

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

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

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 carry-over 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-

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

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	Change from 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 (transfer 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

	FY 2001 Enacted	Budget Request	(in thousands of dollars) Committee Bill	----- Change from Enacted	----- 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					
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	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

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 non-profit 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

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

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

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

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 Bureau of Land Management	2000	\$30,000	\$8,000	\$15,148
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 ll 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

Mr. Boyd
 Mr. Clyburn
 Mr. Cramer
 Ms. DeLauro
 Mr. Dicks
 Mr. Edwards
 Mr. Farr
 Mr. Fattah
 Mr. Hinchey
 Mr. Hoyer
 Mr. Jackson
 Ms. Kaptur
 Mr. Kennedy
 Ms. Kilpatrick
 Mrs. Meek
 Mr. Mollohan
 Mr. Moran
 Mr. Obey
 Mr. Olver
 Mr. Pastor
 Ms. Pelosi
 Mr. Price
 Mr. Rothman
 Ms. Roybal-Allard
 Mr. Sabo
 Mr. Serrano
 Mr. Visclosky

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
 Mr. Bonilla
 Mr. Callahan
 Mr. Cunningham
 Mr. DeLay
 Mr. Doolittle
 Mrs. Emerson
 Mr. Frelinghuysen
 Mr. Goode
 Ms. Granger
 Mr. Hobson
 Mr. Istook
 Mr. Kingston
 Mr. Knollenberg
 Mr. Kolbe
 Mr. LaHood
 Mr. Latham
 Mr. Lewis
 Mr. Miller
 Mr. Murtha
 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. Wickert
 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

Mr. Aderholt
 Mr. Clyburn
 Mr. Dicks
 Mr. Farr
 Mr. Fattah
 Mr. Frelinghuysen
 Mr. Hinchey
 Mr. Hobson
 Mr. Hoyer
 Ms. Kaptur
 Mr. Kennedy
 Ms. Kilpatrick
 Mr. Kolbe
 Mrs. Meek
 Mr. Moran
 Mr. Olver
 Mr. Pastor
 Ms. Pelosi
 Mr. Price
 Mr. Rothman
 Ms. Roybal-Allard
 Mr. Sabo
 Mr. Serrano
 Mr. Visclosky
 Mr. Wolf

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Bonilla
 Mr. Boyd
 Mr. Callahan
 Mr. Cramer
 Mr. Cunningham
 Ms. DeLauro
 Mr. DeLay
 Mr. Doolittle
 Mr. Edwards
 Mrs. Emerson
 Mr. Goode
 Ms. Granger
 Mr. Istook
 Mr. Kingston
 Mr. Knollenberg
 Mr. LaHood
 Mr. Latham
 Mr. Lewis
 Mr. Miller
 Mr. Mollohan
 Mr. Murtha
 Mr. Nethercutt
 Mrs. Northup
 Mr. Obey
 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

Mr. Boyd
 Mr. Clyburn
 Mr. Cramer
 Ms. DeLauro
 Mr. Dicks
 Mr. Edwards
 Mr. Farr
 Mr. Fattah
 Mr. Hinchey
 Mr. Jackson
 Ms. Kaptur
 Mr. Kennedy
 Ms. Kilpatrick
 Mrs. Lowey
 Mrs. Meek
 Mr. Mollohan
 Mr. Moran
 Mr. Murtha
 Mr. Obey
 Mr. Olver
 Mr. Pastor
 Ms. Pelosi
 Mr. Price
 Ms. Roybal-Allard
 Mr. Sabo
 Mr. Serrano
 Mr. Visclosky

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
 Mr. Bonilla
 Mr. Callahan
 Mr. Cunningham
 Mrs. Emerson
 Mr. Frelinghuysen
 Mr. Goode
 Ms. Granger
 Mr. Hobson
 Mr. Kingston
 Mr. Knollenberg
 Mr. Kolbe
 Mr. LaHood
 Mr. Latham
 Mr. Lewis
 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

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

Mr. Clyburn
 Ms. DeLauro
 Mr. Dicks
 Mr. Farr
 Mr. Fattah
 Mr. Hinchey
 Mr. Jackson
 Ms. Kaptur
 Mr. Kennedy
 Ms. Kilpatrick
 Mrs. Lowey
 Mrs. Meek
 Mr. Mollohan
 Mr. Murtha
 Mr. Obey
 Mr. Olver
 Ms. Pelosi
 Ms. Roybal-Allard
 Mr. Sabo
 Mr. Serrano
 Mr. Visclosky

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
 Mr. Bonilla
 Mr. Boyd
 Mr. Callahan
 Mr. Cramer
 Mr. Cunningham
 Mr. Doolittle
 Mr. Edwards
 Mrs. Emerson
 Mr. Frelinghuysen
 Mr. Goode
 Ms. Granger
 Mr. Hobson
 Mr. Istook
 Mr. Kingston
 Mr. Knollenberg
 Mr. Kolbe
 Mr. LaHood
 Mr. Latham
 Mr. Lewis
 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. Wickert
 Mr. Wolf
 Mr. Young

**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)

**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.