in the recent past by the TVA. The Committee expects the Forest Service to use normal NFS authorities after this period.

General.—The Committee remains concerned about accountability for funds. As discussed in last year's Committee report, the Forest Service is to maintain all specific Congressional designations, in any amount, or to submit a reprogramming request if any such designation is proposed for a change. The Committee is also concerned about "National commitments" and "Washington Office external" charges. These items should be clearly displayed and explained in the budget justification and efforts should be made to reduce these expenses.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2001 (excluding emergency)	$837,283,000
Contingent emergency enacted, 2001	1,042,975,000
Total Wildland fire management enacted, 2001	1,880,258,000
Budget estimate, 2002	1,280,349,000
Recommended, 2002	1,402,305,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	−477,953,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+121,956,000

The Committee recommends $1,402,305,000 for wildland fire management, $121,956,000 above the budget request and $477,953,000 below the 2001 funding level for the national fire plan. The recommended funding level is $52,462,000 less than the

enacted level when the emergency fire suppression operations funding provided in fiscal year 2001 of $425,063,000 is not considered. The Committee recognizes the serious situation concerning wildland fire management and the need for a sustained commitment of resources and talent throughout the Nation. This effort requires an integrated approach utilizing skills across the entire spectrum of the agency and from many partners, especially the States. The Committee has provided for fire readiness and suppression operations at the requested levels. Other wildfire related operations are also important, including hazardous fuels treatments, fixing facilities, rehabilitating and restoring lands, research and development related to wildfire management and the impacts of fire in wild lands, forest health, and State and private assistance activities. The Committee has attempted to maintain the funding level of most of the sub-components of the national fire plan, although some shortfalls remain. The Committee recommends the following detailed distribution of funds for the national fire plan within the Forest Service:

[Dollars in Thousands]

Program	2001 enacted	2002 request	Committee recommendation	Recommended compared to:	
				Enacted	Request
Wildland Fire Management:					
Preparedness, readiness	$590,588	$616,618	$616,618	$26,030	$0
Joint Fire Science program	7,982	0	0	−7,982	0
Research & development new systems	12,573	6,000	0	−12,573	−6,000
Subtotal, Preparedness	611,143	622,618	616,618	5,475	−6,000
Operations: Suppression	319,325	321,321	321,321	1,996	0
Emergency Fire Contingency	425,063	0	0	−425,063	0
Operations: Other Activities					
Hazardous fuels	205,157	209,010	227,010	21,853	18,000
Facilities backlog	43,903	20,376	38,000	−5,903	17,624
Rehabilitation and restoration	141,688	3,668	81,000	−60,688	77,332
Research and development	15,965	16,265	27,265	11,300	11,000
Joint fire science	0	4,000	8,000	8,000	4,000
Forest health federal lands	6,982	6,982	6,982	0	0
Forest health coop lands	4,992	4,992	4,992	0	0
Economic action programs	12,472	12,472	12,472	0	0
Community & private land assis.	34,923	0	0	−34,923	0
State fire assistance	50,383	50,383	50,383	0	0
Volunteer fire assistance	8,262	8,262	8,262	0	0
Subtotal, Other fire operations	524,727	336,410	464,366	−60,361	127,956
Total, Wildland Fire Mgmt	1,880,258	1,280,349	1,402,305	−477,953	121,956
Nat'l fire plan in State & private forestry					
State fire assistance	24,945	25,310	25,310	365	0
Volunteer fire assistance	4,989	5,053	5,053	64	0
Total National Fire Plan	$1,910,192	$1,310,712	$1,432,668	−$477,524	$121,956

Although the Committee has provided substantial resources for the national fire plan, it reiterates the need for increased fiscal accountability for these funds. The Committee expects that there will be no more financial management situations such as occurred at the end of fiscal year 2000 when large expenditures were posted the last day of the fiscal year. Furthermore, the Committee expects the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior to consider expenses when pursuing fire management strategies, especially

during large, siege-like fire events when vast resources are often spent. The Committee has included bill language as requested which liquidates these fiscal year 2000 obligations.

The Committee has continued bill language from fiscal year 2001, which provided expanded contracting and cooperative agreement authorities that facilitate wildfire management and hazardous fuels reduction activities, especially in the wildland-urban interface. The Committee has also included bill language as requested allowing the transfer of certain funds to the Department of the Interior and the Department of Commerce to reimburse Endangered Species Act mandated consultation costs incurred during the implementation of the wildfire program. The Committee expects that the respective Departments will pursue sufficient funds for these activities in subsequent years. The Committee remains very concerned that the Knutson-Vandenberg (KV) reforestation fund has been used to fund emergency fire suppression operations and that these funds have not been repaid. The Committee expects the Administration to make a good faith effort to repay the KV-fund so that the vital reforestation and land improvement activities are not put at jeopardy.

The Committee has fully funded the preparedness and suppression operations request. The apparent decrease below the request in preparedness is due to a transfer out of certain research and development technology development activities which are now included, although at a level below the fiscal year 2001 level, within the other fire operations category. The hazardous fuels allocation includes $16,000,000 for the Quincy Library Group, CA, work as requested, $2,000,000 for the Lake Tahoe basin, and at least $5,000,000 for activities of the Collaborative Forest restoration program, as authorized, in New Mexico. The Committee has provided $38,000,000 for the wildfire facilities backlog, a reduction of $5,903,000 from the enacted. The Committee notes the huge facilities backlog and the need to provide adequate facilities as the agencies upgrade their fire capabilities and readiness.

The Committee has restored $81,000,000 for the burned area rehabilitation and restoration program first proposed in fiscal year 2001. This funding level is $77,332,000 above the budget request but still $60,688,000 below the fiscal year 2001 level. This expanded program is designed to go beyond emergency stabilization to include the reintroduction of native plants into these burned over areas before exotic species can gain a foothold. The Committee directs the Department to incorporate this program into the development of its 2003 budget request. Based on these efforts, the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture are to report jointly to the Congress by December 31, 2001, with specific plans and recommendations to supply native plant materials for emergency stabilization and longer-term rehabilitation and restoration efforts.

The Committee has provided $8,000,000 for the joint fire science program, the same as the enacted level. This program is producing important scientific and technical information, often in collaboration with the nation's forestry schools, that is needed to support the large effort concerning hazardous fuels and other fire management issues. The Committee has also provided funding for research and development activities within the national fire plan. This includes a transfer of $7,982,000 from the preparedness activity, which was

intended for new technology development, to the other fire operations activity. The Committee has included $600,000, as requested, within the research and development allocation for the University of Montana national center for landscape fire analysis. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to carefully consider allocating some of the economic action fire plan funding for the small diameter initiative at the Forest Products Lab requested as part of the normal State and private forestry request.

The Committee has provided $50,383,000 for State fire assistance, as requested and the same as the enacted national fire plan level. This funding is in addition to the $25,310,000 provided under the State and private forestry heading. The Committee has also included $8,262,000 for volunteer fire, as requested. This brings the volunteer fire funding to a total of $13,315,000, a very large increase over pre-national fire plan funding levels.

The Committee was pleased with the detailed 2001 financial and action plan submitted by the two Secretaries. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act the Committee expects a similar plan showing the proposed expenditure of funds and work proposed to be accomplished.

The Committee cautions the Department of Agriculture to ensure that overhead costs for fire activities are strictly controlled. Overhead charges should be kept to the minimum required, based on actual services received or standard agency methodology.

The Committee understands that fire management plans are critical strategic documents that guide the full range of fire management activities. The Committee continues to support the use of wildland fire funds to complete these plans. Because of the critical nature of these plans, the Committee directs the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture to develop a schedule for revising and completing all new fire plans no later than the end of fiscal year 2004. This planning schedule must incorporate the standards outlined in the Review and Update of the 1995 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy.

The Committee understands that fuels treatment activities by mechanical thinning of dense forests and woodlands is often required before fire can safely be reintroduced to restore ecological health and reduce wildfire hazards near communities. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to utilize funds from this Act to develop projects and expand partnerships with private enterprise to develop sustainable local industries and markets for products from woodland or other areas to supplement ongoing work by the Department of the Interior.

To enhance the effectiveness of fuels and rehabilitation treatments, particularly in the wildland urban interface, it is desirable to extend some projects onto adjacent non-Federal lands. The Committee directs that funds from this Act may be used by the Forest Service to enter into cooperative agreements to conduct fuels treatment, emergency stabilization and rehabilitation activities on adjacent non-Federal lands when these projects protect Federal resources and the overall watershed health of which the Federal lands are a part. The Committee has addressed this issue in Title III by clarifying the use of cooperative agreements (Section 328) and by extending the cooperative agreements authority originally

established in Section 323 of the fiscal year 1999 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (Section 331).

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$517,427,000
Budget estimate, 2002	523,727,000
Recommended, 2002	535,513,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+18,086,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+11,786,000

The Committee recommends $535,513,000 for capital improvement and maintenance, $18,086,000 above the enacted and $11,786,000 above the request. This recommendation includes $50,000,000 from the conservation spending category for deferred maintenance needs and infrastructure improvement. This conservation category allocation is $497,000 below the request. The Committee appreciates the project detail provided in the budget justification and expects this practice to continue except that the Forest Service is encouraged to consolidate display of small capital projects within a region.

The Committee agrees to the following distribution of funds:

[Dollars in thousands]

Project/Activity	2001 enacted	2002 request	Committee Recommendation	Recommended compared to Request
Facilities:				
Maintenance	73,145	93,926	93,926	0
Capital improvement	74,371	74,024	74,024	0
Congressional priorities:	.....	.....	.....	0
Allegheny NF campgrounds, PA	.....	.....	900	900
Allegheny NF Marienville RS, PA	.....	.....	975	975
Big Bear center, CA	.....	.....	1,000	1,000
Cherokee NF recreation projects, TN	.....	.....	1,000	1,000
Cradle Forestry volunteer facilities, NC	.....	.....	1,165	1,165
Gladie Creek center, KY	.....	.....	718	718
Grey Towers NHS, PA	.....	.....	500	500
Lake Tahoe, restrooms & Tallic rehab	.....	.....	570	570
Nantahala NF recreation project, NC	.....	.....	850	850
Timberline Lodge ADA rehab, OR	.....	.....	964	964
Waldo Lake rehab, OR	.....	.....	500	500
Wayne NF SO, OH	.....	.....	1,000	1,000
Subtotal, congressional priorities	18,414	.....	10,142	10,328
Subtotal, facilities	165,930	167,950	178,092	10,142
Roads:				
Maintenance	129,715	170,291	170,291	0
Capital improvement	103,219	67,600	67,600	0
Lake Tahoe, Eagle Falls rehab	.....	.....	455	455
Congressional priorities	2,095	.....	.....	0
Subtotal, Roads	235,029	237,891	238,346	455
Trails:				
Maintenance	30,932	40,434	40,434	0
Capital improvement	33,950	26,955	26,955	0
Congressional priorities:	.....	.....	.....	.....
FL National scenic trail	.....	.....	500	500
Continental Divide Trail	.....	.....	1,000	1,000
Pinhoti Trail, GA	.....	.....	186	186
Subtotal, congressional priorities	1,696	.....	1,686	1,686

[Dollars in thousands]

Project/Activity	2001 enacted	2002 request	Committee Recommendation	Recommended compared to Request
Subtotal, trails	66,578	67,389	69,075	1,686
Subtotal, projects/activities	467,537	473,230	485,513	12,283
Conservation category	49,890	50,497	50,000	-497
Total	517,427	523,727	535,513	11,786

Facilities.—The Committee recommends $178,092,000 for facilities maintenance and capital improvement, $12,162,000 above the fiscal year 2001 level and $10,142,000 above the request. The Committee has fully funded the requested funds for facility maintenance and capital improvement. The Committee directs that the funds for the Grey Towers National Historic Site rehabilitation be contingent upon receiving at least equal matching funds from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or other sources. The Nantahala NF funding is for the Hanging Dog campground rehabilitation and improvements to the Lemmons Branch boat ramp on Fontana Lake, NC, a cooperative project with the TVA and the NC Wildlife Resources Commission. Cherokee NF funding is for the Ocoee Dam #2 project, Spring Creek campsite rehabilitation and reconstructing the Lost Corral horse camp. The Committee directs the Forest Service to transfer the $500,000 provided in Public Law 106–291 under the Capital Improvement and Maintenance account designated for the Allegheny NF visitor services to the State and Private Forestry account, Economic Action activity for visitor services at the Allegheny NF.

Roads.—The Committee recommends $238,346,000 for road maintenance and capital improvement, $3,317,000 above the fiscal year 2001 level and $455,000 above the request. As provided in fiscal year 1999, the timber purchaser road credit program is eliminated. The Committee recommendation includes no appropriated funds to improve or construct timber access roads. Timber purchasers will reconstruct access roads if needed; funds recommended by the Committee provide needed design and National Environmental Policy Act mandated environmental review, public involvement and disclosure. The Committee has maintained the road decommissioning authority at $15,000,000. The Committee expects to continue to receive regular reports and briefings on progress attacking the huge backlog of deferred maintenance and repair, especially as it relates to the activities funded through the road and trails fund and the infrastructure improvement funds provided in the conservation spending category. The Committee is aware of the critical need for repair work related to Forest highway 17 in the Chequamegon-Nicolet NF, WI, and believes this project should be given the highest priority when considering the allocation of the fiscal year 2002 infrastructure improvement funding.

Trails.—The Committee recommends $69,075,000 for trails maintenance and capital improvement, $2,497,000 above the fiscal year 2001 level and $1,686,000 above the request. This fully funds the administration request for trails capital improvement. The Committee expects that the National scenic and historic trails will have priority in funding allocations. Under the National forest system

account specific provisions are included for National scenic and historic trails management, with special emphasis on the Pacific Crest Trail.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$150,872,000
Budget estimate, 2002	130,877,000
Recommended, 2002	130,877,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	−19,995,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The Committee recommends $130,877,000 for land acquisition, a decrease of $19,995,000 below the enacted level and the same as the budget request. This amount includes $113,377,000 for line item acquisition, $13,000,000 for acquisition management, $1,500,000 for cash equalization, $2,000,000 for inholdings and $1,000,000 for wilderness protection. This program is funded under the conservation spending category.

The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

Area and State	*Committee Recommendation*
Angeles NF (CA)	$2,000,000
Arapaho NF (Beaver Brook) (CO)	6,600,000
Beaverhead-Deerlodge NF (RY Timber) (MT)	7,000,000
Big Sur Ecosystem (Los Padres NF) (CA)	7,660,000
Bonneville Shoreline Trail (UT)	1,000,000
Chattahoochee NF (Chattahoochee River) (GA)	1,000,000
Chattooga W&SR/Watershed (NC/SC)	975,000
Chippewa and Superior NF (MN Wilderness) (MN)	1,855,000
Cibola NF (La Madera) (NM)	3,925,000
Cleveland NF (CA)	1,000,000
Columbia River Gorge NSA (OR/WA)	6,000,000
Dakota Prairie Grasslands (Griffin Ranch) (ND)	1,450,000
Daniel Boone NF (KY)	3,000,000
Florida National Scenic Trail (FL)	4,000,000
Francis Marion NF (SC)	7,000,000
Gallatin NF (Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem) (MT)	3,000,000
Green Mtn. NF (VT)	1,250,000
Hoosier NF (Unique Areas) (IN)	1,500,000
I–90 Corridor/Plum Creek (WA)	2,000,000
Idaho Wilderness/W&S Rivers—Seminole Reach (ID/MT)	2,862,000
Lake Tahoe Basin MU (High Meadows) (CA)	4,000,000
Lewis and Clark Historic Trail (ID/MT)	1,500,000
Mark Twain NF (Ozark Mtn. Streams & Rivers) (MO)	1,000,000
Midewin NTGP (IL)	500,000
Osceola NF (Pinhook—N. Florida Wildlife Corridor) (FL)	4,500,000
Pacific Crest Trail (CA/WA/OR)	2,000,000
Pacific Northwest Streams (OR/WA)	5,000,000
Pisgah NF (Lake James) (NC)	2,500,000
Red Mountain (Uncompahgre) (CO)	4,600,000
San Bernardino NF (CA)	3,000,000
Sawtooth NF (easements—Sawtooth NRA) (ID)	5,000,000
Sedona Red Rock (Coconino NF) (AZ)	6,500,000
Tahoe NF (North Fork Am. River) (CA)	1,700,000
Wayne'NF (OH)	1,000,000
White Mtn. NF (NH)	1,500,000
Wild and Scenic Rivers PNW (OR/WA)	1,500,000
Wisconsin Wild Waterways (Cheq-Nicolet NF) (WI)	2,500,000
Subtotal	113,377,000
Wilderness Protection	1,000,000
Critical Inholdings, Opportunities	2,000,000
Cash Equalization	1,500,000

Area and State	*Committee Recommendation*
Acquisition Management	13,000,000
Total	130,877,000

The Committee has included $7,660,000 for the Big Sur Ecosystem acquisition. This completes the Federal share of this project.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$1,067,000
Budget estimate, 2002	1,069,000
Recommended, 2002	1,069,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+2,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The Committee recommends $1,069,000 for acquisition of lands for National forests, special acts, as requested. These funds are used pursuant to several special acts, which authorize appropriations from the receipts of specified National forests for the purchase of lands to minimize erosion and flood damage to critical watersheds needing soil stabilization and vegetative cover.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$233,000
Budget estimate, 2002	234,000
Recommended, 2002	234,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+1,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The Committee recommends $234,000 as requested for acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges under the Act of December 4, 1967 (16 U.S.C. 484a). Under the Act, deposits made by public school districts or public school authorities to provide for cash equalization of certain land exchanges can be appropriated to acquire similar lands suitable for National forest system purposes in the same State as the National forest lands conveyed in the exchanges.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$3,293,000
Budget estimate, 2002	3,290,000
Recommended, 2002	3,290,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	−3,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The Committee recommends $3,290,000, as requested, for the range betterment fund, to be derived from grazing receipts from the National forests (Public Law 94–579, as amended) and to be used for range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements including seeding, reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement in 16 western States.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$92,000
Budget estimate, 2002	92,000
Recommended, 2002	92,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	0
Budget estimate, 2002	0

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

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$5,488,000
Budget estimate, 2002	5,488,000
Recommended, 2002	5,488,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	0
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The Committee recommends $5,488,000, as requested, for the management of national forest lands for subsistence uses in Alaska.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

The Committee has retained administrative provisions contained in previous years. The Committee has provided for a program of $2,000,000 for the Youth Conservation Corps, funded through the conservation spending category. The Committee has also continued the authority for transfers to the National Forest Foundation (NFF) and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, including a transfer of up to $300,000 to the NFF for administrative purposes. The Committee is encouraged by these partnership efforts and is hopeful that the newly energized National Forest Foundation can make progress. The Committee has also continued the wildland fire transfer authority, which allows use of funds from other accounts during wildfire emergencies when other wildfire emergency funds are not available, except now the Secretary may use any funds available to her.

