

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material, on the bill, H.R. 4578.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

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#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 524 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 4578.

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#### IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 4578) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, with Mr. LATOURETTE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA).

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. REGULA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, tonight I bring before the House the fiscal year 2001 interior appropriations bill. Before I begin, however, I would like to take the opportunity to reflect upon the previous, including this year, 6 years. Under the rules of the House, this year is my last year as chairman of the House Subcommittee on Interior of the Committee on Appropriations. I have served on this subcommittee for the past 26 years, first as a junior member, later as its ranking member and most recently as chairman.

This committee has been a labor of satisfaction for me. I believe it is a vitally important committee in the Congress; and even though I will not serve

as its chairman next year, I intend to remain very involved in it and hope to continue the many positive initiatives begun over these years.

Upon reflection, three themes come to mind. First, I have tried to improve management within the agencies funded in the bill. Too often, government managers do not focus on the difficult issues of responsible and accountable actions and decisions. Over my tenure as chairman, I have held 25 oversight hearings with the underlying focus on improving management. I believe these efforts are producing results. We have brought management reform to the national parks services construction program ensuring that the American taxpayer will no longer be asked to foot the bill for a \$784,000 outhouse in a national park. We have eliminated duplication in our Federal agencies with the abolishment of the Bureau of Mines which had jurisdiction over programs already being conducted by OSHA, the Department of Labor and the Department of Energy.

Next, over my years of service, I have grown increasingly concerned about our lack of attention to maintaining our federally owned lands and the facilities on them. Through an oversight hearing conducted by our subcommittee, I learned that I was correct in my concern. The four land management agencies, the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, provided estimates that the maintenance backlog totals nearly \$13 billion. To address this unacceptable situation, our committee initiated a recreation fee demonstration program in fiscal year 1995.

Under the program, the land management agencies are permitted to collect a nominal fee at up to 100 sites. The fee stays at the site where it is collected and is used at that site for maintenance or other projects to enhance the visitors' experience. The fees are expected to generate \$500 million over the period of this demonstration.

The fee program is working well as facilities and trails are now being maintained better today than we would have been able to do so through appropriations alone. Further, we have evidence that vandalism is down in sites where people are paying fees as they feel they have a stake in the park or forest they are visiting.

Let me emphasize, however, that recreation fees are not carrying the sole responsibility for maintenance of our public lands. Under my chairmanship, our committee has set maintenance funding as a priority and over these past 6 years we have provided several hundred million dollars in maintenance funding and, most importantly, we have required the land management agencies to assess their maintenance requirements, establish common criteria for what deferred maintenance is and develop 5-year master plans to address the situation. Our attention to the maintenance issue is making a difference.

Finally, each year I have brought the bill before this body for consideration, we have been faced with the difficult challenge of meeting the countless needs of the 35 agencies within the constraints of a tight budget environment. We have tried to balance these needs with the simple test: Must do items, need to do items, and nice to do items.

We have always done the must do. We have done many of the need to do and some of the nice to do. Using this test as our guide, I believe our committee has done our best over these years to use the taxpayers' money wisely while meeting our Federal responsibilities.

I want to express particularly my appreciation to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS), who has served as the ranking member of the subcommittee. He has been a real partner, as we have worked together on a number of policy priorities of the committee, including the backlog maintenance issue.

Next I would like to compliment the able staff members who have assisted during my tenure as chairman. I particularly express my appreciation to our clerk, Debbie Weatherly, as well as other subcommittee staff members, Loretta Beaumont, Joe Kaplan and Chris Topik. On the minority side, I want to thank Leslie Turner on the staff of the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS), and welcome Mike Stephens, a long-time committee veteran who returned to the Committee on Appropriations this year following the retirement of Del Davis.

I appreciate the professionalism of each of these people and the many dedicated hours they have provided this House over the years.

Mr. Chairman, today I present before the House the fiscal year 2001 interior appropriation bill. This year, the subcommittee received more than 550 letters from Members of the House requesting funding for more than 3,400 individual items totaling \$152 billion, all for interior and related agency programs.

For fiscal year 2001, we received an allocation of \$14.6 billion, which is \$300 million below the fiscal year 2000 enacted bill. As we can see, we have had to make some tough choices, and the bill reflects this challenge.

