

is final or draft, or has been added to such plan by amendment), which is or is intended to be of limited duration, and which the Project was tasked to address; and

(B) determine whether such policy modified to meet the specific conditions of such national forest, or another policy which serves the purpose of such policy, should be adopted for such national forest.

(2) If the Secretary makes a decision that such a modified or alternative policy should be adopted for such national forest, the Secretary shall prepare and adopt for the plan for such national forest an amendment which contains such policy, which is directed solely to and affects only such plan, and which addresses the specific conditions of the national forest and the relationship of such policy to such conditions.

(3) To the maximum extent practicable, any amendment prepared pursuant to paragraph (2) shall establish procedures to develop site-specific standards in lieu of imposing general standards applicable to multiple sites. Any amendment which would result in any change in land allocations within the plan or reduce the likelihood of achievement of the goals and objectives of the plan (prior to any previous amendment incorporating in the plan any policy referred to in paragraph (1)(A)) shall be deemed a significant plan amendment pursuant to section 6(f)(4) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604(f)(4)).

(4) Any amendment prepared pursuant to paragraph (2) which adopts a modified or alternative policy to substitute for a policy referred to in paragraph (1)(A) which has undergone consultation pursuant to section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 shall not again be subject to the consultation provisions of such section 7. No further consultation shall be undertaken on any policy referred to in paragraph (1)(A).

(5) Any amendment prepared pursuant to paragraph (2) shall be adopted on or before March 31, 1996: *Provided*, That any amendment deemed a significant amendment pursuant to paragraph (3) shall be adopted on or before June 30, 1996.

(6) No policy referred to in paragraph (1)(A) shall be effective on or after April 1, 1996.

SEC. 315. (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 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 30, sites or projects for fee demonstration. For each such demonstration, the Secretary, notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(1) shall charge and collect fees for admission to the area or for the use of outdoor recreation sites, facilities, visitor centers, equipment, and services by individuals and groups, or any combination thereof;

(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;

(3) may contract with any public or private entity to provide visitor services, including reservations and information, and may accept services of volunteers to collect fees charged pursuant to paragraph (1); and

(4) may encourage private investment and partnerships to enhance the delivery of qual-

ity customer services and resource enhancement, and provide appropriate recognition to such partners or investors.

(c)(1) Amounts collected at each fee demonstration site in excess of 104 percent of that site's total collections during the previous fiscal year shall be distributed as follows:

(i) Eighty percent of the amounts collected at the demonstration site shall be deposited in a special account in the Treasury established for the administrative unit in which the project is located and shall remain available for expenditure in accordance with paragraph (3) for further activities of the site or project.

(ii) Twenty percent of the amounts collected at the demonstration site shall be deposited in a special account in the Treasury for each agency and shall remain available for expenditure in accordance with paragraph (3) for use on an agencywide basis.

(2) For purposes of this subsection, "total collections" for each site shall be defined as gross collections before any reduction for amounts attributable to collection costs.

(3) Expenditures from the special funds shall be accounted for separately.

(4) In order to increase the quality of the visitor experience at public recreational areas and enhance the protection of resources, amounts available for expenditure under paragraph (1) may only be used for the site or project concerned, for backlogged repair and maintenance projects (including projects relating to health and safety) and for interpretation, signage, habitat or facility enhancement, resource preservation, annual operation, maintenance, and law enforcement relating to public use. The agencywide accounts may be used for the same purposes set forth in the preceding sentence, but for sites or projects selected at the discretion of the respective agency head.

(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), and any other provision of law relating to revenue allocation.

(2) Fees charged pursuant to this section shall be in lieu of fees charged under any other provision of law.

(e) The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall carry out this section without promulgating regulations.

(f) The authority to collect fees under this section shall commence on October 1, 1995, and end on September 30, 1996. Funds in accounts established shall remain available through September 30, 1997.

SEC. 316. The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management may offer for sale salvageable timber in the Pacific Northwest in fiscal year 1996: *Provided*, That for public lands known to contain the Northern spotted owl, such salvage sales may be offered as long as the offering of such sale will not render the area unsuitable as habitat for the Northern spotted owl: *Provided further*, That timber salvage activity in spotted owl habitat is to be done in full compliance with all existing environmental and forest management laws.

SEC. 317. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for any program, project, or activity when it is made known to the Federal entity or official to which the funds are made available that the program, project, or activity is not in compliance with

any applicable Federal law relating to risk assessment, the protection of private property rights, or unfunded mandates.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. GUTKNECHT) having assumed the chair, Mr. BURTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1977) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2020, TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, AND CERTAIN INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-190) on the resolution (H. Res. 190) providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2020) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, July 14, 1995.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,  
The Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on Friday, July 14, 1995 at 2:00 p.m.: that the Senate passed without amendment H. Con. Res. 82.