The Committee remains concerned about the increasing level of transfer from the Forest Service to the Department of Agriculture for the working capital fund and other programs. While it would appear to the Committee that these assessments should decline in light of implementation of the new accounting system and the assumption of greater operations responsibility by the Forest Service, Departmental costs continue to increase resulting in the increased assessments. In addition, the Committee is extremely concerned about funds going to the National Finance Center (NFC). Even though the Forest Service has taken on many aspects of financial management formerly provided by the Center, it appears that the Forest Service continues to bear a disproportionate share of the entire Department's costs for the NFC. Accordingly, the Committee

directs that during fiscal year 2002 the Secretary may not transfer more funds for working capital and other "Green Book" charges from the Forest Service to the Department than were transferred during fiscal year 2000. If additional funds are required by the Department, the Secretary should follow accepted reprogramming procedures to request the Committees on Appropriations for additional transfer authority. The Committee expects the Secretary to re-evaluate the manner in which these charges are calculated and billed so they are more fair and can be more accurately displayed in budget justification.

The Committee is continuing its comprehensive approach to guarantee accountability and efficiency for the Forest Service Knutson-Vandenberg reforestation trust fund (KV fund), the salvage sale fund and the brush disposal fund. The Committee and the public remain concerned and watchful concerning the expenditure and use of these funds. The Committee notes that there is widespread agreement that the reforestation, watershed improvement and wildlife habitat restoration work supported by the KV fund are all vital to the management of the National forest system. The Committee agrees to the following:

(1) Maintain the limitation on administrative costs, limiting the use of indirect funds from the KV salvage sale, and brush disposal funds to 20% of expenditures.

(2) National forest system funds shall not be used to supplement administration of the KV, salvage sale or brush disposal funds.

(3) The Forest Service is directed to submit a plan of operations regarding these three funds to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations. The Committee requires that this plan provide sufficient detail to explain and justify the program of work and expected accomplishments at each National forest unit using KV funds.

(4) The plan of work should include understandable performance measurements; monitoring of KV fund activities should be an essential component of implementation; and projected and actual unit costs should be clearly depicted.

(5) The Committee stresses that the work funded by the KV fund shall only include those activities that are authorized by law, such as reforestation, and improving the future productivity of the renewable resources in the timber sale area. This allows work on watershed improvements and fish, wildlife, and plant habitat improvements as well as maintenance and construction related to authorized activities.

(6) The Committee expects that the Forest Service will not use the three trust funds at the regional or Washington office level except for activities strictly related to program management and oversight, fiscal management, and policy development that relates directly to implementing activities authorized by these funds.

(7) These trust funds shall not be used for Department of Agriculture general assessments or for general assessments or National commitments within the Forest Service.

(8) The Committee directs the Forest Service to include a detailed display in all future budget justifications of the anticipated program of work for these funds in the upcoming year. This display should also provide a clearly understandable presentation of how the forest and habitat improvement activities supported by these

funds relate to activities funded with discretionary appropriations. This display should indicate relative priorities and present an integrated approach to forest management.

The Committee is aware that many public land management decisions impact the daily lives of citizens who live near these lands and the people whose livelihoods depend on the multiple use of our public lands. This human dimension of Federal government actions in many cases has been totally left out of the decision making process leading to a schism between Federal managers and local citizens. The Committee encourages the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to work with universities to develop a State by State multi-cultural awareness program that can become part of the respective Department's ongoing training programs. A pilot socio-economic based cultural training program in New Mexico, with its tri-cultural heritage, would prove a good testing ground for this effort.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY

The Committee has recommended the transfer of $36,000,000 in prior year clean coal technology funds to the Elk Hills School Lands Fund. That transfer is included in the Elk Hills School Lands Fund appropriations bill language. The Committee understands that these funds are excess to the clean coal technology requirements for program completion and they will be used for the 4th of 7 payments to the Elk Hills School Lands Fund.

The Committee agrees that up to $14 million in prior year funds may be used for administration of the clean coal technology program in fiscal year 2002.

The Committee does not object to the continued support of the U.S./China Energy and Environmental Center, which promotes the use of American energy technology that will greatly reduce emissions and improve energy efficiency.

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Fossil energy research and development programs make prudent investments in long-range research and development that help protect the environment through higher efficiency power generation, advanced technologies and improved compliance and stewardship operations. These activities safeguard our domestic energy security. This country will continue to rely on traditional fuels for the majority of its energy requirements for the foreseeable future, and the activities funded through this account ensure that energy technologies continue to improve with respect to emission reductions and control and energy efficiency.

Fossil fuels, especially coal, are this country's most abundant and lowest cost fuels for electric power generation. They are why this country enjoys the lowest cost electricity of any industrialized economy. The prospects for technology advances for coal and other fossil fuels are just as bright as those for alternative energy sources such as solar, wind and geothermal. The power generation technology research funded under this account has the goal of developing virtually pollution-free power plants within the next 15 or 20 years

and doubling the amount of electricity produced from the same amount of fuel.

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$432,464,000
Budget estimate, 2002	449,000,000
Recommended, 2002	579,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+146,536,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+130,000,000

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

	(in thousands of dollars)				
	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from ------ Enacted	Request
Clean coal power initiative	---	150,000	150,000	+150,000	---
Fuels and Power Systems					
Central Systems					
Innovations for existing plants	20,102	18,000	22,500	+2,398	+4,500
Advanced Systems					
Indirect fired cycle	5,997	---	---	-5,997	---
Integrated gasification combined cycle	35,134	35,000	40,000	+4,866	+5,000
Pressurized fluidized bed systems	12,175	8,000	8,000	-4,175	---
Turbines	28,936	---	18,500	-10,436	+18,500
Subtotal, Advanced Systems	82,242	43,000	66,500	-15,742	+23,500
Power plant improvement initiative (tranfser from Clean Coal)	94,791	---	---	-94,791	---
Subtotal, Central Systems	197,135	61,000	89,000	-108,135	+28,000
Distributed Generation Systems - Fuel Cells					
Advanced research	2,794	1,000	2,000	-794	+1,000
Systems development	30,932	11,500	11,500	-19,432	---
Vision 21-hybrids	14,967	11,500	13,500	-1,467	+2,000
Innovative concepts	3,891	21,124	21,124	+17,233	---
Subtotal, Distributed Generation Systems - Fuel Cells	52,584	45,124	48,124	-4,460	+3,000
Sequestration R&D					
Greenhouse gas control	18,746	20,677	32,177	+13,431	+11,500
Fuels					
Transportation fuels and chemicals	7,558	5,000	21,000	+13,442	+16,000
Solid fuels and feedstocks	4,291	2,000	2,000	-2,291	---
Advanced fuels research	4,889	---	2,000	-2,889	+2,000
Steelmaking feedstock	6,685	---	---	-6,685	---
Subtotal, Fuels	23,423	7,000	25,000	+1,577	+18,000

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted	Change from Request
Advanced Research					
Coal utilization science	10,236	6,250	6,250	-3,986	---
Materials	6,985	7,000	7,000	+15	---
Technology crosscut	8,925	8,750	8,750	-175	---
University coal research	2,993	3,000	3,000	+7	---
HBCUs, education and training	998	1,000	1,000	+2	---
Subtotal, Advanced Research	30,137	26,000	26,000	-4,137	---
Subtotal, Fuels and Power Systems	322,025	159,801	220,301	-101,724	+60,500
Gas					
Natural Gas Technologies					
Exploration and production	14,221	9,350	19,550	+5,329	+10,200
Gas hydrates	9,938	4,750	9,800	-138	+5,050
Infrastructure	8,110	5,050	8,050	-60	+3,000
Emerging processing technology applications	10,146	250	250	-9,896	---
Effective environmental protection	2,614	1,600	2,600	-14	+1,000
Subtotal, Gas	45,029	21,000	40,250	-4,779	+19,250
Petroleum - Oil Technology					
Exploration and production supporting research	28,844	20,350	31,350	+2,506	+11,000
Reservoir life extension/management	14,662	4,849	13,949	-713	+9,100
Effective environmental protection	10,796	5,300	10,700	-96	+5,400
Emerging processing technology applications	2,594	---	---	-2,594	---
Ultra clean fuels	9,978	---	---	-9,978	---
Use of SPR petroleum account	-12,000	---	---	+12,000	---
Subtotal, Petroleum - Oil Technology	54,874	30,499	55,999	+1,125	+25,500
Cooperative R&D	8,071	---	6,000	-2,071	+6,000
Fossil energy environmental restoration	9,978	9,500	9,500	-478	---
Import/export authorization	2,295	1,000	2,400	+105	+1,400
Headquarters program direction	16,930	14,700	18,700	+1,770	+4,000
Energy Technology Center program direction	63,157	55,300	67,300	+4,143	+12,000
General plant projects	3,891	2,000	3,350	-541	+1,350

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted	Change from Request
Advanced Metallurgical Processes					
Advanced metallurgical processes	5,214	5,200	5,200	-14	---
Use of previously appropriated Clean Coal funds	-95,000	---	---	+95,000	---
Use of prior year balances	-4,000	---	---	+4,000	---
Total, Fossil Energy Research and Development	432,464	449,000	579,000	+146,536	+130,000

The Committee recommends $579,000,000 for fossil energy research and development, an increase of $130,000,000 above the budget request and $146,536,000 above the fiscal year 2001 level. The increase above the 2001 level is attributable to the first year funding of $150,000,000 for the clean coal power initiative proposed by the Administration and supported by the Committee. The Committee believes that this initiative is a much needed follow-on to the power plant improvement initiative funded with prior year clean coal funding as part of the fiscal year 2001 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The Committee encourages the Department to dedicate funding under this initiative to technologies that will improve the energy efficiency of, and reduce emissions at, existing power plants over the short term in addition to exploring breakthrough technologies for the power plants of the future. Changes to the budget request are as follows.

In fuels and power systems, there is an increase of $4,500,000 for central systems/innovations for existing plants, of which $3,500,000 is for mercury control and PM 2.5 monitoring, data and analysis and $1,000,000 is for Vision 21. In advanced systems, there is an increase of $5,000,000 for integrated gasification combined cycle programs, of which $1,000,000 is for Vision 21 and $4,000,000 is for the Wilsonville facility; and an increase of $18,500,000 for turbine programs, of which $2,500,000 is for Vision 21 and $16,000,000 is for next generation turbines (including $3,000,000 for continuing the Ramjet technology project).

In distributed generation systems/fuel cells, there are increases of $1,000,000 for advanced research and $2,000,000 for Vision 21/hybrids. In sequestration research and development there is an increase of $11,500,000, of which $10,000,000 is for greenhouse gas control research and $1,500,000 is for the carbon sequestration science/focus area at the National Energy Technology Laboratory.

In fuels research, there are increases of $16,000,000 for the ultra clean fuels program as part of the transportation fuels and chemicals subactivity and $2,000,000 for advanced research, of which $1,000,000 is for C–1 chemistry and $1,000,000 is for advanced separation technology.

In natural gas technologies, increases include $5,050,000 to partially restore the gas hydrates program, $3,000,000 for infrastructure technology, $1,000,000 to restore the effective environmental protection program, and $10,200,000 in exploration and production, of which $3,800,000 is to restore partially the research base, $3,000,000 is to restore National laboratory/industry partnerships, and $3,400,000 is for the Deep Trek program (research on deep gas resources).

In petroleum/oil technology, increases include $11,000,000 for exploration and production, of which $6,000,000 is to restore National laboratory/industry partnerships and $5,000,000 is for the Oil Prime program (advanced university research); $9,100,000 for reservoir life extension, of which $6,000,000 is for reservoir field demonstrations, $3,000,000 is for the preferred upstream management practices program, and $100,000 is for program support; and $5,400,000 to restore the effective environmental protection program.

Other recommended changes to the budget request include increases of $6,000,000 for the cooperative research and development

program, $1,400,000 to restore the import/export authorization program, $1,350,000 to restore partially the general plants project activity, and $16,000,000 to restore funding for staffing and contract support in program direction, of which $4,000,000 is for headquarters and $12,000,000 is for the National Energy Technology Laboratory.

The Committee agrees to the following:

1. Excess prior year funds from the steelmaking feedstock project should be redirected to high priority programs at the National Energy Technology Laboratory and to minimize any disruptions to ongoing research and development contracts. Every effort should be made to use these funds to live up to our commitments with industry partners, consistent with plans and schedules developed in cooperation with those partners.

2. Within the increase provided for the next generation turbines program, $3,000,000 is to continue ramgen technology research.

3. Within the funds provided for fuel cell research and development, cooperative efforts with McDermott, Inc. should be continued in fiscal year 2002 at the fiscal year 2001 level.

4. Within the oil technology program, the Department is encouraged to pursue research on corrosion, scale, and methane-hydrate inhibition.

5. The NETL should continue to be actively involved in the management of the black liquor gasification program and in the mining industries of the future program. The petroleum industries of the future program should be closely coordinated with the other oil research and development programs funded under this account.

6. The Department should consider, through the power plant improvement initiative or the clean coal power initiative, a commercial scale (greater than 250 MW) demonstration of high-energy electron scrubbing on an existing coal-fired plant using low cost high sulfur coal and increasing plant output. The Committee understands that such technology will improve the economics and overall performance of power plants while maintaining compliance with environmental standards.

7. The Department should, in cooperation with industry, pursue a deep water oil and gas research program.

8. Crosscutting programs—cooperative programs with States and the energy efficiency science initiative—are continued in fiscal year 2002 under the energy conservation appropriation. These projects should be coordinated closely with the fossil energy program so that the highest priority energy research projects are funded. This same direction applies to the reciprocating engines program.

ALTERNATIVE FUELS PRODUCTION

(RESCISSION)

Appropriation enacted, 2001	−$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2002	−2,000,000
Recommended, 2002	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+2,000,000

The Committee has not agreed to the rescission of $2,000,000 in unobligated balances from this account. The Committee understands that there are no funds available for rescission at this time.

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

The Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves are managed by the Department of Energy to achieve the greatest value and benefit to the Government. In fiscal year 1998, NPR–1 (Elk Hills) was sold as mandated by the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1996. That Act also directed the Department to conduct a study of the remaining properties—3 Naval Oil Shale Reserves and NPR–2 and NPR–3. The National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1998 directed the transfer of 2 of the oil shale reserves (NOSR–1 and NOSR–3) to the Department of the Interior. On January 14, 2000, the Department announced it would return a portion of the NOSR–2 property in Utah to the Ute Indian Tribe. Two properties remain under the jurisdiction of the Department of Energy. They are NPR–2 in Kern County, CA and NPR–3 in Natrona County, WY. The DOE continues to be responsible for routine operation and maintenance of NPR–3, management of the Rocky Mountain Oilfield Testing Center at NPR–3, lease management at NPR–2, and continuing environmental and remediation work at Elk Hills. Over the past few years these programs have been operated largely with prior year unobligated balances. Those balances are now exhausted and base appropriations must be restored.

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$1,596,000
Budget estimate, 2002	17,371,000
Recommended, 2002	17,371,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+15,775,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted	Change from Request
Oil Reserves					
Naval petroleum reserves Nos. 1 & 2	4,835	5,144	5,144	+309	---
Naval petroleum reserve No. 3	9,496	7,235	7,235	-2,261	---
Program direction (headquarters)	8,040	9,992	9,992	+1,952	---
Use of prior year funds	-20,775	-5,000	-5,000	+15,775	---
Total, Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves	1,596	17,371	17,371	+15,775	---

The Committee recommends $17,371,000 for the operation of the naval petroleum and oil shale reserves, which is equal to the budget request.