Again, I want to say the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS) has been a real teammate in addressing these. I know that he has not agreed with the allocation. In some respects, I have not myself but we have made the best of what we had to work with. I think that took a real team effort.

I think the fact that we have had the requests of over \$152 billion demonstrates the popularity of this bill and the important projects that are out there if we had the means to provide the funding.

Within the constraints of our allocation, we were unable to fund the President's lands legacy initiative.

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However, we have included \$164 million in Federal acquisition funding and

an additional \$20 million for state-side land acquisition.

Mr. Chairman, as we become an increasingly stressed urban population, the respite that our Federal lands offer our society becomes even more important. Recreation on these lands continue to grow.

Last year, the four land management agencies received more than 1.2 billion visitors. Funding to maintain the pristine resources of these lands, from national treasures like Yosemite within our national park system, to the 93 million acres of national wildlife refuges, to the hundreds of millions of acres of BLM lands and national forests, is clearly a priority in the bill.

We have provided a \$62 million increase in National Park Service Operations, a \$30 million increase for the Bureau of Land Management, a \$22 million increase for national wildlife refuges, and a \$60 million increase for the National Forest System. I emphasize that each of these land agencies receive increases to ensure that the public has a quality experience in the use of our lands.

This became a number one priority given our limited resources to make sure that the places where the public interfaced with the public land, that there would be adequate money for them to meet their fixed costs, and they could maintain the staff and the quality experience that the public is entitled to.

The Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act is an environmental bill, and I am pleased with the work that we are doing in areas such as abandoned mine restoration, which we have increased to \$198 million this year. Through the work of premier scientists at the U.S. Geological Survey, we are gaining greater understanding of the earth's processes and national resources. These scientists conduct important work in the area of hazards such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, water quality and quantity and coastal erosion.

The newest members of the USGS scientific team, the Biological Resources Division, are working with the land management agencies to provide the important scientific information needed to effectively manage our Nation's biological resources.

I want to say we have emphasized science in our bill. We recognize that wise management requires good science. Some Members may be aware of the three funding limitations of the bill, and I understand there will be amendments offered to remove them. I remind my colleagues that these funding limitations are for 1 year only, as they are in this annual appropriations bill. They are not permanent law. They simply give the Congress more time to

reflect on the issues of some of the activities taken by the executive branch. I am a great respecter of the separation of powers. Our responsibility is to make policy. The responsibility of the President and his team is to execute policy. Sometimes I think those two get confused. Of course, then we have the courts that interpret the impact of these laws.

Through the Interior bill, we have the obligation of the Federal Government to meet the needs of the American Indian and native Alaska populations in the vital areas of health care and education. While I would like to have been able to do more, we have increased funding for the Indian health service by \$30 million and for education programs through the Bureau of Indian Affairs by \$6 million.

I would mention here that the gentleman from Washington (Mr. NETHERCUTT), a member of our committee, has focused on juvenile diabetes and diabetes generally, which is a serious problem for the Native American population. Here again, we have tried to address that, thanks to his leadership.

Over these past 6 years, I have worked with Members on both sides of the aisle to achieve balances on Forest Service issues where conflicting goals have often clashed. Under my chairmanship and with the support of the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS), the ranking minority member, we have eliminated the \$50 million purchaser road credit. That has always been a sore spot, and I am pleased that the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS) provided the leadership to make this problem get solved.

We have reduced the annual allowable cut of timber on National Forests to 3.5 billion board feet. In fiscal year 1990, this level reached a low of 11.1 billion board feet, in other words, almost a 70 percent reduction. I think it reflects the fact that, on a bipartisan basis we have been sensitive to the environmental impact in maintaining our forests and recognizing that the forests are great carbon sequestering facilities.

Finally, we are working to return accountability and sound management to the Forest Service. For years, the GAO and the Inspector General, the Department of Agriculture have been producing critical reports on the Forest Service. We all heard about those or read about them. This year the subcommittee requested assistance from the National Academy of Public Administration to make recommendations for improving this agency, and we are putting into place changes to bring true accountability to this agency.

I might add here that the National Academy of Public Administration

does excellent work and their service to us, to our committee has been highly commendable.