Sincerely yours,

ROBIN H. CARLE,  
Clerk, House of Representatives.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. SKAGGS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. SKAGGS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. GOSS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Ms. KAPTUR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

#### WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FOX] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to work with my colleagues to try to make those adjustments to our budget which are reasonable and fair to all citizens.

In my own county and across Pennsylvania and for that matter the United States, we need to make those kinds of adjustments to our energy budget which, in fact, would give assistance to the weatherization assistance program.

I salute the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. SKAGGS] for his assistance in making an initial change of \$3.5 million additional for this program. I would have preferred having the program that was supported by many Members on both sides of the aisle, working with the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. SANDERS] and others for the figure of \$50 million, and correspondingly we would have made a reduction in the Energy Information Administration. Frankly I think the need for the assistance, whether they be poor or elderly, to have the weatherization programs to help them get through the winters that can be so severe in many parts of the country, that this tradeoff of technical assistance to companies frankly that could in fact through user fees take that particular information and receive it rather than taking funds away from weatherization.

I thank those Members of the body, both Republican and Democrat, who have worked with us on this weatherization program. The intent of our amendment tonight would be to protect a program which is important to many families across the United States. The weatherization program is a cost-conscious energy conservation program which makes renovations to low-income homes to increase energy efficiency and make health and safety improvements.

These improvements make a significant difference in the home heating

bills of thousands of families every year. For instance, Mr. Speaker, in the cold climate region, a 1989 study found that the first year net saving for natural gas consumption represented a 25-percent reduction in gas used for space heating and an 18-percent reduction in total gas usage. This program can be the difference in whether or not an elderly couple maintains their independence and are able to stay in their own home.

I would like to stress that the amendment we were offering which was scored by CBO as being budget neutral and, in fact, reduced outlays by \$15 million, the offset would come out of the Energy Information Administration. We believe that the EIA data which is valuable and currently provided free of charge could best be provided on a fee-for-service basis.

When I am given the choice between documents and statistics for helping people who are cold or trapped in unhealthy, dilapidated homes, I think most colleagues on both sides of the aisle in both Chambers, the House and the Senate, would agree that this is an intelligent use of funds as opposed to giving statistics and not the taking care of services.

I thank those Members on both sides of the aisle who have helped me on this. I yield to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. STEARNS], who has been very active in this movement.

Mr. STEARNS. I thank my colleague.

I also am sorry that you were not able to offer the amendment because I think it is an important amendment. People in rural counties like Lake County in Florida which is part of my congressional district often use this assistance to make the necessary improvements that keep homes livable while reducing the portion of their budget which they must also spend on utilities. Without such assistance, the homes can become too expensive to maintain and often become uninhabitable. I want to congratulate my colleagues. I hope my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will realize this is an important amendment and that we can have an opportunity to debate on it and vote on it up or down in the near future.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. I thank the gentleman from Florida [Mr. STEARNS] for his support on this program. It has been very helpful. I thank the gentleman from New York [Ms. MOLINARI] who has been very helpful and many others who have given their assistance and their support. I frankly say the group involved in my community, the CADCOM, the community action group, has been working day and night to help those who are in need. Weatherization is a major program that CADCOM has been involved with. Keith Sampson, their executive director, knows full well that the needs keep growing. While the Federal Government cannot answer all those needs, the weatherization program adminis-

tered by the States is one that is financially secure and one where the funds are checked to make sure that those who need the assistance get the assistance and we reduce the amount of bureaucracy involved but expand the services to those who are in need has been an excellent program under CADCOM's assistance in Montgomery County and all the poverty agencies in Pennsylvania administered through each county.

I thank the Speaker for this time to speak out for weatherization and to make the changes that we figure are intelligent with energy assistance to make sure we do less on bureaucracy and more on direct services for the people. I thank my colleagues for their thoughtful attention and support.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. OWENS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

#### NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR ARTS AND HUMANITIES CAPTURES SPIRIT OF AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Ms. JACKSON-LEE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE. Mr. Speaker, it has been said to many of us that if you are not able to remember the past, sometimes you may be doomed to repeat some of the negatives that occur. That does not mean that history is all negative. But it means that it gives us a sense of direction and future. It helps us understand where we should be going.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to talk about the value of the National Endowment for Humanities and the National Endowment for the Arts. Because for many when we begin to talk about budget cutting and assuring that we are fiscally responsible in this Congress on behalf of the American people, I think we must also ask the question and answer it about focus, about where we would like to go in the 21st century.

Allow me to tell a simple story about a man named John Biggers, a gentleman who has created a mosaic of art and history over 50 years of his life. Coming from North Carolina and now a resident of Texas, this gentleman has painted the mosaics of life. He has painted the canvases of life and he has been able to share with young people and old people and middle-aged people a continuing history of America. His art has been touted internationally and nationally. He has traveled to Africa and he has brought back the dreams and aspirations of those who live there and he has shared them with those of us who live here in America.

More importantly, he has opened the eyes of children, inner city children