ELK HILLS SCHOOL LANDS FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Payment to the Elk Hills school lands fund was part of the settlement associated with the sale of Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 1. Under the settlement, payments to the fund are to be made over a period of seven years.

The Committee recommends $36,000,000 for the Elk Hills school lands fund, which is equal to both the budget request and the amount available for fiscal year 2001. In fiscal year 2002, the Committee recommends deriving these funds by transfer from excess prior year balances in the clean coal technology account. This represents the fourth of seven payments to the fund, which was established as a part of the sale of the Elk Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve in California (to settle school lands claims by the State).

ENERGY CONSERVATION

The energy conservation program of the Department of Energy conducts cooperative research and development projects aimed at sustaining economic growth through more efficient energy use. Activities financed through this program focus on improving existing technologies and developing new technologies related to residential, commercial, industrial and transportation energy use. In fiscal year 2001, funds and programs were transferred from the building sector and industry sector research activities to establish a new distributed generation activity that addresses critical energy needs for next generation clean, efficient, fuel flexible technologies for industrial, commercial and institutional applications. These technologies use the waste heat energy rejected during electricity generation from microturbines, reciprocating engines and fuel cells in the form of cooling, heating and power. This waste heat utilization is referred to as "combined heat and power". Also funded under the energy conservation heading are the Federal energy management program, which focuses on improving energy efficiency in Federal buildings, the low-income weatherization assistance program, and State energy program grants.

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$813,442,000
Budget estimate, 2002	755,805,000
Recommended, 2002	940,805,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+127,363,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+185,000,000

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

	(in thousands of dollars)				
	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from ------ Enacted	Request
Building Technology, State and Community Sector					
Building research and standards					
Technology roadmaps and competitive R&D	6,870	857	6,857	-13	+6,000
Residential buildings integration	12,120	7,478	12,478	+358	+5,000
Commercial buildings integration	4,583	2,510	4,510	-73	+2,000
Equipment, materials and tools	40,670	21,547	38,547	-2,123	+17,000
Subtotal, Building research and standards	64,243	32,392	62,392	-1,851	+30,000
Building Technology Assistance					
Weatherization assistance & state energy programs	190,580	311,000	311,000	+120,420	---
Community partnerships	18,095	8,488	18,788	+693	+10,300
Energy star program	2,204	2,000	2,000	-204	---
Subtotal, Building technology assistance	210,879	321,488	331,788	+120,909	+10,300
Cooperative programs with States	1,996	---	2,000	+4	+2,000
Energy efficiency science initiative	3,891	---	4,000	+109	+4,000
Management and planning	14,133	15,090	15,090	+957	---
Subtotal, Building Technology, State and Community Sector	295,142	368,970	415,270	+120,128	+46,300
Federal Energy Management Program					
Program activities	21,227	8,900	18,900	-2,327	+10,000
Program direction	4,434	4,400	4,400	-34	---
Subtotal, Federal Energy Management Program	25,661	13,300	23,300	-2,361	+10,000
Industry Sector					
Industries of the future (specific)	72,390	46,424	72,624	+234	+26,200
Industries of the future (crosscutting)	61,719	31,900	58,900	-2,819	+27,000
Cooperative programs with States	1,996	---	2,000	+4	+2,000
Energy efficiency science initiative	3,891	---	4,000	+109	+4,000
Management and planning	8,626	9,400	9,400	+774	---
Subtotal, Industry Sector	148,622	87,724	146,924	-1,698	+59,200

	(in thousands of dollars)				
	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted	Change from Request
Power Technologies					
Distributed generation technologies development	45,899	45,896	61,896	+15,997	+16,000
Management and planning	1,447	1,450	1,950	+503	+500
Subtotal, Power Technologies	47,346	47,346	63,846	+16,500	+16,500
Transportation					
Vehicle technology R&D	159,947	126,422	155,122	-4,825	+28,700
Fuels utilization R&D	23,548	20,908	25,908	+2,360	+5,000
Materials technologies	42,407	30,293	40,293	-2,114	+10,000
Technology deployment	15,107	9,860	13,160	-1,947	+3,300
Cooperative programs with States	1,996	---	2,000	+4	+2,000
Energy efficiency science initiative	3,891	---	4,000	+109	+4,000
Management and planning	8,501	10,232	10,232	+1,731	---
Subtotal, Transportation	255,397	197,715	250,715	-4,682	+53,000
Policy and management	43,274	40,750	40,750	-2,524	---
Use of Biomass Energy Development funds	-2,000	---	---	+2,000	---
Total, Energy Conservation	813,442	755,805	940,805	+127,363	+185,000

The Committee recommends $940,805,000 for energy conservation, an increase of $185,000,000 above the budget request and $127,363,000 above the fiscal year 2001 level. Changes to the budget request are detailed below.

In buildings research and standards, increases include $6,000,000 for competitive research and development, $5,000,000 for Building America in the residential buildings program, $2,000,000 for commercial buildings integration, and $17,000,000 for equipment materials and tools, of which $2,000,000 is for lighting research and development (including hybrid lighting), $3,000,000 is for space conditioning and refrigeration, $500,000 is for appliances and emerging technologies, $1,000,000 is for analysis tools and design strategies, $4,000,000 is for lighting and appliance standards, and $6,500,000 is for building envelope research, of which $2,000,000 is for a competitive solicitation, $3,000,000 is for windows research (including electrochromics) and $1,500,000 is for other high priority building envelope technology.

In building technology assistance, there is an increase of $10,300,000 for community energy programs, of which $6,000,000 is for Rebuild America, $2,000,000 is for information outreach, and $2,300,000 is for training and assistance for State and Federal building energy codes.

Other increases for the buildings sector programs include $2,000,000 to restore cooperative programs with the States, $4,000,000 to restore the energy efficiency science initiative and $10,000,000 for the Federal energy management program, of which $5,000,000 is for project financing, $4,000,000 is for technical guidance and assistance (State grants to provide local support), and $1,000,000 is for planning, reporting, and evaluation.

For industry sector research, increases include $26,200,000 for industries of the future (specific) programs, of which $4,000,000 is for steel, $3,500,000 is for aluminum, $2,000,000 is for metal casting, $1,800,000 is for glass, $7,000,000 is for chemicals, $2,800,000 is for petroleum (to support small refinery projects), $500,000 is for agriculture, $3,000,000 is for mining, and $1,600,000 is for supporting industries. For industries of the future (crosscutting), increases include $6,000,000 for technical assistance/best practices and $21,000,000 for enabling technology, of which $7,000,000 is for materials research, $1,000,000 is for combustion systems/boiler research, $10,000,000 is for industrial gasification, and $3,000,000 is to restore the sensors and controls program funding. Other increases include $2,000,000 to restore cooperative programs with the States and $4,000,000 to restore the energy efficiency science initiative.

For distributed generation technologies, there is an increase of $16,500,000, including $4,000,000 for microturbine technology, $5,000,000 for reciprocating engine technology, $3,000,000 for National Energy Technology Laboratory support and university research on reciprocating engines (through Fossil Energy), $4,000,000 for systems integration, and $500,000 for management and planning to provide for fixed costs and essential staffing.

For transportation sector research, there is net increase of $28,700,000 for vehicle technology research and development, including a decrease of $500,000 for the Graduate Automotive Technology Education program and increases of $4,000,000 for hybrid/

light and heavy vehicle propulsion, $2,700,000 for hybrid/high power energy storage, $3,500,000 for hybrid/advanced power electronics and the Department is directed to down select from 3 to 2 contracts, $8,000,000 for combustion and emissions control, $3,500,000 for heavy truck engine research and development and the Department is expected to fund at least two natural gas engine projects, $3,500,000 for electric vehicle/advanced battery development, and $4,000,000 for heavy vehicle systems optimization. The Committee expects the Department to focus its truck research on a broad array of options and not limit the program to diesel engine research.

Other transportation program increases include $5,000,000 for fuels utilization, of which $3,000,000 is for advanced petroleum based fuels for heavy trucks and lighter vehicles and $2,000,000 is for alternative fuels for medium and heavy trucks; $10,000,000 for materials technologies, of which $1,000,000 is for automotive propulsion materials, $8,000,000 is for lightweight materials technologies (including high strength/weight reduction materials) and $1,000,000 is for the High Temperature Materials Laboratory; $3,300,000 for technology deployment, of which $3,000,000 is for the clean cities program and $300,000 is for advanced vehicle competitions. There are also increases of $2,000,000 to restore cooperative programs with the States and $4,000,000 to restore the energy efficiency science initiative.

Bill Language is recommended requiring 25 percent cost sharing for weatherization programs. The language exempts direct grants to Indian Tribes and allows waivers by the Secretary of Energy for up to 50% of the cost-sharing requirement for an individual State under certain circumstances. The Committee notes that the cost-sharing requirement does not depend exclusively on State appropriations but that any non-Federal funds, including utility funds, can be counted towards the requirement. The Committee has provided the full amount requested for energy conservation grant programs, $311,000,000. Of the amount provided, $249,000,000 is for weatherization assistance grants and $62,000,000 is for State energy conservation grants. With the funds provided for weatherization and State grants in this bill and the 25 percent cost share, a minimum of $388,750,000 will be available for weatherization programs in fiscal year 2002.

The Committee agrees to the following:

1. The cooperative programs with the States and the energy efficiency science initiative should be closely coordinated with the Fossil Energy Research and Development program to ensure that the highest priority research needs across both the Fossil Energy and Energy Conservation accounts are addressed. The cooperative programs with the States should also be coordinated with the Energy Information Administration.

2. Within the funds provided for building sector programs, the oil heat research program is to be continued at the fiscal year 2001 level.

3. The Northwest Alliance for Transportation Technologies should be funded at least at the $3,000,000 level in fiscal year 2002.

4. The Department needs to do a better job of working with industry partners in developing and implementing long-term re-

search plans and in requesting funding in budget submissions to support those plans. The Committee has been particularly concerned about the lack of commitment to the natural gas research plan, including natural gas vehicles, over the past few years and encourages the Department to work closely with industry on the plan. The increases provided above the budget request should be directed, in part, to that plan in close coordination with industry partners.

5. The controlled thermo-mechanical processing project in the industries of the future program should continue at the fiscal year 2001 level during fiscal year 2002.

6. The Department needs to provide a more detailed breakout of funding in the distributed generation technologies activity in future budgets. The Committee has agreed to provide flexibility for the first full year of funding for the program in order to take advantage of the most promising opportunities. However, the Committee expects that, in fiscal year 2003 and beyond, a more definitive justification with greater funding detail by subactivity will be incorporated in the budget requests.

7. Within the funds provided for distributed generation technologies, the Department should accelerate research and development on thermally activated technologies for packaged cooling, heat and power systems.

8. The Committee continues to be concerned that the Department of Energy has ignored the Committee's reprogramming procedures in the energy conservation area. In fiscal year 2001, nearly $1,000,000 was realigned to increase the buildings sector management and planning activity and $500,000 was used to fund the graduate automotive technology education program for which the Congress did not provide funding in fiscal year 2001. The Committee expects full compliance with the reprogramming guidelines by the Department in the future. The Committee will consider addressing this problem in statutory language if violations continue.

The Committee recognizes that experimental fuel cell vehicles, including buses and trucks, are already on the nation's roads, and that auto makers are scheduling the release of prototype fuel cell passenger cars in 2004. Because undetected hydrogen leaks pose a grave threat to public safety, it is imperative that the development of hydrogen detection systems be encouraged. The Committee encourages the Department of Energy to work with industry to facilitate the establishment of enabling safety technologies that are essential for public acceptance of effective and efficient alternatives to conventionally powered vehicles.

ECONOMIC REGULATION

The economic regulation account funds the independent Office of Hearings and Appeals which is responsible for all of the Department's adjudication processes except those that are the responsibility of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The amount funded by this Committee is for those activities specific to this bill: mainly those related to petroleum overcharge cases. All other activities are funded on a reimbursable basis from the other elements of the Department of Energy. Prior to fiscal year 1997, this account also funded the Economic Regulatory Administration.

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$1,996,000
Budget estimate, 2002	1,996,000
Recommended, 2002	1,996,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	0
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The Committee recommends $1,996,000 for economic regulation, equal to both the budget request and the fiscal year 2001 level. The Committee expects the Department to submit a plan by March 1, 2002, for phasing out direct funding for the Office of Hearings and Appeals from the Interior bill over the next three years. The Committee is concerned about the high cost of employees in this office and concerned that the casework, funded by the Interior and related agencies appropriation, has not been brought to a timely completion.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

The Strategic Petroleum Reserve was created by the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 to provide the United States with adequate strategic and economic protection against disruptions in oil supplies. The SPR program was established as a 750 million-barrel capacity crude oil reserve with storage in large underground salt caverns at five sites in the Gulf Coast area. It is connected to major private sector distribution systems and maintained to achieve full drawdown rate capability within fifteen days of notice to proceed with drawdown. Storage capacity development was completed in September 1991; this provides the capability to store 750 million barrels of crude oil in underground caverns and to be ready to deploy at the President's direction in the event of an emergency. As a result of the decommissioning of the Weeks Island site in 1999, the Reserve lost 70 millions barrels of capacity. However, the Department has reassessed the capacities of the remaining storage sites and estimates those sites are currently capable of storing 700 million barrels. During 1998, an inventory of 561 million barrels provided 60 days of net import protection. In 2001, 588 million barrels provide 53 days of net import protection. The decline in days of net import protection is the result of the growth of U.S. requirements for imported crude oil and the reduction in U.S. domestic oil production.

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$160,637,000
Budget estimate, 2002	169,009,000
Recommended, 2002	179,009,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+18,372,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+10,000,000

The Committee recommends $179,009,000 for operation of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, an increase of $10,000,000 above the budget request and $18,372,000 above the fiscal year 2001 level. The increase is for phase one of a program to continuously de-gas the oil at the various reserve sites.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

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.

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$75,509,000
Budget estimate, 2002	75,499,000
Recommended, 2002	78,499,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+2,990,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+3,000,000

The Committee recommends $78,499,000 for the Energy Information Administration, an increase of $3,000,000 above the budget request and $2,990,000 above the fiscal year 2001 level. The increase is for the fixed costs at EIA and is necessary to ensure that essential energy data and analysis programs are not reduced.

The Committee agrees to the following:

1. The EIA should continue the State Energy Price and Expenditure Report and the State Data Report.
2. EIA should continue its international analysis capability enhancement efforts; and should incorporate as appropriate, the results of its interruptible natural gas study into its data and analysis efforts.
3. The Changing Structure of the Electric Power Industry report should be continued annually.
4. EIA should also continue, on schedule, its information processing technology improvements.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

The provision of Federal health services to Indians is based on a special relationship between Indian tribes and the U.S. Government first set forth in the 1830s by the U.S. Supreme Court under Chief Justice John Marshall. Numerous treaties, statutes, constitutional provisions, and international law have reconfirmed this relationship. Principal among these is the Snyder Act of 1921, which provides the basic authority for most Indian health services provided by the Federal Government to American Indians and Alaska Natives. The Indian Health Service (IHS) provides direct health care services in 36 hospitals, 58 health centers, 4 school health centers, and 44 health stations. Tribes and tribal groups, through contracts with the IHS, operate 13 hospitals, 161 health centers, 3 school health centers, and 249 health stations (including 170 Alaska village clinics). The IHS, tribes and tribal groups also operate 7 regional youth substance abuse treatment centers and 2,152 units of staff quarters.

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$2,265,663,000
Budget estimate, 2002	2,387,014,000
Recommended, 2002	2,390,014,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+124,351,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+3,000,000

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted	Change from Request
Clinical Services					
IHS and tribal health delivery					
Hospital and health clinic programs	1,084,173	1,137,711	1,154,711	+70,538	+17,000
Dental health program	91,018	95,305	95,305	+4,287	---
Mental health program	45,018	47,142	47,142	+2,124	---
Alcohol and substance abuse program	130,254	135,005	135,005	+4,751	---
Contract care	445,773	445,776	460,776	+15,003	+15,000
Subtotal, Clinical Services	1,796,236	1,860,939	1,892,939	+96,703	+32,000
Preventive Health					
Public health nursing	36,114	37,781	37,781	+1,667	---
Health education	10,063	10,628	10,628	+565	---
Community health representatives program	48,061	49,789	49,789	+1,728	---
Immunization (Alaska)	1,471	1,526	1,526	+55	---
Subtotal, Preventive Health	95,709	99,724	99,724	+4,015	---
Urban health projects	29,843	29,947	30,947	+1,104	+1,000
Indian health professions	30,486	30,565	30,565	+79	---
Tribal management	2,406	2,406	2,406	---	---
Direct operations	52,946	65,323	55,323	+2,377	-10,000
Self-governance	9,803	9,876	9,876	+73	---
Contract support costs	248,234	288,234	268,234	+20,000	-20,000
Medicare/Medicaid Reimbursements					
Hospital and clinic accreditation (Est. collecting)	(404,590)	(499,985)	(499,985)	(+95,395)	---
Total, Indian Health Services	2,265,663	2,387,014	2,390,014	+124,351	+3,000

The Committee recommends $2,390,014,000 for Indian health services, an increase of $3,000,000 above the budget request and $124,351,000 above the fiscal year 2001 level. Changes to the budget request are discussed below.