Next, I call my colleagues' attention to energy research programs. The bill provides \$1.1 billion for these programs. It achieves a delicate balance to meet our Nation's energy needs as we try to utilize our energy in the most efficient and lowest polluting ways possible and, at this point in time, at the least cost possible.

Research on our domestic, natural, energy resources, including coal, natural gas, and oil remain paramount to the continuation of our strong economy. I remind my colleagues that this research is not the cost of research and development of renewable energy such as solar and wind power or biomass. Funding for these energy sources are contained in the Energy and Water Appropriations bill.

Some of our Nation's most treasured national cultural institutions are funded in the Interior bill. I call to my colleagues' attention the fine work of the National Gallery of Art, the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, the Kennedy Center, and the Smithsonian Institute. Each of these organizations provides a wonderful service to the American people, not just to those who visit or live in the Nation's capital; but now through the Internet and the further outreach programs, these entities are able to play a role in communities and classrooms across the country. I encourage each American to take advantage of the opportunities they offer.

I want to say these agencies are doing a great job of taking their resources to the Nation through the Internet, through the outreach. I think that is highly commendable.

I conclude my remarks by thanking my colleagues on the subcommittee. I have greatly enjoyed working with each of the Members. It is a great subcommittee, and particularly including my dear friend Sid Yates who retired from this House at the end of the 105th Congress following a long and distinguished career in this body and contributed much to our Nation's resources, our interior resources. What a marvelous legacy he left as a result of his chairmanship.

Over these years, the Members on both sides of the aisle worked together in a bipartisan way to craft balanced bills that meet our responsibilities to the American people in managing our Federal lands, in conducting energy research, and in operating our cultural agencies. I appreciate their support and look forward to continuing to work with them in the future.

Mr. Chairman, I insert for the RECORD a table detailing the various accounts in this bill, as follows:

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2001 (H.R. 4578)**  
**(Amounts in thousands)**