Hospital and clinic programs are increased by $17,000,000, including $15,000,000 for the Indian health care improvement fund, $1,000,000 for Joslin diabetes programs, and $1,000,000 for technology upgrades. Other increases include $15,000,000 for contract health services and $1,000,000 in the urban program to restore funding for the SIPI and First Nations dental programs in the Albuquerque, New Mexico area. Decreases include $10,000,000 in direct operations for the Federal cost of Navajo contract conversion and $20,000,000 in contract support costs.

The Committee agrees to the following:

1. In distributing the funding increase for contract health services, the Service should consider the needs of the Hopi people for inpatient services now that the Keams Canyon Hospital has been closed.

2. The disparate treatment of contract support costs between BIA and IHS needs to be addressed. This issue is discussed in more detail below.

3. No new and expanded contracts may be executed beyond those that can be accommodated within the funds provided for contract support costs. An increase of $20,000,000 has been provided for such costs.

4. Funds for the pharmacy residency program remain in the base for fiscal year 2002.

5. Last year's direction on the use of loan repayment program funding should continue to be followed in fiscal year 2002.

Bill language is included limiting the execution of new and expanded self-determination contracts and self-governance compacts once the amount available for contract support costs has been committed. The language also prohibits any increase in direct contract support cost funding for existing contracts. The Committee expects the Service to request additional funding in fiscal year 2003 for any new or expanded contracts that are requested but not consummated in fiscal year 2002 because of a funding shortfall. Likewise the Committee expects the Service to request any needed Federal costs for contract conversion in the fiscal year 2003 budget.

The Committee continues to be concerned by the disparate treatment of contract support costs by the various agencies, especially the differences between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service.

Indirect and start-up contract support costs are paid by both BIA and IHS, but at different rates. Examples of indirect costs include costs for financial management, property and procurement management, data processing and information management, insurance and risk management, audits, executive management, human resource management, planning and evaluation, office services, legal services, and facilities management. Examples of start-up costs include costs for computer hardware and software, training and staff development, systems development, and equipment and furnishings to support the administrative unit.

The Indian Health Service currently pays about $55,000,000 in direct contract support costs and BIA pays no direct contract sup-

port costs. Examples of direct contract support costs include costs for unemployment taxes, discipline-specific training, workers compensation, long distance telephone charges, and postage. The Committee's recommended language does not take direct contract support cost funding away from tribes that are currently receiving such funds. However, the Committee continues to be concerned that the Indian Health Service independently elected to pay these optional costs several years ago without justifying the need for these funds through the Office of Management and Budget and Congressional budget processes.

The Committee believes that it is imperative to have a single, consistent policy across all agencies with respect to the payment of contract support costs. The Office of Management and Budget should take the lead on establishing this policy and request the appropriate level of funding to implement the policy in fiscal year 2003 and beyond. In the meantime, IHS should receive OMB approval on the payment of direct contract support costs prior to instituting any policy for new and expanded contracts in fiscal year 2002.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

The need for new Indian health care facilities has not been fully quantified but it is safe to say that many billions of dollars would be required to renovate existing facilities and construct all the needed new hospitals and clinics. The IHS has estimated that as many as 21 hospitals and 52 health centers should be considered for replacement; renovations should be considered for 16 hospitals, 82 health centers, and 284 health stations; and 15 new health centers and 21 new health stations should be considered. Safe and sanitary water and sewer systems for existing homes and solid waste disposal needs currently are estimated to amount to over $830 million for those projects that are considered to be economically feasible.

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$363,103,000
Budget estimate, 2002	319,795,000
Recommended, 2002	369,795,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+6,692,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+50,000,000

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted	Change from Request
Maintenance and improvement	46,331	45,331	46,331	---	+1,000
Sanitation facilities	93,617	93,827	93,827	+210	---
Construction facilities	85,525	37,568	86,568	+1,043	+49,000
Facilities and environmental health support	121,336	126,775	126,775	+5,439	---
Equipment	16,294	16,294	16,294	---	---
Total, Indian Health Facilities	363,103	319,795	369,795	+6,692	+50,000

The Committee recommends $369,795,000 for Indian health facilities, an increase of $50,000,000 above the budget request and $6,692,000 above the fiscal year 2001 level. Changes to the budget request include $1,000,000 in maintenance and improvement to restore the Portland Area AMEX program and $49,000,000 in hospital and clinic construction, including $2,600,000 for Pinon, AZ clinic infrastructure, $5,000,000 for Pawnee, OK clinic infrastructure, $1,500,000 for Sisseton, SD clinic design, $5,000,000 for Bethel, AK clinic staff quarters (phase II), $2,000,000 for Zuni, NM staff quarters (Phase I), $1,000,000 to restore funding for dental units, $26,900,000 for small ambulatory care facilities, and $5,000,000 to restore funding for joint ventures.

The Committee agrees to the following distribution of hospital and clinic construction funds:

Project	Budget request	Committee recommendation
Fort Defiance, AZ (hospital)	$14,327,000	$14,327,000
Pinon, AZ (clinic)	0	2,600,000
Winnebago, NE (hospital)	23,241,000	23,241,000
Pawnee, OK clinic	0	5,000,000
Sisseton, SD clinic	0	1,500,000
Bethel, AK quarters	0	5,000,000
Zuni, NM quarters	0	2,000,000
Dental units	0	1,000,000
Small ambulatory care facilities	0	26,900,000
Joint ventures	0	5,000,000
Totals	37,568,000	86,568,000

The Committee agrees to the following:

1. The Service should continue to work on needed improvements to the facilities priority system so that the full range of need for facilities in Indian country is given appropriate consideration.

2. Funding for staff quarters construction needs to receive a higher priority in future budget requests.

3. The methodology used to distribute facilities funding should address the fluctuating annual workload and maintain parity among IHS areas and tribes as the workload shifts.

4. Funds for sanitation facilities for new and renovated housing should be used to serve housing provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs Housing Improvement Program, new homes, and homes renovated to like-new condition. Onsite sanitation facilities may also be provided for homes occupied by the disabled or sick who have physician referrals indicating an immediate medical need for adequate sanitation facilities at home.

5. Sanitation funds should not be used to provide sanitation facilities for new homes funded by the housing programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The HUD should provide any needed funds to the IHS for that purpose.

6. The IHS may use up to $5,000,000 in sanitation funding for projects to clean up and replace open dumps on Indian lands pursuant to the Indian Lands Open Dump Cleanup Act of 1994.

7. The IHS should continue to support tribes in identifying and implementing alternative and innovative approaches to funding construction and repair and replacement of health care facilities throughout Indian country, including cost-sharing arrangements and the enhanced use of third-party collections for improving aging

facilities. These alternative approaches should not result in increased operational funding requirements for IHS.

Bill language is included to continue the joint venture program and permit up to two new facilities under that program. Priority must first be given to facilities already on the priority list.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The dispute between the Hopi and Navajo tribes is centuries-old. The Hopi were the original occupants of the land with their origin tracing back to the Anasazi race whose presence is recorded back to 1150 A.D. Later in the 16th century the Navajo tribe began settling in this area. The continuous occupation of this land by the Navajo led to the isolation of the Hopi Reservation as an island within the area occupied by the Navajo. In 1882, President Arthur issued an Executive Order which granted the Hopi a 2.5 million acre reservation to be occupied by the Hopi and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior saw fit to resettle there. Intertribal problems arose between the larger Navajo tribe and the smaller Hopi tribe revolving around the question of the ownership of the land as well as cultural differences between the two tribes. Efforts to resolve these conflicts were not successful and led Congress to pass legislation in 1958 which authorized a lawsuit to determine ownership of the land. When attempts at mediation of the dispute as specified in an Act passed in 1974 failed, the district court in Arizona partitioned the Joint Use Area equally between the Navajo and Hopi tribes under a decree that has required the relocation of members of both tribes. Most of those to be relocated are Navajo living on the Hopi Partitioned Land.

At this time approximately 300 households remain be relocated, of which 33 are full-time residents on the Hopi Partitioned Land. A total of 3,198 families have been relocated from the Hopi Partitioned Land.

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$14,967,000
Budget estimate, 2002	15,148,000
Recommended, 2001	15,148,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+181,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The Committee recommends $15,148,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, the same as the budget request and $181,000 above the 2001 enacted level.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$4,116,000
Budget estimate, 2002	4,490,000
Recommended, 2002	4,490,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+374,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The Committee recommends $4,490,000 for the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, the same as the budget request and $374,000 above the 2001 enacted level.

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 over 150 years in the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men" in accordance with the donor's instructions. For some years, it used 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.

The Smithsonian attracted approximately 33,500,000 visitors in 2000 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 140 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, DC and New York City in the fields of science, history, technology and art; a zoological park in Washington, DC and an animal conservation and research center in 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; a natural preserve in Panama and one on the Chesapeake Bay; an oceanographic research facility in Fort Pierce, Florida; astrophysical stations in Cambridge, Massachusetts and Mt. Hopkins, Arizona and elsewhere; and supporting administrative, laboratory, and storage areas.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$386,902,000
Budget estimate, 2002	396,200,000
Recommended, 2002	396,200,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+9,298,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted	Change from Request
Museum and research institutes	205,616	204,107	204,637	-979	+530
Program support and outreach	36,706	44,136	43,606	+6,900	-530
Administration	35,532	36,144	36,144	+612	---
Facilities	109,048	111,813	111,813	+2,765	---
Total, Salaries and Expenses	386,902	396,200	396,200	+9,298	---

The Committee recommends $396,200,000 for salaries and expenses, the same as the budget request and $9,298,000 above the below the fiscal year 2001 level.

The Committee has not approved the request of $325,000 for the Smithsonian Associates and $650,000 for the Smithsonian Affiliations programs. These activities have historically been funded on the Trust side. Given the significant financial demands placed on the Smithsonian, including escalating costs for backlog maintenance, overrun costs associated with the National Museum of the American Indian and growing operational needs for the new Dulles air and space facility, the Committee does not approve of moving any activities from the Trust side to federal appropriations.

The Committee has limited salaries and expenses funding to one year availability and expects the Smithsonian to spend those funds in fiscal year 2002 for the stated purposes. The Smithsonian has, over the last several years, carried over significant sums of money and submitted requests to use those funds for purposes other than what was described in the annual budget justification and what the Committee approved in the bill. It is not the intent of the Committee to provide discretionary funding.

The Committee is concerned that the agricultural exhibit at the American History Museum fails to convey a sufficient appreciation for the contribution of agriculture to our history and our economy. The Committee urges the Institution to establish an advisory council composed of the Secretary of Agriculture, agricultural historians and representatives of agricultural production, conservation, and research and education organizations to review the exhibit and develop recommendations for how this exhibit could be improved and made more representative of agriculture's role in American life including the establishment of interactive displays similar to those found in other sections of the museum. The Committee directs the Institution to submit a report of this council's findings to the Committee in advance of hearings on the fiscal year 2003 budget.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND ALTERATION OF FACILITIES

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$57,473,000
Budget estimate, 2002	67,900,000
Recommended, 2002	67,900,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+10,427,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The Committee recommends $67,900,000, the same as the budget request and $10,427,000 above the fiscal year 2001 level. This amount is consistent with the amount recommended by the Smithsonian to deal with the most critical backlog maintenance needs. Some of these needs include replacement of utilities, security systems, heating and air conditioning, roofs and major structural repairs.

The Committee has included the request of $6,000,000 to replace the roof of the A & I building. These funds will instead be used for design and planning work for the entire structure.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$9,479,000
Budget estimate, 2002	30,000,000
Recommended, 2002	30,000,000
Comparison:.	
Appropriation, 2001	+20,521,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The Committee recommends $30,000,000 for construction, the same as the budget request and $20,521,000 above the fiscal year 2001 level.

The Committee has provided the $30,000,000 requested in the President's budget for the National Museum of the American Indian on the Mall. It is the Committee's understanding that the project cost overrun exceeds $100,000,000.

While some of the cost overruns were out of the control of the Smithsonian, such as changes mandated by the Commission of Fine Arts and inflation in construction costs, most of the charges result from new cultural and artwork items, exhibit components that have grown in scope, items left out of the original budget estimate such as retail and concession spaces and problems associated with the unprecedented complexity of the building design. The Committee is deeply concerned that the Smithsonian has practiced no management restraints on this project. Earlier in the year, the Smithsonian attributed the overrun to steel prices and construction inflation, when in fact, there have been millions of dollars in cost overruns attributable to controllable items. The Committee is particularly concerned that this additional $30,000,000 could have been spent on the significant maintenance backlog in the Smithsonian's existing buildings. Now many critical backlog projects will be delayed. The Committee expects no additional escalation in this project and directs the Smithsonian to fulfill its commitment to raise a majority of the remaining balance.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Committee has been concerned about the recent actions taken by the Smithsonian to set a new direction for science in the Institution, particularly the attempt to close the Conservation and Research Center in Front Royal, Virginia. The Committee commends the Board of Regents for directing the Smithsonian to form a Science Commission to advise the Smithsonian Regents on future new research strategies.

The Committee supports the principle of reviewing existing research programs and improving the focus of those programs, including greater collaboration within and outside the Smithsonian. However, the process for making significant research changes must be thoroughly vetted within the research community and through the budget process. The Committee expects that no action regarding the science programs and related facilities of the Institution will be taken until the new Science Commission has made recommendations to the Regents and the Regents have approved those recommendations.

The Committee has included bill language mandating that the Smithsonian follow the Committee's reprogramming guidelines.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

The National Gallery of Art is one of the world's great galleries. Its magnificent works of art are displayed for the benefit of millions of visitors from across this Nation and from other nations. The National Gallery of Art serves as an example of a successful cooperative endeavor between private individuals and institutions and the Federal Government. The many special exhibitions shown in the Gallery and then throughout the country bring great art treasures to Washington and the Nation. In 1999, the Gallery opened a sculpture garden, which provides a wonderful opportunity for the public to have an outdoor artistic experience in a lovely, contemplative setting.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$64,638,000
Budget estimate, 2002	66,229,000
Recommended, 2002	68,967,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+4,329,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+2,738,000

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted	Change from Request
Care and utilization of art collections	24,279	24,116	26,019	+1,740	+1,903
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds	14,294	14,678	14,908	+614	+230
Protection of buildings, grounds and contents	13,829	14,449	14,837	+1,008	+388
General administration	12,236	12,986	13,203	+967	+217
Total, Salaries and Expenses	64,638	66,229	68,967	+4,329	+2,738

The Committee recommends $68,967,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Gallery of Art, an increase of $2,738,000 above the budget request and $4,329,000 above the fiscal year 2001 level. The increase above the budget request includes $1,903,000 for art collection care, of which $1,369,000 is to restore the special exhibits budget and $534,000 is for fixed costs. Other increases for fixed costs include $230,000 for operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds, $388,000 for security, and $217,000 for general administration.

The Committee notes that level funding for special exhibits is critical for both 2002 exhibits and for multi-year exhibition planning.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$10,847,000
Budget estimate, 2002	14,220,000
Recommended, 2002	14,220,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+3,373,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The Committee recommends $14,220,000 for repair, restoration and renovation of buildings at the National Gallery of Art, the same as the budget request and an increase of $3,373,000 above the fiscal year 2001 level. The increase above the 2001 level is to continue implementation of the Gallery's long-term facilities improvement plan.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

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

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$13,969,000
Budget estimate, 2002	15,000,000
Recommended, 2002	15,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+1,030,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The Committee recommends $15,000,000 for operations and maintenance, the same as the budget request and an increase of $1,031,000 above the 2001 enacted level.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$19,956,000
Budget estimate, 2002	19,000,000
Recommended, 2002	19,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	−956,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The Committee recommends $19,000,000 for construction, the same as the budget request and a decrease of $956,000 below the fiscal year 2001 level.

The Committee commends the leadership of the Center for its effectiveness and efficiency in operating the Center and managing its construction projects.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$12,283,000
Budget estimate, 2002	7,796,000
Recommended, 2002	7,796,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	−4,487,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The Committee recommends $7,796,000 for salaries and expenses, the same as the budget request and $4,487,000 below the fiscal year 2001 level.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$97,785,000
Budget estimate, 2002	98,234,000
Recommended, 2002	98,234,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+449,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted	Change from Request
Grants					
Direct grants	47,827	47,550	47,827	---	+277
State partnerships					
State and regional	25,118	24,906	25,118	---	+212
Underserved set-aside	6,805	6,794	6,805	---	+11
Subtotal, State partnerships	31,923	31,700	31,923	---	+223
Subtotal, Grants	79,750	79,250	79,750	---	+500
Program support	1,154	1,154	1,154	---	---
Administration	16,881	17,830	17,330	+449	-500
Total, Grants and Administration	97,785	98,234	98,234	+449	---

The Committee recommends $98,234,000 for grants and administration, which is $449,000 above the 2001 enacted level and equal to the budget request. The funding increase is to partially offset fixed cost increases. The Committee has continued all grant funds in the grants and administration account as was established in fiscal year 2001. The Committee expects the NEA to use these grants to enhance outreach efforts to more of the Nation, especially for underserved rural and urban areas which have not had substantial NEA granting activity in the recent past. The Committee has not provided funding for an office move, so the Committee expects to see a supplemental budget request if the General Services Administration proceeds with such an action. The Committee is generally pleased with the implementation of the Congressional reforms to the NEA and therefore the Committee encourages the NEA to pay careful attention to the letter and spirit of these recent reforms in order that previous granting problems do not reoccur. The Committee notes that the Challenge America Arts Fund is included under a separate heading and is recommended for $7,000,000 for fiscal year 2002.