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<b>TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</b>					
<b>Bureau of Land Management</b>					
Management of lands and resources .....	644,134	715,191	674,571	+30,437	-40,620
Wildland fire management .....	290,957	297,197	292,197	+1,240	-5,000
Central hazardous materials fund .....	9,955	10,000	10,000	+45	
Construction .....	11,196	11,200	5,300	-5,896	-5,900
Payments in lieu of taxes .....	134,385	135,000	134,385		-615
Land acquisition .....	15,500	60,900	19,000	+3,500	-41,900
Oregon and California grant lands .....	98,775	104,267	100,467	+1,692	-3,800
Range improvements (indefinite) .....	10,000	10,000	10,000		
Service charges, deposits, & forfeitures (indefinite) .....	8,800	7,500	7,500	-1,300	
Miscellaneous trust funds (indefinite) .....	7,700	7,700	7,700		
<b>Total, Bureau of Land Management .....</b>	<b>1,231,402</b>	<b>1,358,955</b>	<b>1,261,120</b>	<b>+29,718</b>	<b>-97,835</b>
<b>United States Fish and Wildlife Service</b>					
Resource management .....	714,543	761,938	731,400	+16,857	-30,538
Construction .....	53,528	44,231	48,395	-5,133	+4,164
Land acquisition .....	50,513	111,632	30,000	-20,513	-81,632
Cooperative endangered species conservation fund .....	23,000	65,000	23,000		-42,000
National wildlife refuge fund .....	10,739	10,000	10,439	-300	+439
North American wetlands conservation fund .....	14,957	30,000	15,499	+542	-14,501
Wildlife conservation and appreciation fund .....	797	800	797		-3
Multinational species conservation fund .....	2,391	3,000	2,391		-609
Commercial salmon fishery capacity reduction .....	4,625			-4,625	
Non-game wildlife state grants .....		100,000			-100,000
<b>Total, United States Fish and Wildlife Service .....</b>	<b>875,093</b>	<b>1,126,601</b>	<b>861,921</b>	<b>-13,172</b>	<b>-264,680</b>
<b>National Park Service</b>					
Operation of the national park system .....	1,363,764	1,454,098	1,425,617	+61,853	-28,481
National recreation and preservation .....	53,399	68,648	49,956	-3,443	-18,692
Historic preservation fund .....	74,793	72,071	41,347	-33,446	-30,724
Construction and major maintenance .....	221,191	180,000	150,004	-71,187	-29,996
Land and water conservation fund (rescission of contract authority) .....	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000		
Land acquisition and state assistance .....	120,700	297,468	65,000	-55,700	-232,468
<b>Total, National Park Service (net) .....</b>	<b>1,803,847</b>	<b>2,042,285</b>	<b>1,701,924</b>	<b>-101,923</b>	<b>-340,361</b>
<b>United States Geological Survey</b>					
Surveys, investigations, and research .....	813,376	895,379	816,676	+3,300	-78,703
<b>Minerals Management Service</b>					
Royalty and offshore minerals management .....	234,200	241,538	234,200		-7,338
Additions to receipts .....	-124,000	-107,410	-107,000	+17,000	+410
Oil spill research .....	6,118	6,118	6,118		
<b>Total, Minerals Management Service .....</b>	<b>116,318</b>	<b>140,246</b>	<b>133,318</b>	<b>+17,000</b>	<b>-6,928</b>
<b>Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement</b>					
Regulation and technology .....	95,565	97,601	97,478	+1,893	-323
Receipts from performance bond forfeitures (indefinite) .....	275	275	275		
<b>Subtotal .....</b>	<b>95,860</b>	<b>98,076</b>	<b>97,753</b>	<b>+1,893</b>	<b>-323</b>
Abandoned mine reclamation fund (definite, trust fund) .....	195,873	211,158	197,873	+2,000	-13,285
<b>Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement .....</b>	<b>291,733</b>	<b>309,234</b>	<b>295,626</b>	<b>+3,893</b>	<b>-13,608</b>
<b>Bureau of Indian Affairs</b>					
Operation of Indian programs .....	1,639,535	1,795,010	1,657,446	+17,911	-137,564
Construction .....	197,404	365,912	184,404	-13,000	-181,508
Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians .....	27,128	34,026	34,026	+6,898	
Indian guaranteed loan program account .....	4,985	6,008	4,985		-1,023
(Limitation on guaranteed loans) .....	(59,682)	(82,000)	(59,682)		(-22,318)
<b>Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs .....</b>	<b>1,869,052</b>	<b>2,200,956</b>	<b>1,880,861</b>	<b>+11,809</b>	<b>-320,095</b>
<b>Departmental Offices</b>					
<b>Insular Affairs:</b>					
Assistance to Territories .....	42,451	40,751	41,751	-700	+1,000
Northern Marianas Islands Covenant .....	27,720	33,140	27,720		-5,420
<b>Subtotal, Assistance to Territories .....</b>	<b>70,171</b>	<b>73,891</b>	<b>69,471</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-4,420</b>
Compact of Free Association .....	8,311	8,545	8,745	+434	+200
Mandatory payments .....	12,000	12,000	12,000		
<b>Subtotal, Compact of Free Association .....</b>	<b>20,311</b>	<b>20,545</b>	<b>20,745</b>	<b>+434</b>	<b>+200</b>
<b>Total, Insular Affairs .....</b>	<b>90,482</b>	<b>94,436</b>	<b>90,216</b>	<b>-266</b>	<b>-4,220</b>
Departmental management .....	62,706	64,469	62,406	-300	-2,063
Office of the Solicitor .....	40,196	43,952	40,196		-3,756
Office of Inspector General .....	26,086	28,859	26,086		-2,773

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES  
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2001 (H.R. 4578)—Continued  
(Amounts in thousands)**

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.....	90,025	82,628	82,428	-7,597	-200
Indian land consolidation pilot.....	5,000	12,501	5,000		-7,501
Natural resource damage assessment fund.....	5,374	5,403	5,374		-29
<b>Total, Departmental Offices.....</b>	<b>319,869</b>	<b>332,248</b>	<b>311,706</b>	<b>-8,163</b>	<b>-20,542</b>
<b>Total, title I, Department of the Interior:</b>					
New budget (obligational) authority (net) .....	7,320,690	8,405,904	7,263,152	-57,538	-1,142,752
Appropriations .....	(7,350,690)	(8,435,904)	(7,293,152)	(-57,538)	(-1,142,752)
Rescissions .....	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)		
(Limitation on guaranteed loans) .....	(59,682)	(82,000)	(59,682)		(-22,318)
<b>TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES</b>					
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</b>					
<b>Forest Service</b>					
Forest and rangeland research .....	217,694	231,008	224,966	+7,272	-6,042
State and private forestry .....	202,960	261,331	197,337	-5,623	-63,994
National forest system .....	1,147,951	1,286,571	1,207,545	+59,594	-79,026
Wildland fire management .....	617,956	620,372	614,343	-3,613	-6,029
Emergency appropriations .....	90,000	150,000		-90,000	-150,000
Capital improvement and maintenance .....	436,843	424,914	424,466	-12,377	-448
(By transfer) .....		(30,000)			(-30,000)
Land acquisition .....	79,835	130,265	50,000	-29,835	-80,265
Acquisition of lands for national forests special acts .....	1,068		1,068		+1,068
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges (indefinite) .....	234		234		+234
Range betterment fund (indefinite) .....	3,300		3,300		+3,300
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research .....	92	92	92		
Southeast Alaska economic disaster fund .....	22,000			-22,000	
Management of national forest lands for subsistence uses .....		5,500			-5,500
<b>Total, Forest Service .....</b>	<b>2,819,933</b>	<b>3,110,053</b>	<b>2,723,351</b>	<b>-96,582</b>	<b>-386,702</b>
<b>DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY</b>					
Clean coal technology:					
Rescission .....	-38	-105,000		+38	+105,000
Deferral .....	-156,000	-221,000	-67,000	+89,000	+154,000
Energy resource, supply and efficiency .....	1,113,675	1,224,070	1,139,611	+25,936	-84,459
Biomass energy development (by transfer) .....	(49,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	(-47,000)	
Alternative fuels production (rescission) .....		-1,000	-1,000	-1,000	
Elk Hills School lands fund (advance appropriation) .....	36,000	36,000	36,000		
Economic regulation .....	1,992	2,000	1,992		-8
Strategic petroleum reserve .....	158,396	158,000	157,000	-1,396	-1,000
SPR petroleum account (rescission) .....		-7,000			+7,000
Energy Information Administration .....	72,368	75,000	72,368		-2,632
<b>Total, Department of Energy:</b>					
New budget (obligational) authority (net) .....	1,226,393	1,161,070	1,338,971	+112,578	+177,901
Appropriations .....	(1,346,431)	(1,459,070)	(1,370,971)	(+24,540)	(-88,099)
Advance appropriations .....	(36,000)	(36,000)	(36,000)		
Rescissions .....	(-38)	(-113,000)	(-1,000)	(-962)	(+112,000)
Deferral .....	(-156,000)	(-221,000)	(-67,000)	(+89,000)	(+154,000)
(By transfer) .....	(49,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	(-47,000)	
<b>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES</b>					
<b>Indian Health Service</b>					
Indian health services .....	2,074,173	2,271,055	2,084,178	+10,005	-186,877
Indian health facilities .....	316,555	349,374	336,423	+19,868	-12,951
<b>Total, Indian Health Service .....</b>	<b>2,390,728</b>	<b>2,620,429</b>	<b>2,420,601</b>	<b>+29,873</b>	<b>-199,828</b>
<b>OTHER RELATED AGENCIES</b>					
<b>Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation</b>					
Salaries and expenses .....	8,000	15,000	8,000		-7,000
<b>Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development</b>					
Payment to the Institute .....	2,125	4,250		-2,125	-4,250
<b>Smithsonian Institution</b>					
Salaries and expenses .....	371,230	396,800	375,230	+4,000	-21,570
Repair, restoration and alteration of facilities .....	47,900	62,200	47,900		-14,300
Construction .....	19,000	4,000		-19,000	-4,000
<b>Total, Smithsonian Institution .....</b>	<b>438,130</b>	<b>463,000</b>	<b>423,130</b>	<b>-15,000</b>	<b>-39,870</b>
<b>National Gallery of Art</b>					
Salaries and expenses .....	61,279	64,848	61,279		-3,569
Repair, restoration and renovation of buildings .....	6,311	14,101	8,903	+2,592	-5,198
<b>Total, National Gallery of Art .....</b>	<b>67,590</b>	<b>78,949</b>	<b>70,182</b>	<b>+2,592</b>	<b>-8,767</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES  
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2001 (H.R. 4578)—Continued  
(Amounts in thousands)**