Bill language in Title III retains provisions in last year's bill regarding restrictions on individual grants, subgranting, and seasonal support (Sec. 315); authority to solicit and invest funds (Sec. 316); priority for rural and underserved communities, priority for grants that encourage public knowledge, education, understanding, and appreciation of the arts, designation of a category for grants of national significance, and a 15-percent cap on the total amount of grant funds directed to any one State (Sec. 317).

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) was created in 1965 to encourage and support National progress in the humanities. The NEH provides, through a merit-based review process, grants in support of education, research, document and artifact preservation, and public service in the humanities.

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$104,373,000
Budget estimate, 2002	104,882,000
Recommended, 2002	104,882,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+509,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted	Change from Request
Grants					
Federal/State partnership	30,593	30,593	30,593	---	---
Preservation and access	18,288	18,288	18,288	---	---
PUblic programs	12,560	12,560	12,560	---	---
Research programs	12,519	12,519	12,519	---	---
Education programs	12,075	12,075	12,075	---	---
Program development	397	397	397	---	---
Subtotal, Grants	86,432	86,432	86,432	---	---
Administrative Areas					
Administration	17,941	18,450	18,450	+509	---
Total, Grants and Administration	104,373	104,882	104,882	+509	---

The Committee recommends $104,882,000 for grants and administration the same as the budget request and $509,000 above to the 2001 level. The Committee has not provided funding for an office move, so the Committee expects to see a supplemental budget request if the General Services Administration proceeds with such an action. The funding increase is to partially offset fixed cost increases.

MATCHING GRANTS

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$15,621,000
Budget estimate, 2002	15,622,000
Recommended, 2002	15,622,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+1,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The Committee recommends $15,622,000 for matching grants, $1,000 above the 2001 funding level and equal to the budget request.

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES

OFFICE OF MUSEUM SERVICES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

The Institute for Museum and Library Services (IMLS) was created in the Museum and Library Services Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–208) which merged library services functions of the Department of Education into the Institute of Museum Services. These functions now come under the Office of Museum Services (OMS) portion of the IMLS. The OMS appropriation remains in the Interior and related agencies bill and the Office of Library Services appropriation remains in the Labor, Health and Human Services appropriations bill. The OMS provides operating support, conservation support and professional services to assist museums. General operating support is competitively awarded to assist museums with essential operating expenditures.

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$24,852,000
Budget estimate, 2002	24,899,000
Recommended, 2002	24,899,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+47,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted	Change from Request
Grants to Museums					
Support for operations	15,932	15,757	15,757	-175	---
Support for conservation	3,123	3,130	3,130	+7	---
National leadership grants	3,542	3,542	3,542	---	---
Subtotal, Grants to Museums	22,597	22,429	22,429	-168	---
Program administration	2,255	2,470	2,470	+215	---
Total, Institute of Museum and Library Services.	24,852	24,899	24,899	+47	---

The Committee recommends $24,899,000 for the Office of Museum Services, the same as the budget request and $47,000 above the 2001 level. The Committee has not provided funding for an office move, so the Committee expects to see a supplemental budget request if the General Services Administration proceeds with such an action. The funding increase is to partially offset fixed cost increases.

CHALLENGE AMERICA ARTS FUND

CHALLENGE AMERICA GRANTS

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$6,985,000
Budget estimate, 2002	7,000,000
Recommended, 2002	7,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+15,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The Committee recommends $7,000,000, as requested for the Challenge America Arts Fund, an appropriation created in fiscal year 2001 when it was funded at $6,985,000. The fund provides grants for outreach activities of the National Endowment for the Arts.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$1,076,000
Budget estimate, 2002	1,274,000
Recommended, 2002	1,274,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+198,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The Committee recommends $1,274,000 for the Commission of Fine Arts, the same as the budget request and $198,000 above the 2001 funding level. The funding increase is to partially offset fixed cost increases and provide a minor staff increase. The Committee continues legislative language added previously which allows the Commission to charge fees for its publications and to credit such fees to this account to be expended without further appropriation. The Committee expects the Commission to facilitate the timely completion of the World War II Memorial on the National Mall.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$6,985,000
Budget estimate, 2002	7,000,000
Recommended, 2002	7,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+15,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program was established in Public Law 99–190 to support artistic and cultural programs in the Nation's Capital. The Committee recommends $7,000,000, the same as the budget request and $15,000 above the 2001 level. The Committee encourages the Administration not to request any competitive grant programs to be administered by the Commission of Fine Arts.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The Advisory Council was reauthorized as part of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333). The Council's mandate is to further the National policy of preserving historic and cultural resources for the benefit of present and future generations. The Council advises the President and Congress on preservation matters and provides consultation on historic properties threatened by Federal action.

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$3,182,000
Budget estimate, 2002	3,310,000
Recommended, 2002	3,400,000
Comparison:.	
Appropriation, 2001	+218,000
Budget estimate, 2002	+90,000

The Committee recommends $3,400,000 for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, $218,000 above the 2001 level and $90,000 above the budget request. The funding increase is to partially offset fixed cost increases. The Committee has not provided funding for an office move, so the Committee expects to see a supplemental budget request if the General Services Administration proceeds with such an action.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The National Capital Planning Act of 1952 designated the National Capital Planning Commission as the central planning agency for the Federal government in the National Capital Region. The three major functions of the Commission are to prepare and adopt the Federal elements of the National Capital Comprehensive Plan, prepare an annual report on a five-year projection of the Federal Capital Improvement Program, and review plans and proposals submitted to the Commission.

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$6,486,000
Budget estimate, 2002	7,253,000
Recommended, 2002	7,253,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+767,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The Committee recommends $7,253,000, the same as the budget request and $767,000 above the 2001 level. This substantial funding increase was necessitated due to costs of the agency's recent office move. The Committee expects the National Capital Planning Commission to facilitate the timely completion of the World War II memorial on the National mall.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

In 1980 Congress passed legislation creating a 65 member Holocaust Memorial Council with the mandate to create and oversee a living memorial/museum to victims of holocausts. The museum opened in April 1993. Construction costs for the museum came solely from donated funds raised by the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum Campaign and appropriated funds were used for planning and development of programmatic components, overall administrative support, and annual commemorative observances. Since the opening of the museum, appropriated funds have been provided to pay for the ongoing operating costs of the museum as authorized by Public Law 102–529 and Public Law 106–292.

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$34,363,000
Budget estimate, 2002	36,028,000
Recommended, 2002	36,028,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	+1,665,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The Committee recommends $36,028,000, the same as the budget request and $1,665,000 above the below the fiscal year 2001 level.

PRESIDIO TRUST

PRESIDIO TRUST FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2001	$33,327,000
Budget estimate, 2002	22,427,000
Recommended, 2002	22,427,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2001	−10,900,000
Budget estimate, 2002	0

The Committee recommends $22,427,000, the same as the budget request and $10,900,000 below the below the fiscal year 2001 level.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

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

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

Section 305 limits assessments against programs without Committee approval.

Section 306 limits the sale of giant sequoia trees by the Forest Service.

Section 307 prohibits the use of funds by the National Park Service to enter into a contract requiring the removal of the underground lunchroom at Carlsbad Caverns NP, NM.

Section 308 continues a limitation of funding relating to a pedestrian bridge between New Jersey and Ellis Island.

Section 309 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 310 limits payments for contract support costs in past years to the funds available in law and accompanying report language in those years for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service.

Section 311 concerns the Jobs in the Woods program and timber dependent areas in Washington, Oregon, Alaska and northern California.

Section 312 extends the recreational fee demonstration program for 4 additional years and makes other modifications, including prohibiting the use of recreational demonstration program fees in excess of $500,000 for the construction of any permanent structure without advance Committee approval.

Section 313 makes permanent a provision carried last year exempting properties administered by the Presidio Trust from certain taxes and special assessments.

Section 314 prohibits the use of funds for posting clothing optional signs at Canaveral NS, FL.

Section 315 contains reforms and limitations dealing with the National Endowment for the Arts.

Section 316 permits the collection and use of private funds by the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Section 317 continues direction to the National Endowment for the Arts on funding distribution.

Section 318 prohibits the use of funds to support government-wide administrative functions unless they are justified in the budget process and approved by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

Section 319 prohibits the use of funds for GSA Telecommunication Centers.

Section 320 prohibits the use of funds to make improvements to Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House without Committee approval.

Section 321 continues a provision which permits the Forest Service to use the roads and trails fund for backlog maintenance and priority forest health treatments.

Section 322 limits the use of answering machines during core business hours except in case of emergency and requires an option of talking to a person. The American taxpayer deserves to receive personal attention from public servants.

Section 323 continues a provision carried last year regulating the export of Western red cedar from National forest system lands in Alaska.

Section 324 permits the Forest Service in consultation with the Department of Labor to modify concession contracts for certain campgrounds.

Section 325 prohibits the Forest Service from using revenue from the recreation fee demonstration program to supplant existing concessions.

Section 326 gives preference to dislocated workers for certain restoration contracts in the Great Sequoia National Monument and the Sequoia National Forest.

Section 327 encourages expeditious completion of Forest Service land management plans.

Section 328 clarifies the requirement for mutually significant benefits when the Forest Service conducts cooperative agreements.

Section 329 includes a four year pilot program to allow the Forest Service to dispose of certain excess structures and reinvest the proceeds for maintenance and rehabilitation.

Section 330 extends a previous provision for an additional two years allowing the Forest Service at the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area to continue to use certain procurement and contracting authorities previously enjoyed by the Tennessee Valley Authority when it managed this area.

Section 331 extends for four years the cooperative agreements authority originally established in Section 323 of the fiscal year 1999 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. This authority, also enjoyed by the Bureau of Land Management, allows the Forest Service to enter into cooperative agreements with willing Federal, tribal, State and local governments, private and nonprofit entities and landowners to implement watershed restoration and enhancement agreements that allow work to be accomplished both on and near NFS lands.

RESCISSIONS

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

RESCISSION RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

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

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

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

The table shows the appropriations affected by such transfers.

APPROPRIATION TRANSFERS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Account from which transfer is to be made	Amount	Account to which transfer is to be made	Amount
Department of Energy, Clean Coal Technology.	$50,000,000	Department of Energy, Energy Resource, Elk Hills School Lands Fund.	$50,000,000

CHANGES IN APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3, rule XIII 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, permitting the use of receipts from the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965; providing funds to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation under certain conditions; permitting the use of fees from communication site rentals; limiting the use of funds for destroying wild horses and burros; and permitting the collection of fees for processing mining 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, Wildland fire management, to permit the use of funds from other accounts for firefighting; to permit the use of funds for lodging and subsistence of firefighters; to permit the acceptance and use of funds for firefighting; to permit the use of grants contracts and cooperative agreements for hazardous fuels reduction, including cost-sharing and local assistance; and to permit reimbursement to the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service for consultation activities under the Endangered Species Act.

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, Payments in lieu of taxes, to exclude any payment that is less than $100.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Forest ecosystems health and recovery fund permitting the use of salvage timber receipts.

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, permitting the payment of rewards for information on violations of law on Bureau lands; and providing for cost-sharing arrangements for printing services.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Administrative provisions, permitting the use of fees to offset the costs of the mining law administration program.

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 also is included, providing for the Natural Communities Conservation Planning program and for a Youth Conservation Corps; limiting funding for certain Endangered Species Act listing programs; permitting payment for information or rewards in the law enforcement program; and earmarking funds for contaminant analysis.

Language is included under United States Fish and Wildlife Service, land acquisition, prohibiting the use of project funds for overhead expenses.

Language is included under United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Multinational species conservation fund, exempting these programs from certain sanctions on a permanent basis.

Language is included under United States Fish and Wildlife Service, State wildlife grants, specifying the distribution formula and planning and cost-sharing requirements and requiring that funds unobligated after two years be reappropriated.

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 and other facilities; the acceptance of donated aircraft; cost-shared arrangements for printing services. Language also is included to limit the use of funds for establishing new refuges.

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 also is included providing for a Youth Conservation Corps program; providing for the use of funds in support of Everglades land acquisition; permitting reimbursement to the Park Police for special events under limited circumstances; and limiting the use of funds for a new associated director position for partnerships.

Language is included under National Park Service, U.S. Park Police contributions for annuity benefits, making pension benefits a mandatory appropriations.

Language is included under National Park Service, Land and water conservation fund, rescinding $30 million in contract authority.

Language is included under National Park Service, Land acquisition and State assistance, to permit the use of funds to assist the State of Florida with Everglades restoration; making the use of funds for Everglades contingent on certain conditions; and limiting the use of funds to establish a contingency fund for State grants.

Language is included under National Park Service, Administrative provisions, requiring the inclusion of 18 U.S.C. 1913 in the text of grant and contract documents; preventing the implementation of an agreement for the redevelopment of the southern end of Ellis Island; limiting the use of funds for the United Nation's Biodiversity Convention; permitting the use of funds for workplace safety needs; and permitting the conveyance of a leasehold interest in Cuyahoga National Park, OH.

Language is included under U.S. Geological Survey, Surveys, investigations and research, providing for two-year availability of funds for biological research and for the operations of cooperative research units; prohibiting the conduct of new surveys on private property without permission; and requiring cost sharing for cooperative topographic mapping and water resource data collection activities.

Language is included under U.S. Geological Survey, Administrative provisions, permitting contracting for certain mapping and surveys; permitting construction of facilities; permitting acquisition of land for certain uses; allowing payment of expenses for the National Committee on Geology; permitting payments to interstate compact negotiators; and permitting the use of certain contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements.

Language is included under Minerals Management Service, Royalty and offshore minerals management, permitting the use of excess receipts from Outer Continental Shelf leasing activities; providing for reasonable expenses related to volunteer beach and marine clean-up activities; providing for refunds for overpayments on Indian allottee leases; providing for collecting royalties and late payment interest on amounts received in settlements associated with Federal and Indian leases; and permitting the use of revenues from a royalty-in-kind program.

Language is included under Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Regulation and Technology, permitting the use of moneys collected pursuant to assessment of civil penalties to reclaim lands affected by coal mining after August 3, 1977; 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, limiting the amounts in the account for acid mine drainage activities and for emergency reclamation projects; allowing the use of debt recovery to pay for debt collection; and earmarking funds for acid mine drainage remediation in Pennsylvania.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Operation of Indian programs, limiting funds for contract support costs and for administrative cost grants for schools; permitting the use of tribal priority allocations for general assistance payments to individuals, for contract support costs, and for repair and replacement of schools; 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.

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; providing Safety of Dams funds on a non-reimbursable basis; requiring the use of administrative and cost accounting principles for certain school construction projects and exempting such projects from certain requirements; requiring conformance with building codes and health and safety standards; specifying the procedure for dispute resolution; and permitting the use of certain overpayments for school construction.

Language is included under the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Construction, allowing the Bureau to use certain settlement funds for school construction needs.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Administrative provisions, prohibiting funding of Alaska schools; limiting schools and the expansion of grade levels in individual schools; to limit the use of funds for contracts, grants and cooperative agreements; and requiring an evaluation of certain Bureau schools.

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 payment to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for Virgin Islands obligations; 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; providing for payments to the Prior Service Benefits Trust Fund and limiting administrative expenses; providing for capital infrastructure in various territories; and providing for compensation for American Samoa high court justices.

Language is included under Departmental Offices, Departmental management, salaries and expenses, permitting payments to former Bureau of Mines workers.

Language is included under Departmental Offices, Office of Special Trustee for American Indians, specifying that the statute of limitations shall not commence on any claim resulting from trust funds losses; exempting quarterly statements for accounts less than $1; and requiring annual statements and records maintenance.

Language is included under Departmental Offices, Indian land consolidation, permitting transfers of funds for administration and permitting cooperative agreements with tribes to acquire fractional interest.

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 acquisition of aircraft through various means and 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 and requiring replacement with a supplemental appropriation request; and designating certain transferred funds as "emergency requirements" under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to permit the Department 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, 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, limiting the investment of Federal funds by Indian tribes.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to limit the use of funds for contract support costs; and to prohibit fee exemptions for non-local traffic through National Parks.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, requiring lease and grazing permit renewals by the Bureau of Land Management under certain conditions; providing for administrative law judges to handle Indian issues; permitting the redistribution of certain Indian funds with limitation; limiting the establishment of a Kankakee National Wildlife Refuge; directing allocation of funds for Bureau of Indian Affairs funded post-secondary schools; limiting the use of the Huron Cemetery to religious and cultural activities; prohibiting the use of funds for studies to drain Lake Powell; permitting the conveyance of the Twin Cities Research Center; extending for one year the transportation fee retention provision of the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998; authorizing a cooperative agreement with the Golden Gate National Parks Association; permitting the Bureau of Land Management to retain funds from the sale of seeds and seedlings; permitting a tribal school construction demonstration program; and permitting the sale of equipment and interests at the White River Oil Shale Mine in Utah.