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<b>John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts</b>					
Operations and maintenance.....	13,947	14,000	13,947		-53
Construction.....	19,924	20,000	19,924		-76
Total, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.....	33,871	34,000	33,871		-129
<b>Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	6,763	7,310	6,763		-547
<b>National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities</b>					
<b>National Endowment for the Arts</b>					
Grants and administration.....	84,877	150,000	98,000	+ 13,323	-52,000
Matching grants.....	12,951			-12,951	
Total, National Endowment for the Arts.....	97,828	150,000	98,000	+ 372	-52,000
<b>National Endowment for the Humanities</b>					
Grants and administration.....	100,560	129,470	100,604	+ 44	-28,866
Matching grants.....	14,700	20,530	14,656	-44	-5,874
Total, National Endowment for the Humanities.....	115,260	150,000	115,260		-34,740
<b>Institute of Museum and Library Services/ Office of Museum Services</b>					
Grants and administration.....	24,307	33,378	24,307		-9,071
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.....	237,195	333,378	237,567	+ 372	-95,811
<b>Commission of Fine Arts</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,021	1,078	1,021		-57
<b>National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs</b>					
Grants.....	6,973	7,000	6,973		-27
<b>D.C. Arts Education Grants</b>					
Grants.....		1,000			-1,000
<b>Advisory Council on Historic Preservation</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,989	3,189	2,989		-200
<b>National Capital Planning Commission</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	6,288	6,198	6,288		+ 90
<b>United States Holocaust Memorial Council</b>					
Holocaust Memorial Council.....	33,161	34,564	33,161		-1,403
<b>Presidio Trust</b>					
Presidio trust fund.....	44,300	33,400	33,400	-10,900	
Total, title II, related agencies:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net).....	7,325,460	7,913,868	7,346,268	+ 20,808	-567,600
Appropriations.....	(7,355,498)	(8,061,868)	(7,378,268)	(+ 22,770)	(-683,600)
Advance appropriations.....	(36,000)	(36,000)	(36,000)		
Emergency appropriations.....	(90,000)	(150,000)		(-90,000)	(-150,000)
Rescissions.....	(-38)	(-113,000)	(-1,000)	(-962)	(+ 112,000)
Deferral.....	(-156,000)	(-221,000)	(-67,000)	(+ 89,000)	(+ 154,000)
(By transfer).....	(49,000)	(32,000)	(2,000)	(-47,000)	(-30,000)
<b>TITLE IV - FY 2000 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS</b>					
Bureau of Land Management (contingent emergency appropriations).....			200,000	+ 200,000	+ 200,000
Forest Service (contingent emergency appropriations).....			150,000	+ 150,000	+ 150,000
Total, title IV, FY 2000 Emergency supplemental appropriations.....			350,000	+ 350,000	+ 350,000
<b>TITLE V</b>					
United Mine Workers of America combined benefit fund (emergency appropriations).....	68,000			-68,000	
<b>TITLE VI</b>					
Priority land acquisitions and exchanges.....	197,500			-197,500	
Grand total:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net).....	14,911,650	16,319,772	14,959,420	+ 47,770	-1,360,352
FY 2001 (net).....	(14,911,650)	(16,319,772)	(14,609,420)	(-302,230)	(-1,710,352)
Appropriations.....	(14,903,688)	(16,497,772)	(14,671,420)	(-232,268)	(-1,826,352)
Advance appropriations.....	(36,000)	(36,000)	(36,000)		
Emergency appropriations.....	(158,000)	(150,000)		(-158,000)	(-150,000)
Rescissions.....	(-30,038)	(-143,000)	(-31,000)	(-962)	(+ 112,000)
Deferral.....	(-156,000)	(-221,000)	(-67,000)	(+ 89,000)	(+ 154,000)
FY 2000, emergency appropriations.....			(350,000)	(+ 350,000)	(+ 350,000)
(By transfer).....	(49,000)	(32,000)	(2,000)	(-47,000)	(-30,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	(59,682)	(82,000)	(59,682)		(-22,318)

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. DICKS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the chairman on his remarks here tonight. I have always been against term limits, and I know that others here have learned the hard lessons. But I think that the 6-year limitation on chairmanships is one that sometimes it will be good and sometimes it will be bad. I happen to think in this case this is a very bad one, because I think the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) has been a great chairman.

The gentleman from Ohio mentioned Sid Yates. I have served on this subcommittee, this is my 24th year; and Sid Yates was a great role model, a great chairman. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) has been an outstanding chairman as well. Both of these men have done a great service to our country over the last 30 years.

I want to congratulate the gentleman from Ohio tonight on his 6 years as our chairman. As he said, he has not been dealt the best hand when it came to allocations. I can remember the coach out at the Sea Hawks, Chuck Knox, who used to say one has got to play the hand that one is dealt. We have not been dealt a very nice hand, but we have tried our best with the money that we have to do the best job possible.

I want to compliment the chairman also for his efforts throughout his career, one, to bring better administration to the agencies over which we have jurisdiction and using the public administration people, using the National Academy of Science, using whatever oversight group we could find, the GAO, and our own investigative team, to look at agencies and try to help them do a better job. I think it was always done in a constructive way, trying to help them improve their management and to save money and so that they could do a better job with the task that they have. I think that is a legacy that will live on.

Number two, the chairman has been dogged and I think correct in his efforts to make certain that our existing parks, our existing Forest Service facilities, our BLM facilities all over this country which provide so much recreation to the American people are maintained properly.

Sometimes in this institution everybody wants to add new facilities or add new parks and new areas. Somebody has to remember that one has got to take care of the ones we have already got. The gentleman from Ohio (Chairman REGULA) has done a remarkable job, and it is also a legacy issue in terms of his commitment to that and educating our committee and the members of the subcommittee about how important that is.

Then of course an initiative that he took on his own with my support and the committee's support was to have this fee-demonstration project. This is another legacy issue which is, I think, being supported all over this country, as people see that when they go to their park a significant amount of the money, 80 percent, will stay there, so that it will help take care of the high-priority maintenance problems, trails, other things that are essential to that particular park.

I think this has been kind of a pay-as-you-go formula. Frankly, I do not think the park supervisor, the Forest Service, the BLM would ever get caught up unless we try to do something innovative like this. I think that is another important issue.

We will have more time when we get into the bill to get into a deeper discussion of the issues. But tonight we should be congratulating the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) for his outstanding service to the House and to this committee, and I am glad to hear him say he is going to stay on the committee. I look forward to working with him. He has an outstanding staff led by Debbie Weatherly and all the other members of the staff. I want to thank MIKE STEVENS and Leslie Turner on our side. They all work together so well, so professionally. It makes one very proud as a Member of this institution.

I am also very proud to be on the Committee on Appropriations because I believe this committee always works together in a bipartisan way. All the committees that I have ever been on, all the subcommittees, have always functioned that way. I think it is something we all should try to make a role model out of, because it is the way this institution should work when we get something done of importance. When we can work together and deal with these issues, we can get a lot more done for the American people.

So I say to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), I am going to miss him in his role as chairman; but I am glad he is going to still be on the committee. We will work on a lot of good things and keep going out and look at these facilities. Another thing that the gentleman from Ohio did is get us back out on the road to see these parks and to see these facilities, see where the problems are, and then come back and start fixing them. That is the way one should do it.

Unfortunately, our committee did not do that as much as we should have in years past, but the gentleman from Ohio reinstated that. I think it is a tradition we should maintain in the future.

So tomorrow we will discuss the bill. Tonight we thank the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman REGULA) for his great service.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS), my ranking member, for those kind comments. It really has been a great team. I failed to mention that also Lori Rowley is my staff person who works on this and does a marvelous job on my behalf as the appropriations staffer for Subcommittee on Interior. We appreciate her work a great deal.

Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. NETHERCUTT), an extremely valuable member of our subcommittee.