Language is included under Forest Service, State and private forestry, requiring House and Senate Appropriations Committee approval before releasing forest legacy project funds.

Language is included under Forest Service, National forest system, allowing 50 percent of the fees collected under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act to remain available until expended; and requiring the fiscal year 2002 budget justification to display unobligated balances available at the start of fiscal year 2001.

Language is included under Forest Service, Wildland fire management, allowing the use of funds to repay advances from other accounts and requiring 50 percent of any unobligated balances remaining at the end of fiscal year 2000, excepting hazardous fuels funding, to be transferred to the Knutson-Vandenberg fund as repayment for past advances; and permitting the use of funds for the Joint Fire Science program.

Language is included under Forest Service, Capital improvement and maintenance, allowing funds to be used for road decommissioning; requiring that no road decommissioning be funded until notice and an opportunity for public comment has been provided; and merging unobligated balances from the Federal infrastructure improvement account for deferred maintenance into the capital improvement and maintenance account.

Language is included under Forest Service, Range betterment fund, providing that 6 percent of the funds may be used for administrative expenses.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, providing that proceeds from the sale of aircraft may be used to purchase replacement aircraft; limiting the availability of funds to change the boundaries of or abolish any region or to move or close any regional office; allowing funds to be used through the Agency for International Development and the Foreign Agricultural Service for work in foreign countries, and to support other forestry activities outside of the United States.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, prohibiting the following without advance approval: (1) the transfer of funds under the Department of Agriculture transfer authority; (2) reprogramming of funds; and (3) transfer of funds in excess of the level transferred during fiscal year 2000 to the working capital fund of the Department of Agriculture.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, permitting the transfer of any funds available to the Secretary of Agriculture for wildland fire emergencies.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, providing for a Youth Conservation Corps program; allowing funds to be used for representation expenses by the Chief; providing for matching funds and administrative expenses for the National Forest Foundation and also matching funds for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation; providing funds for sustainable rural development; permitting the transfer of certain funds to the State of Washington fish and wildlife department for planned projects; providing that funds shall be available for payment to counties within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area; providing authority to the Pinchot Institute for activities at Grey Towers National Historic Landmark; allowing payments to Del Norte County, CA; limiting employee details; permitting limited reimbursements

to the Office of General Counsel in USDA; and restricting the use of administrative funds and requiring displays of such funds in budget justifications, including limitations on trust funds; allowing the use of fundings for law enforcement emergencies.

Language is included under Department of Energy, Fossil energy, limiting the field testing of nuclear explosives for the recovery of oil and gas and providing for activities at the Albany Research Center, OR.

Language is included under the Department of Energy, Energy conservation, providing allocations of grants for weatherization and State energy conservation; requiring a cost share for weatherization grants; and providing for cost share exemptions under limited circumstances.

Language is included under Department of Energy, Naval Petroleum and oil shale reserves permitting the use of unobligated balances.

Language is included under Administrative provisions, Department of Energy, providing for vehicle and guard services and uniform allowances; 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 certain contracts and grants may be performed in two fiscal years; exempting certain tribal funding from fiscal year constraints; limiting funds for catastrophic care, loan repayment and certain contracts; capping contract support cost spending and limiting the payment of direct contract support costs; 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; and providing for certain purchases from other agencies and for a demolition fund.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, providing for payments for telephone service in private residences in the field, purchase of reprints, and 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; prohibiting changing the appropriations structure without approval of the Appropriations Committees; and permitting the sale of goods and services for fees and for the use of those fees.

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; providing that funds may be used to support American overseas research centers; and permitting the use of certain funds for the Victor Building.

Language is included under Smithsonian Institution, repair, restoration and alteration of facilities, permitting the Smithsonian Institution to select contractors for certain purposes on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price; and permitting the merger of funds previously appropriated for zoo construction.

Language is included under Smithsonian Institution, Administrative provisions, precluding any changes to the Smithsonian Science Program without prior approval of the Board of Regents; limiting the design or expansion of current space or facilities without prior approval of the Committee; and limiting reprogramming of funds and the use of funds for the Holt House.

Language is included under National Gallery of Art, Salaries and expenses, allowing payment in advance for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies; providing uniform allowances and for restoration and repair of works of art by contract without advertising; and providing no-year availability of funds for special exhibitions.

Language is included under National Gallery of Art, Repair, restoration and renovation of buildings, permitting the Gallery 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 Endowment for the Arts, Grants and administration, permitting the merger and use of previously appropriated funds from the matching grants account.

Language is included under National Foundation for the Humanities, Matching grants, allowing obligation of current and prior year funds of gifts, bequests, and devises of money for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

Language is included under National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, Administrative provisions, limiting the use of funds for reception expenses and permitting the use of non appropriated funds for such expenses.

Language is included under Commission of Fine Arts, Salaries and expenses, permitting the charging and use of fees for its publications.

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

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.

Language is included under Holocaust Memorial Council, providing no year funding availability for repair and rehabilitation and museums exhibitions.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions prohibiting the use of funds to distribute literature either to promote or oppose legislative proposals on which Congressional action is incomplete.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, prohibiting the use of funds to provide personal cooks, chauffeurs or other personal servants to any office or employee; limiting use of consulting services; and specifying that funds are for one year unless provided otherwise.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, prohibiting assessments against programs funded in this bill.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, prohibiting the sale of giant sequoia trees in a manner different from 2001.

Language is included under 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 under Title III—General provisions, limiting use of funds relating to a bridge between New Jersey and Ellis Island.

Language is included under 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 under Title III—General provisions, limiting the use of funds for contract support costs on Indian contracts.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, to permit limiting competition under the Jobs in the Woods program; extending the recreational fee demonstration program for 4 additional years, allowing certain Forest Service special use permit fees to be included in the program beginning in fiscal year 2003, raising the limit on the number of fee sites each agency may use, and requiring Committee approval prior to using recreational fees for constructing certain permanent buildings; exempting on a permanent basis, the Presidio Trust from certain taxes and special assessments; limiting funds for posting clothing optional signs at Cape Canaveral NS; making reforms in the National Endowment for the Arts, including funding distribution reforms; permitting the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities to collect, invest and use private donations; permitting the use of Forest land management plans pending completion of required revisions; limiting

funds for improvements to Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House without Committee approval; limiting the use of funds for any government-wide administrative functions and for GSA telecommunications centers; limiting the use of telephone answering machines; limiting the sale for export of Western redcedar in Alaska; placing a moratorium on new and expanded Indian self-determination contracts and compacts.

Language is included under Title III—General Provisions, permitting the Forest Service in consultation with the Department of Labor to modify concession contracts for certain campgrounds; prohibiting the Forest Service from using revenue from the recreation fee demonstration program to supplant existing concessions; giving preference to dislocated workers for certain restoration contracts in the Giant Sequoia National Monument and the Sequoia National Forest; and encouraging the Forest Service to update National Forest System land management plans as expeditiously as practicable.

Language is included under Title III—General Provisions, clarifying the requirement for mutually significant benefits when the Forest Service conducts cooperative agreements; authorizing a four year pilot program to allow the Forest Service to dispose of certain excess structures and reinvest the proceeds for maintenance and rehabilitation; extending a previous provision for an additional two years allowing the Forest Service at the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area to continue to use certain procurement and contracting authorities previously enjoyed by the Tennessee Valley Authority when it managed this area; and extending for four years the cooperative agreements authority originally established in Section 323 of the fiscal year 1999 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. This authority, also enjoyed by the Bureau of Land Management, allows the Forest Service to enter into cooperative agreements with willing Federal, tribal, State and local governments, private and nonprofit entities and landowners to implement watershed restoration and enhancement agreements that allow work to be accomplished both on and near NFS lands.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill which are not authorized by law:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Last year of authorization	Authorization level	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
National Endowment for the Arts	1993	"Such sums as may be necessary".	$174,460	$105,234
National Endowment for the Humanities	1993	"Such sums as may be necessary".	$177,413	$120,504
Office of Navajo & Hopi Indian Relocation	2000	$30,000	$8,000	$15,148
Bureau of Land Management				
Management of Lands and Resources:				
Mining claim fee in lieu of annual maintenance	2001	NA	$34,328	$32,298

[In thousands of dollars]

	Last year of authorization	Authorization level	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service				
Resources Management:				
Endangered Species Act Amendments of 1988	1992	$41,500	$35,721	$123,164
Marine Mammal Protection Act Amendments of 1994	1999	$10,296	$2,008	$2,446
Bureau of Indian Affairs				
Operation of Indian Programs:				
Resource Management (Endangered Species Act)	1992	$41,500	$1,660	$3,476
Department of Energy				
Energy Information Administration	1992	NA	$76,300	$78,499
Office of Fossil Energy:				
Coal	1997	"Such sums as may be necessary".	$149,629	$80,677
Enhanced Oil Recovery	1997	NA	$45,937	$45,299
Natural Gas	1997	NA	$23,614	$40,250
Fuel Cells	1997	NA	$50,117	$48,124
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy:				
Transportation R&D	1994	$160,000 ...	$176,000	$250,715
Buildings, Industry	1994	$275,000 ...	$255,700	$296,462

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.

Statement of General Performance Goals and Objectives

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is a statement of general performance goals and objectives for which this measure authorizes funding:

The Committee on Appropriations considers program performance, including a program's success in developing and attaining outcome-related goals and objectives, in developing funding recommendations.

Compliance With Rule XIII—Clause 3

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

Section 28f(a) of title 30 U.S.C. is amended as follows:

(a) Claim Maintenance Fee.—[The holder of each unpatented mining claim, mill or tunnel site, located pursuant to the Mining Laws of the United States, whether located before or after the enactment of this Act, shall pay the Secretary of the Interior, on or before September 1, of each year for years 1999 through 2001, a claim fee of $100 per claim site.] *The holder of each unpatented mining claim, mill, or tunnel site, located pursuant to the mining laws of the United States, whether located before, on or after enactment of this Act, shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, on or before September 1, 2002, a claim maintenance fee of $100 per claim or site.*

Section 28g of title 30 U.S.C. is amended as follows:

LOCATION FEE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for every unpatented mining claim, mill or tunnel site located after August 10, 1993, and before September 30 [2001] *2002,* pursuant to the mining laws of the United States, the locator shall, at the time the location notice is recorded with the Bureau of Land Management, pay to the Secretary of the Interior a location fee, in addition to the claim maintenance fee required by section 28f of this title, of $25.00 per claim.

Section 551(c) of the Land Between the Lakes Protection Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C. 460 lll 61) is amended by striking "2002" and inserting "2004" as follows:

(c) TRANSITION.—Until September 30, [2002] *2004*, the Secretary of Agriculture may expend amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to carry out this title in a manner consistent with the authorities exercised by the Tennessee Valley Authority, before the transfer of the Recreation Area to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary, regarding procurement of property, services, supplies, and equipment.

Section 323 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in Public Law 105–277, Div. A, section 101(e), is amended by inserting "and fiscal year 2002 through the end of fiscal year 2005," before "to the extent funds are otherwise available" as follows:

SEC. 323. (a) WATERSHED RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT AGREEMENTS.—For fiscal year 1999, 2000 and 2001 *and fiscal years 2002 through 2005,* to the extent funds are otherwise available, appropriations for the Forest Service may be used by the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of entering into cooperative agreements with willing Federal, tribal, State and local governments, private and nonprofit entities and landowners for the protection, restoration and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat, and other resources on public or private land, the reduction of risk from natural disaster where public safety is threatened, or a combination thereof or both that benefit these resources within the watershed.

Section 5961 (b) of Title 16 United States Code is amended as follows:

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, with respect to a service contract for the provision solely of transportation services at Zion National Park, the Secretary may obligate the expenditure of fees received in fiscal year [2001] *2002* under section 5981 of this title before the fees are received.

Section 315 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996 is amended as follows:

SEC. 315. RECREATIONAL FEE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.—(a) The Secretary of the Interior (acting through the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service) and the Secretary of Agriculture (acting through the Forest Service) shall each implement a fee program to demonstrate the feasibility of user-generated cost recovery for the operation and maintenance of recreation areas or sites and habitat enhancement projects on Federal lands.

(b) In carrying out the pilot program established pursuant to this section, the appropriate Secretary shall select from areas under the jurisdiction of each of the four agencies referred to in subsection (a)

[no fewer than 10, but as many as 100,] areas, sites or projects for fee demonstration. For each such demonstration, the Secretary, notwithstanding any other provisions of law—

(1) * * *

(2) shall establish fees under this section based upon a variety of cost recovery and fair market valuation methods to provide a broad basis for feasibility testing, *including the provision of discounted or free admission or use as the Secretary considers appropriate;*

* * * * * * *

(4) may encourage private investment and partnerships to enhance the delivery of quality customer services, and resource enhancement, and provide appropriate recognition to such partners or investors; [and]

(5) may assess a fine of not more than $100 for any violation of the authority to collect fees for admission to the area or for the use of outdoor recreation sites, facilities, visitor centers, equipment, and services [.]*; and*

(6) *in fiscal year 2003 and thereafter may retain, for distribution and use as provided in subsection (c), fees imposed by the Forest Service for the issuance of recreation special use authorizations not exceeding one year under any provision of law.*

(c)(1) * * *

(2)(A) * * *

* * * * * * *

(D) None of the funds collected under this section may be used to plan, design, or construct a visitor center of any other permanent structure without prior approval of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate if the estimated total cost of the structure exceeds $500,000.

* * * * * * *

(d)(1) Amounts collected under this section shall not be taken into account for the purposes of the Act of May 23, 1908 and the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 500), the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), the Act of July 22, 1937 (7 U.S.C. 1012), the Act of August 8, 1937 and the Act of May 24, 1939 (43 U.S.C. 1181f et seq.), the Act of June 14, 1926 (43 U.S.C. 869–4), chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, section 401 of the Act of June 15, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 715s), the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460l), *the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–393; 16 U.S.C. 500 note),* and any other provision of law relating to revenue allocation.

* * * * * * *

(f) The authority to collect fees under this section shall [commence on October 1, 1995, and end on September 30, 2002] *end on September 30, 2006.* Funds in accounts established shall remain available through September 30, [2005] *2009.*

FIVE-YEAR PROJECTION OF OUTLAYS

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the following

table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill:

[In millions]

Budget authority	19,000
Outlays:	
Fiscal year 2002	11,728
Fiscal year 2003	4,715
Fiscal year 2004	1,586
Fiscal year 2005	645
Fiscal year 2006 and future years	272

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the financial assistance to State and local governments is as follows:

[In millions]

New budget authority	2,517
Fiscal year 2002 outlays resulting therefrom	1,422

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each rollcall vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 1

Date: June 13, 2001.

Measure: Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2002.

Motion by: Mr. Dicks.

Description of Motion: To increase funding for the Challenge America Arts Fund, the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Institute of Museum and Library Services and to defer $25,000,000 in clean coal technology funding as an offset for the proposed increases.

Results: Rejected 27 yeas to 37 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Boyd	Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Clyburn	Mr. Bonilla
Mr. Cramer	Mr. Callahan
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Dicks	Mr. DeLay
Mr. Edwards	Mr. Doolittle
Mr. Farr	Mrs. Emerson
Mr. Fattah	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Hinchey	Mr. Goode
Mr. Hoyer	Ms. Granger
Mr. Jackson	Mr. Hobson
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Istook
Mr. Kennedy	Mr. Kingston
Ms. Kilpatrick	Mr. Knollenberg
Mrs. Meek	Mr. Kolbe
Mr. Mollohan	Mr. LaHood
Mr. Moran	Mr. Latham
Mr. Obey	Mr. Lewis
Mr. Olver	Mr. Miller
Mr. Pastor	Mr. Murtha
Ms. Pelosi	Mr. Nethercutt
Mr. Price	Mrs. Northup
Mr. Rothman	Mr. Peterson
Ms. Roybal-Allard	Mr. Regula
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Rogers
Mr. Serrano	Mr. Sherwood
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Skeen
	Mr. Sununu
	Mr. Sweeney
	Mr. Taylor
	Mr. Tiahrt
	Mr. Vitter
	Mr. Walsh
	Mr. Wamp
	Mr. Wicker
	Mr. Wolf
	Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each rollcall vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 2

Date: June 13, 2001.

Measure: Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2002.

Motion by: Mr. Moran.

Description of Motion: To include report language requiring consistent policies in the Federal land management agencies on bear feeding.

Results: Rejected 25 yeas to 38 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aderholt	Mr. Bonilla
Mr. Clyburn	Mr. Boyd
Mr. Dicks	Mr. Callahan
Mr. Farr	Mr. Cramer
Mr. Fattah	Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Frelinghuysen	Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Hinchey	Mr. DeLay
Mr. Hobson	Mr. Doolittle
Mr. Hoyer	Mr. Edwards
Ms. Kaptur	Mrs. Emerson
Mr. Kennedy	Mr. Goode
Ms. Kilpatrick	Ms. Granger
Mr. Kolbe	Mr. Istook
Mrs. Meek	Mr. Kingston
Mr. Moran	Mr. Knollenberg
Mr. Olver	Mr. LaHood
Mr. Pastor	Mr. Latham
Ms. Pelosi	Mr. Lewis
Mr. Price	Mr. Miller
Mr. Rothman	Mr. Mollohan
Ms. Roybal-Allard	Mr. Murtha
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Nethercutt
Mr. Serrano	Mrs. Northup
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Obey
Mr. Wolf	Mr. Peterson
	Mr. Regula
	Mr. Rogers
	Mr. Sherwood
	Mr. Skeen
	Mr. Sununu
	Mr. Sweeney
	Mr. Taylor
	Mr. Tiahrt
	Mr. Vitter
	Mr. Walsh
	Mr. Wamp
	Mr. Wicker
	Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each rollcall vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 3

Date: June 13, 2001.

Measure: Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2002.

Motion by: Mr. Hinchey.

Description of Motion: To provide a contingent emergency appropriation of $200,000,000 for fossil energy and energy conservation research.

Results: Rejected 27 yeas to 33 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Boyd	Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Clyburn	Mr. Bonilla
Mr. Cramer	Mr. Callahan
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Dicks	Mrs. Emerson
Mr. Edwards	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Farr	Mr. Goode
Mr. Fattah	Ms. Granger
Mr. Hinchey	Mr. Hobson
Mr. Jackson	Mr. Kingston
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Knollenberg
Mr. Kennedy	Mr. Kolbe
Ms. Kilpatrick	Mr. LaHood
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Latham
Mrs. Meek	Mr. Lewis
Mr. Mollohan	Mr. Miller
Mr. Moran	Mr. Nethercutt
Mr. Murtha	Mrs. Northup
Mr. Obey	Mr. Peterson
Mr. Olver	Mr. Regula
Mr. Pastor	Mr. Rogers
Ms. Pelosi	Mr. Sherwood
Mr. Price	Mr. Skeen
Ms. Roybal-Allard	Mr. Sununu
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Sweeney
Mr. Serrano	Mr. Taylor
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Tiahrt
	Mr. Vitter
	Mr. Walsh
	Mr. Wamp
	Mr. Wicker
	Mr. Wolf
	Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each rollcall vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 4

Date: June 13, 2001.

Measure: Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2002.

Motion by: Mr. Obey.

Description of Motion: To limit the use of funds for activities related to oil and gas exploration in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska.

Results: Rejected 21 yeas to 38 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Clyburn	Mr. Aderholt
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Bonilla
Mr. Dicks	Mr. Boyd
Mr. Farr	Mr. Callahan
Mr. Fattah	Mr. Cramer
Mr. Hinchey	Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Jackson	Mr. Doolittle
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Edwards
Mr. Kennedy	Mrs. Emerson
Ms. Kilpatrick	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Goode
Mrs. Meek	Ms. Granger
Mr. Mollohan	Mr. Hobson
Mr. Murtha	Mr. Istook
Mr. Obey	Mr. Kingston
Mr. Olver	Mr. Knollenberg
Ms. Pelosi	Mr. Kolbe
Ms. Roybal-Allard	Mr. LaHood
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Latham
Mr. Serrano	Mr. Lewis
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Miller
	Mr. Nethercutt
	Mrs. Northup
	Mr. Peterson
	Mr. Regula
	Mr. Rogers
	Mr. Sherwood
	Mr. Skeen
	Mr. Sununu
	Mr. Sweeney
	Mr. Taylor
	Mr. Tiahrt
	Mr. Vitter
	Mr. Walsh
	Mr. Wamp
	Mr. Wicker
	Mr. Wolf
	Mr. Young

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2001 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 2002 — PERMANENT AUTHORITY

[These funds become available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill.]

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2001	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2002	Fiscal year 2002 estimate compared with, fiscal year 2001
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
FEDERAL FUNDS			
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Land Management:			
Operation and maintenance of quarters	155	155	.....
Recreation fee collection	125	125	.....
Forest ecosystems health and recovery	5,332	10,917	+5,585
Expenses, road maintenance deposits	2,999	2,999	.....
Recreation fee demonstration	7,500	8,000	+500
Timber sales pipeline restoration	513	334	-179
Payments to Oklahoma, in lieu of taxes on Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribal lands	18	18	.....
Payments to States (proceeds of sales)	640	670	+30
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands within grazing districts	1,438	1,438	.....
Payment to counties, national grasslands	504	504	.....
Payments to Western Oregon counties	.....	107,337	+107,337
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands outside grazing districts	930	930	.....
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands within grazing districts, miscellaneous	14	14	.....
Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, for Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands	.....	936	+936

Payments to Southern Nevada from receipts on land sales (interest generated)	1,737	2,752	+1,015
Payments to Southern Nevada from receipts on land sales (85%)	50,575	50,575	.....
Payments to Nevada from receipts on land sales (15%)	9,225	8,963	-262
Land sales, Deschutes County, Oregon	648	.....	-648
User fees for filming and photography on public lands	500	500	.....
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:			
Migratory bird conservation account	43,760	43,780	+20
North American wetlands conservation fund	1,000	1,000	.....
Cooperative endangered species conservation fund	32,975	35,700	+2,725
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	6,917	7,114	+197
Operation and maintenance of quarters	2,317	2,382	+65
Federal aid in wildlife restoration	257,934	240,000	-17,934
Proceeds from sales, water resources development projects	150	150	.....
Recreational fee demonstration program	4,200	4,600	+400
Lahontan Valley and Pyramid Lake Fish and Wildlife Fund	60	60	.....
National Park Service:			
Land acquisition (contract authority)	30,000	30,000	.....
Operation and maintenance of quarters	15,400	15,400	.....
Educational expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park	800	850	+50
Payment for tax losses on land acquired for Grand Teton National Park	20	19	-1
Concessions improvement	26,200	10,600	-15,600
Delaware Water Gap NRA, Route 209 operations	120	120	.....
Glacier Bay NP&P, resource protection	430	430	.....
Recreational fee demonstration program	140,400	141,400	+1,000
Park concessions franchise fees	21,200	41,000	+19,800
Deed restricted parks fee program	1,500	1,500	.....
National parks passport program	15,500	16,000	+500
Transportation systems fund	2,000	2,000	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2001 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 2002 — PERMANENT AUTHORITY—Continued

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2001 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2002 (3)	Fiscal year 2002 estimate compared with, fiscal year 2001 (4)
Park buildings lease and maintenance	1,000	2,000	+1,000
User fees for filming and photography on public lands	2,500	3,000	+500
United States Geological Survey:			
Operation and maintenance of quarters	110	110	.....
Minerals Management Service:			
Mineral leasing and associated payments	1,093,993	982,502	-111,491
Payments to States, National Forest Fund	16,197	15,398	-799
Leases of lands acquired for flood control, navigation, and allied purposes	1,715	1,539	-176
Receipts from oil and gas leases, National Petroleum Reserve, Alaska	1,650	7,800	+6,150
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement:			
Abandoned mine reclamation fund	102,943	92,000	-10,943
Bureau of Indian Affairs:			
White Earth Settlement Fund	2,000	2,000	.....
Operation and maintenance of quarters	5,000	5,051	+51
Claims and treaty obligations	41	41	.....
Operation and maintenance, Indian irrigation systems	23,000	23,340	+340
Power systems, Indian irrigation projects	47,675	48,296	+621
Alaska resupply program	1,200	1,212	+12
Indian loan guaranty and insurance liquidating account	1,000	1,000	.....
Indian arts and crafts fund	112	113	+1
Office of Insular Affairs:			
Compact of Free Association	122,014	144,616	+22,602
Payments to the U.S. Territories, fiscal assistance	104,000	104,000	.....

Departmental Management:			
Everglades restoration	2,179	.....	-2,179
Natural resource damage assessment and restoration fund	55,974	34,104	-21,870
Total, Department of the Interior	2,270,039	2,259,394	-10,645
Department of Agriculture			
Forest Service:			
Operations and maintenance of quarters	7,434	7,434	.....
Expenses, brush disposal	20,820	21,000	+180
Licensee programs (Smokey Bear-Woodsy Owl)	121	121	.....
Restoration of forest lands and improvements	3,610	4,000	+390
Timber purchaser roads constructed by Forest Service	5,945	5,945	.....
Timber salvage sales	119,117	119,000	-117
Midewin national tallgrass prairie rental fees	600	600	.....
Recreation fee collection costs	1,100	1,100	.....
Recreation fee demonstration program	26,000	26,000	.....
Timber sales pipeline restoration fund	6,160	6,000	-160
Receipts for roads and trails	34,769	35,000	+231
Land between the lakes management fund	3,500	3,500	.....
Payment to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis counties)	1,267	1,267	.....
Payments to counties, National Grasslands	6,038	6,038	.....
Payments to States, National Forest Fund (25 percent fund)	105,175	.....	-105,175
Payments to States, northern spotted owl guarantee	114,512	.....	-114,512
Full community stabilization payments (P.L. 106-393)	.....	386,000	+386,000
Total, Forest Service	456,168	623,005	+166,837

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2001 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 2002 — PERMANENT AUTHORITY—Continued

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2001 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2002 (3)	Fiscal year 2002 estimate compared with, fiscal year 2001 (4)
Department of Health and Human Services			
Indian Health Services:			
Indian health facilities	4,700	4,700	.....
Total, Federal Funds	2,730,907	2,887,099	+156,192
TRUST FUNDS			
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Land Management:			
Miscellaneous trust funds	1,595	1,595	.....
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:			
Sport fish restoration	301,271	351,625	+50,354
Contributed funds	4,342	4,342	.....
National Park Service:			
Donations	18,400	18,400	.....
Preservation, birthplace of Abraham Lincoln	8	8	.....
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians:			
Tribal special fund	57,509	61,899	+4,390
Tribal trust fund	25,118	26,539	+1,421
Total, Department of the Interior	408,243	464,408	+56,165

Department of Agriculture - Forest Service			
Forest Service:			
Reforestation trust fund	30,000	30,000	.....
Cooperative work trust fund	206,615	195,000	-11,615
Land between the lakes trust fund	1,000	1,000	.....
Total, Forest Service	237,615	226,000	-11,615
Other Independent Agencies			
Smithsonian Institution:			
Canal Zone biological area fund	300	320	+20
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities:			
Gifts and donations (Arts)	1,000	1,000	.....
Gifts and donations (Humanities)	6,000	6,000	.....
Institute of Museum and Library Services:			
Gifts and donations	10	10	.....
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation:			
Donations	5	5	.....
Total, other independent agencies	7,315	7,335	+20
Total, Trust Funds	653,173	697,743	+44,570

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2001 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2002

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Bureau of Land Management					
Management of lands and resources	733,116	734,312	739,711	+6,595	+5,399
Emergency appropriations	17,134	.....	.....	-17,134	.....
Conservation	.....	26,000	29,000	+29,000	+3,000
Total, Management of lands and resources	750,250	760,312	768,711	+18,461	+8,399
Wildland fire management:					
Preparedness	314,712	280,807	280,807	-33,905	.....
Fire suppression operations	109,865	161,424	161,424	+51,559	.....
Other operations	9,978	216,190	258,575	+248,597	+42,385
Contingent emergency appropriations	542,544	.....	.....	-542,544	.....
Total, Wildland fire management	977,099	658,421	700,806	-276,293	+42,385
Central hazardous materials fund	9,978	9,978	9,978	.....	.....
Construction	16,823	10,976	11,076	-5,747	+100
Payments in lieu of taxes	199,560	150,000	150,000	-49,560	.....
Conservation	.....	.....	50,000	+50,000	+50,000
Total, Payments in lieu of taxes	199,560	150,000	200,000	+440	+50,000
Land acquisition	56,545	.....	.....	-56,545	.....
Conservation	.....	47,686	47,686	+47,686	.....

Oregon and California grant lands	104,038	105,165	105,165	+1,127	.....
Range improvements (indefinite)	10,000	10,000	10,000	.....	.....
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures (indefinite)	7,484	8,000	8,000	+516	.....
Miscellaneous trust funds (indefinite)	12,405	11,000	11,000	-1,405	.....
Total, Bureau of Land Management	2,144,182	1,771,538	1,872,422	-271,760	+100,884
Appropriations	(1,584,504)	(1,697,852)	(1,745,736)	(+161,232)	(+47,884)
Conservation	.....	(73,686)	(126,686)	(+126,686)	(+53,000)
Emergency appropriations	(17,134)	.....	.....	(-17,134)	.....
Contingent emergency appropriations	(542,544)	.....	.....	(-542,544)	.....
United States Fish and Wildlife Service					
Resource management	800,330	779,752	809,852	+9,522	+30,100
Emergency appropriations	6,486	.....	.....	-6,486	.....
Conservation	.....	27,000	30,000	+30,000	+3,000
Total, Resource management	806,816	806,752	839,852	+33,036	+33,100
Construction	62,877	35,849	48,849	-14,028	+13,000
Emergency appropriations	8,481	.....	.....	-8,481	.....
Land acquisition	121,188	.....	.....	-121,188	.....
Conservation	.....	164,401	104,401	+104,401	-60,000
Landowner incentive program (conservation)	.....	.....	50,000	+50,000	+50,000
Private stewardship grants program (conservation)	.....	.....	10,000	+10,000	+10,000
Cooperative endangered species conservation fund	104,694	.....	.....	-104,694	.....
Conservation	.....	54,694	107,000	+107,000	+52,306
National wildlife refuge fund	11,414	11,414	11,414	.....	.....
Conservation	.....	.....	5,000	+5,000	+5,000
Total, National wildlife refuge fund	11,414	11,414	16,414	+5,000	+5,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2001 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2002—Continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
North American wetlands conservation fund	39,912	.....	.....	-39,912	.....
Conservation	.....	14,912	45,000	+45,000	+30,088
Neotropical migratory birds conservation	.....	.....	5,000	+5,000	+5,000
Wildlife conservation and appreciation fund	795	.....	.....	-795	.....
Multinational species conservation fund	3,243	3,243	4,000	+757	+757
State wildlife grants fund	49,890	.....	.....	-49,890	.....
Conservation	.....	.....	100,000	+100,000	+100,000
Tribal wildlife grants (conservation)	.....	.....	5,000	+5,000	+5,000
Total, United States Fish and Wildlife Service	1,209,310	1,091,265	1,335,516	+126,206	+244,251
Appropriations	(1,194,343)	(830,258)	(874,115)	(-320,228)	(+43,857)
Conservation	.....	(261,007)	(461,401)	(+461,401)	(+200,394)
Emergency appropriations	(14,967)	.....	.....	(-14,967)	.....
National Park Service					
Operation of the national park system	1,386,190	1,468,499	1,478,336	+92,146	+9,837
Conservation	.....	2,000	2,000	+2,000	.....
Total, Operation of the national park system	1,386,190	1,470,499	1,480,336	+94,146	+9,837
United States Park Police	77,876	65,260	65,260	-12,616	.....
National recreation and preservation	59,827	48,039	51,804	-8,023	+3,765
Urban park and recreation fund	29,934	.....	.....	-29,934	.....
Conservation	.....	.....	30,000	+30,000	+30,000

Historic preservation fund	94,239	.....	.....	-94,239	.....
Conservation	.....	67,055	77,000	+77,000	+9,945
Construction	295,024	289,802	299,249	+4,225	+9,447
Emergency appropriations	5,288	.....	.....	-5,288	.....
Conservation	.....	50,000	50,000	+50,000	.....
Total, Construction	300,312	339,802	349,249	+48,937	+9,447
Land and water conservation fund (rescission of contract authority)	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	.....	.....
Land acquisition and state assistance	215,141	.....	.....	-215,141	.....
Conservation	.....	557,036	261,036	+261,036	-296,000
Total, National Park Service (net)	2,133,519	2,517,691	2,284,685	+151,166	-233,006
Appropriations	(2,158,231)	(1,871,600)	(1,894,649)	(-263,582)	(+23,049)
Rescission	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	.....	.....
Conservation	.....	(676,091)	(420,036)	(+420,036)	(-256,055)
Emergency appropriations	(5,288)	.....	.....	(-5,288)	.....
United States Geological Survey					
Surveys, investigations, and research	880,106	813,376	875,489	-4,617	+62,113
Emergency appropriations	2,694	.....	.....	-2,694	.....
Conservation	.....	.....	25,000	+25,000	+25,000
Total, United States Geological Survey	882,800	813,376	900,489	+17,689	+87,113
Minerals Management Service					
Royalty and offshore minerals management	240,526	252,098	252,597	+12,071	+499
Use of receipts	-107,410	-102,730	-102,730	+4,680	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2001 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2002—Continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Oil spill research	6,105	6,105	6,105	.....	.....
Total, Minerals Management Service	139,221	155,473	155,972	+16,751	+499
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement					
Regulation and technology	100,580	101,900	102,900	+2,320	+1,000
Receipts from performance bond forfeitures (indefinite)	274	275	275	+1	.....
Subtotal	100,854	102,175	103,175	+2,321	+1,000
Abandoned mine reclamation fund (definite, trust fund)	201,992	166,783	203,554	+1,562	+36,771
Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	302,846	268,958	306,729	+3,883	+37,771
Bureau of Indian Affairs					
Operation of Indian programs	1,737,378	1,780,486	1,790,781	+53,403	+10,295
Emergency appropriations	1,197	.....	.....	-1,197	.....
Construction	356,618	357,132	357,132	+514	.....
Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians	37,443	60,949	60,949	+23,506	.....
Indian guaranteed loan program account	4,977	4,986	4,986	+9	.....
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(59,551)	(75,000)	.....	(-59,551)	(-75,000)
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	2,137,613	2,203,553	2,213,848	+76,235	+10,295

Departmental Offices					
Insular Affairs:					
Assistance to Territories	47,646	41,730	44,569	-3,077	+2,839
Northern Marianas	27,720	27,720	27,720	.....	.....
Subtotal, Assistance to Territories	75,366	69,450	72,289	-3,077	+2,839
Compact of Free Association	8,726	8,745	8,745	+19	.....
Mandatory payments	12,000	14,500	14,500	+2,500	.....
Subtotal, Compact of Free Association	20,726	23,245	23,245	+2,519	.....
Total, Insular Affairs	96,092	92,695	95,534	-558	+2,839
Departmental management	64,178	64,177	64,177	-1	.....
Office of the Solicitor	40,108	42,207	45,000	+4,892	+2,793
Office of Inspector General	27,785	30,490	30,490	+2,705	.....
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians	82,446	99,224	99,224	+16,778	.....
Emergency appropriations	27,539	.....	.....	-27,539	.....
Indian land consolidation pilot	8,980	10,980	10,980	+2,000	.....
Natural resource damage assessment fund	5,391	5,497	5,497	+106	.....
Total, Departmental Offices	352,519	345,270	350,902	-1,617	+5,632
General Provisions, Department of the Interior					
Abandoned mine/acid mine drainage (PA)	12,572	.....	.....	-12,572	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2001 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2002—Continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Total, title I, Department of the Interior:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	9,314,582	9,167,124	9,420,563	+105,981	+253,439
Appropriations	(8,733,219)	(8,186,340)	(8,417,440)	(-315,779)	(+231,100)
Conservation	.....	(1,010,784)	(1,033,123)	(+1,033,123)	(+22,339)
Rescissions	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	.....	.....
Emergency appropriations	(68,819)	.....	.....	(-68,819)	.....
Contingent emergency appropriations	(542,544)	.....	.....	(-542,544)	.....
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(59,551)	(75,000)	.....	(-59,551)	(-75,000)
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Forest Service					
Forest and rangeland research	229,111	234,979	236,979	+7,868	+2,000
State and private forestry	271,854	176,244	173,771	-98,083	-2,473
Conservation	.....	61,585	104,000	+104,000	+42,415
Contingent emergency appropriations	12,473	.....	.....	-12,473	.....
Emergency appropriations	11,269	.....	.....	-11,269	.....
Total, State and private forestry	295,596	237,829	277,771	-17,825	+39,942
National forest system	1,297,832	1,314,191	1,326,445	+28,613	+12,254
Emergency appropriations	7,233	.....	.....	-7,233	.....

Wildland fire management:					
Preparedness	611,143	622,618	616,618	+5,475	-6,000
Fire suppression operations	226,140	321,321	321,321	+95,181	.....
Other operations	.....	336,410	464,366	+464,366	+127,956
Contingent emergency appropriations	1,042,975	.....	.....	-1,042,975	.....
Total, Wildland fire management	1,880,258	1,280,349	1,402,305	-477,953	+121,956
Capital improvement and maintenance	517,427	473,230	485,513	-31,914	+12,283
Conservation	.....	50,497	50,000	+50,000	-497
Land acquisition	150,872	.....	.....	-150,872	.....
Conservation	.....	130,877	130,877	+130,877	.....
Acquisition of lands for national forests, special acts	1,067	1,069	1,069	+2	.....
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges (indefinite)	233	234	234	+1	.....
Range betterment fund (indefinite)	3,293	3,290	3,290	-3	.....
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research	92	92	92	.....	.....
Management of national forest lands for subsistence uses	5,488	5,488	5,488	.....	.....
Southeast Alaska economic disaster fund	4,989	.....	.....	-4,989	.....
Reduction for non-conservation funding	.....	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	.....
Conservation (Youth Conservation Corps)	.....	2,000	2,000	+2,000	.....
Total, Forest Service	4,393,491	3,732,125	3,920,063	-473,428	+187,938
Appropriations	(3,319,541)	(3,487,166)	(3,633,186)	(+313,645)	(+146,020)
Conservation	.....	(244,959)	(286,877)	(+286,877)	(+41,918)
Emergency appropriations	(18,502)	.....	.....	(-18,502)	.....
Contingent emergency appropriations	(1,055,448)	.....	.....	(-1,055,448)	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2001 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2002—Continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY					
Clean coal technology:					
Deferral	-67,000	.....	.....	+67,000	.....
Fossil energy research and development	432,464	449,000	579,000	+146,536	+130,000
Strategic petroleum account (by transfer)	(12,000)	.....	.....	(-12,000)	.....
Clean coal technology (by transfer)	(95,000)	.....	.....	(-95,000)	.....
Alternative fuels production (rescission)	-1,000	-2,000	.....	+1,000	+2,000
Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves	1,596	17,371	17,371	+15,775	.....
Elk Hills School lands fund	36,000	36,000	.....	-36,000	-36,000
(By transfer)	.....	.....	(36,000)	(+36,000)	(+36,000)
Energy conservation	813,442	755,805	940,805	+127,363	+185,000
Biomass energy development (by transfer)	(2,000)	.....	.....	(-2,000)	.....
Economic regulation	1,996	1,996	1,996	.....	.....
Strategic petroleum reserve	160,637	169,009	179,009	+18,372	+10,000
(By transfer)	(4,000)	.....	.....	(-4,000)	.....
Energy Information Administration	75,509	75,499	78,499	+2,990	+3,000
Total, Department of Energy:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	1,453,644	1,502,680	1,796,680	+343,036	+294,000
Appropriations	(1,485,644)	(1,468,680)	(1,796,680)	(+311,036)	(+328,000)
Advance appropriations	(36,000)	(36,000)	.....	(-36,000)	(-36,000)
Rescissions	(-1,000)	(-2,000)	.....	(+1,000)	(+2,000)
Deferral	(-67,000)	.....	.....	(+67,000)	.....
(By transfer)	(113,000)	.....	(36,000)	(-77,000)	(+36,000)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
Indian Health Service					
Indian health services	2,265,663	2,387,014	2,390,014	+124,351	+3,000
Indian health facilities	363,103	319,795	369,795	+6,692	+50,000
Total, Indian Health Service	2,628,766	2,706,809	2,759,809	+131,043	+53,000
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES					
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation					
Salaries and expenses	14,967	15,148	15,148	+181	.....
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development					
Payment to the Institute	4,116	4,490	4,490	+374	.....
Smithsonian Institution					
Salaries and expenses	386,902	396,200	396,200	+9,298	.....
Repair, restoration and alteration of facilities	57,473	67,900	67,900	+10,427	.....
Construction	9,479	30,000	30,000	+20,521	.....
Total, Smithsonian Institution	453,854	494,100	494,100	+40,246	.....
National Gallery of Art					
Salaries and expenses	64,638	66,229	68,967	+4,329	+2,738
Repair, restoration and renovation of buildings	10,847	14,220	14,220	+3,373	.....
Total, National Gallery of Art	75,485	80,449	83,187	+7,702	+2,738

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2001 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2002—Continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts					
Operations and maintenance	13,969	15,000	15,000	+1,031	.....
Construction	19,956	19,000	19,000	-956	.....
Total, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	33,925	34,000	34,000	+75	.....
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars					
Salaries and expenses	12,283	7,796	7,796	-4,487	.....
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities					
National Endowment for the Arts					
Grants and administration	97,785	98,234	98,234	+449	.....
National Endowment for the Humanities					
Grants and administration	104,373	104,882	104,882	+509	.....
Matching grants	15,621	15,622	15,622	+1	.....
Total, National Endowment for the Humanities	119,994	120,504	120,504	+510	.....
Institute of Museum and Library Services/ Office of Museum Services					
Grants and administration	24,852	24,899	24,899	+47	.....

Challenge America Arts Fund					
Challenge America grants	6,985	6,985	7,000	+15	+15
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	249,616	250,622	250,637	+1,021	+15
Commission of Fine Arts					
Salaries and expenses	1,076	1,274	1,274	+198	.....
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs					
Grants	6,985	7,000	7,000	+15	.....
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation					
Salaries and expenses	3,182	3,310	3,400	+218	+90
National Capital Planning Commission					
Salaries and expenses	6,486	7,253	7,253	+767	.....
United States Holocaust Memorial Council					
Holocaust Memorial Museum	34,363	36,028	36,028	+1,665	.....
Presidio Trust					
Presidio trust fund	33,327	22,427	22,427	-10,900	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2001 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2002—Continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Total, title II, related agencies:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	9,405,566	8,905,511	9,443,292	+37,726	+537,781
Appropriations	(8,363,616)	(8,626,552)	(9,156,415)	(+792,799)	(+529,863)
Conservation	.....	(244,959)	(286,877)	(+286,877)	(+41,918)
Advance appropriations	(36,000)	(36,000)	.....	(-36,000)	(-36,000)
Emergency appropriations	(18,502)	.....	.....	(-18,502)	.....
Contingent emergency appropriations	(1,055,448)	.....	.....	(-1,055,448)	.....
Rescissions	(-1,000)	(-2,000)	.....	(+1,000)	(+2,000)
Deferral	(-67,000)	.....	.....	(+67,000)	.....
(By transfer)	(113,000)	.....	(36,000)	(-77,000)	(+36,000)
TITLE VII					
United Mine Workers of America combined benefits fund	57,872	.....	.....	-57,872	.....
Grand total:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	18,778,020	18,072,635	18,863,855	+85,835	+791,220
Appropriations	(17,154,707)	(16,812,892)	(17,573,855)	(+419,148)	(+760,963)
Conservation	.....	(1,255,743)	(1,320,000)	(+1,320,000)	(+64,257)
Advance appropriations	(36,000)	(36,000)	.....	(-36,000)	(-36,000)
Emergency appropriations	(87,321)	.....	.....	(-87,321)	.....
Contingent emergency appropriations	(1,597,992)	.....	.....	(-1,597,992)	.....
Rescissions	(-31,000)	(-32,000)	(-30,000)	(+1,000)	(+2,000)
Deferral	(-67,000)	.....	.....	(+67,000)	.....
(By transfer)	(113,000)	.....	(36,000)	(-77,000)	(+36,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(59,551)	(75,000)	.....	(-59,551)	(-75,000)

TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Bureau of Land Management	2,144,182	1,771,538	1,872,422	-271,760	+100,884
United States Fish and Wildlife Service	1,209,310	1,091,265	1,335,516	+126,206	+244,251
National Park Service	2,133,519	2,517,691	2,284,685	+151,166	-233,006
United States Geological Survey	882,800	813,376	900,489	+17,689	+87,113
Minerals Management Service	139,221	155,473	155,972	+16,751	+499
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	302,846	268,958	306,729	+3,883	+37,771
Bureau of Indian Affairs	2,137,613	2,203,553	2,213,848	+76,235	+10,295
Departmental Offices	352,519	345,270	350,902	-1,617	+5,632
General Provisions	12,572	.....	.....	-12,572	.....
Total, Title I - Department of the Interior	9,314,582	9,167,124	9,420,563	+105,981	+253,439
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES					
Forest Service	4,393,491	3,732,125	3,920,063	-473,428	+187,938
Department of Energy	1,453,644	1,502,680	1,796,680	+343,036	+294,000
Indian Health Service	2,628,766	2,706,809	2,759,809	+131,043	+53,000
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	14,967	15,148	15,148	+181	.....
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	4,116	4,490	4,490	+374	.....
Smithsonian Institution	453,854	494,100	494,100	+40,246	.....
National Gallery of Art	75,485	80,449	83,187	+7,702	+2,738
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	33,925	34,000	34,000	+75	.....
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	12,283	7,796	7,796	-4,487	.....
National Endowment for the Arts	97,785	98,234	98,234	+449	.....
National Endowment for the Humanities	119,994	120,504	120,504	+510	.....
Institute of Museum and Library Services	24,852	24,899	24,899	+47	.....
Challenge America Arts Fund	6,985	6,985	7,000	+15	+15
Commission of Fine Arts	1,076	1,274	1,274	+198	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2001 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2002—Continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs	6,985	7,000	7,000	+15	.....
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	3,182	3,310	3,400	+218	+90
National Capital Planning Commission	6,486	7,253	7,253	+767	.....
Holocaust Memorial Council	34,363	36,028	36,028	+1,665	.....
Presidio Trust	33,327	22,427	22,427	-10,900	.....
Total, Title II - Related Agencies	9,405,566	8,905,511	9,443,292	+37,726	+537,781
TITLE VII					
United Mine Workers of America combined benefits fund	57,872	.....	.....	-57,872	.....
Grand total	18,778,020	18,072,635	18,863,855	+85,835	+791,220

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

In submitting these views, the Minority at the outset wishes to express its appreciation for the cooperative and bi-partisan manner in which the Interior Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2002 has been handled by the Chairman and the Majority. The Minority has been consulted throughout the process and believes that its views are reflected in many aspects of the bill. While we do not agree with every recommendation and continue to work for improvements in several areas, in its entirety we believe this Interior bill is one which Members from both parties can support.

The Minority is particularly pleased to join with the Majority in support of the sections of this bill which fully fund the new Conservation Trust Fund created last year by the Congress (title VIII of the Fiscal Year 2001 Interior Appropriations Act). This new funding structure was created as our commitment to significant increases for preservation of this country's natural and cultural resources. It expands programs which support critical land acquisition where lands are threatened by development, accelerates efforts to deal with maintenance needs of our parks, refuges and forests, enhances efforts to protect wildlife, and expands federal support for other conservation and preservation needs. By providing the full $1,320 million authorized this year for conservation programs in the Interior bill, the Congress maintains its commitment to the $12 billion in funding anticipated over the first six years of this initiative. This is roughly twice the amount which would likely have been provided under previous financing structures. We support the Committee's decision to maintain funding for the original programs under the conservation program while at the same time providing increases for Administration initiatives including an increase of $60 million for Land and Water Conservation State Grants and $60 million for two new private landowner incentive programs.

The Minority is also very supportive of the levels in the bill for the weatherization and State energy assistance grants programs. The $311 million recommended, a $120 million increase over 2001, will lead to significant savings in energy as additional homes, schools and hospitals are insulated. This program is critical to lower income families who often live in poorly insulated houses and who have seen the cost of heating double in the last year.

The bill wisely restores many of the cuts proposed by the Bush Administration in a number of critical areas. This includes the decision to restore approximately $300 million to the Energy Conservation and Fossil Energy research accounts at the Department of Energy. These programs support research which can significantly ameliorate the energy crisis identified in President Bush's National Energy Policy. In his recent report to Congress on energy, Vice President Cheney has identified America's "unrivaled technology" and its "human creativity" as critical tools to deal with a

long term energy crisis which has already affected every American and which seems almost certain to get worse. But, unfortunately, the Vice President's rhetoric on energy does not seem matched by the President's budget, a fiscal proposal which significantly reduces our commitment to energy research. While the Minority supports the efforts of the Majority to at least restore energy programs to last year's level, we do not believe that getting back to last year's funding levels is satisfactory. During Committee consideration of the bill we unsuccessfully offered an amendment to add an additional $200 million for research in four critical areas. These included more efficient vehicles and buildings, plentiful and affordable electricity, less reliance on foreign oil, and technology to ameliorate the effects of global warming. As the bill proceeds through the legislative process, the Minority will continue to look for opportunities to expand energy research.

While we have in these views attempted to indicate the many areas in which we are supportive of the bill, we must, however, express our consternation regarding the continuing efforts of the Majority to hold down funding for America's cultural agencies—the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Office of Museum Services. These agencies, which finance the country's small but critical efforts in support of cultural education and preservation, were cut by more than 40 percent in 1995 and for the most part have yet to recover. The NEA is funded in this bill at a level of $105 million, $65 million below the 1995 level and in real dollars a reduction of almost half. The appropriations for the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Office of Museum Services are similarly inadequate in this bill. The continuing policy of punishing these agencies because of historical management and policy disputes ignores the successful efforts of both the NEA and the NEH to address concerns raised six years ago by the Majority. Reforms include a significant broadening of grant support to more States and communities, an expanded and more publicly responsive advisory council, and controls to limit funding for controversial programs. We in the Minority believe it is time to recognize the success of these reform efforts and the quality of the programs being supported by providing increased funding. Unfortunately our efforts to add $25 million in Committee to the budgets for these agencies was not successful. The Minority will continue to look for sources of funding for our cultural agencies as the bill moves to the House floor.

There are other areas beyond energy research and the cultural agencies where the Minority would support additional funds. In particular Indian health and education are high priority areas which need increased resources. But, as stated at the beginning of these views, we believe this legislation in balance is a good bill produced through an open and bi-partisan process. We believe it deserves an "aye" vote at final passage.

DAVID OBEY.
NORMAN DICKS.

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