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Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Chairman, I rise to echo the comments of my colleague from Washington State, not just on the term limits issue but most specifically his warm phrase for our chairman, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA). I have been on this subcommittee all the time that I have served in this body the last 5½ years. The gentleman from Ohio was my chairman, my first chairman as the Subcommittee on Interior assignment was made, one that I have thoroughly enjoyed, not just because of working with colleagues on my own side of the aisle but colleagues on the other side of the aisle as well.

I think it is significant that not only the predecessor chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. Yates, but the current ranking member, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS), have such high praise for the work and the commitment of the gentleman from Ohio to the good work of the Subcommittee on Interior. I speak not only for the gentleman from Ohio's expertise in learning and understanding and knowing and having good judgment about the intricacies of this bill and the specifics of it because it is so vitally important to the soul of this Nation. It not only covers the arts and the humanities but the parks and the recreation efforts and really the maintenance of the national treasures that are under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Interior, but it really speaks, I think, very highly that these men and these people who serve on this subcommittee on opposite political sides of the aisle but on the same human side having respect and admiration for our chairman.

It is sort of a bittersweet time that the chairman will not be the chairman after this year, but I again join my colleagues in appreciating the legacy he has left. Not only has he been a gentleman to me, but he has been a gentleman to every single member of the subcommittee and every single Member of this House. He is also a gentleman to his staff. This committee staff is here.

You can tell the value of a Member in some measure by the value that the staff places upon that Member. This staff loves this Member. They respect him as we all do, and they love him dearly. So they have committed themselves not only to the cause of good

government regardless of party but the cause of the good leadership of the gentleman from Ohio. He has been one who has treated every Member with respect, not arrogance or not dismissal but respect. I think that is the sign of a good leader. It is the sign of a good Member of this body. It is the real charge and responsibility of any chairman regardless of party. You do not see partisan politics playing a part most of the time, 99 percent of the time, with this chairman. He is trying to be even-handed with respect to all Members.

I listened to the gentleman from Colorado tonight speak on the rule and state that he was grateful for the inclusion of some provisions in this bill after working with this chairman and our subcommittee but was opposed to the bill. A narrower-minded chairman might have said, "Well, if you're not going to support my bill, your provisions are not going in this bill." But this is the modern era of fairness in politics, I hope, and I expect, and I believe, especially with the gentleman from Ohio at the helm.

I join not only the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS) but virtually every single Member of this body in paying tribute to the gentleman from Ohio, thanking him profusely for all the good work that he has done and his commitment to the interior jurisdiction of this government, this Congress and trying his best and our best to have the best bill that can ever come out of this House as it relates to the national treasures of our public lands.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Washington for those kind remarks, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired.

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. Terry) having assumed the chair, Mr. LATOURETTE, 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. 4578) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

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#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4635, DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-675) on the resolution (H. Res. 525) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4635)

making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

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#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record votes on postponed questions will be taken tomorrow.

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#### RECOGNIZING 225TH BIRTHDAY OF UNITED STATES ARMY

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 101) recognizing the 225th birthday of the United States Army.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.J. RES. 101

Whereas on June 14, 1775, the Second Continental Congress, representing the citizens of 13 American colonies, authorized the establishment of the Continental Army;

Whereas the collective expression of the pursuit of personal freedom that caused the authorization and organization of the United States Army led to the adoption of the Declaration of Independence and the codification of the new Nation's basic principles and values in the Constitution;

Whereas for the past 225 years, the Army's central mission has been to fight and win the Nation's wars;

Whereas whatever the mission, the Nation turns to its Army for decisive victory;

Whereas the 172 battle streamers carried on the Army flag are testament to the valor, commitment, and sacrifice of the brave soldiers who have served the Nation in the Army;

Whereas Valley Forge, New Orleans, Mexico City, Gettysburg, Verdun, Bataan, Normandy, Pusan, the Ia Drang Valley, Grenada, Panama, and Kuwait are but a few of the places where soldiers of the United States Army have won extraordinary distinction and respect for the Nation and its Army;

Whereas the motto of "Duty, Honor, Country" is the creed by which the American soldier lives and serves;

Whereas the United States Army today is the world's most capable and respected ground force;

Whereas future Army forces are being prepared to conduct quick, decisive, highly sophisticated operations anywhere, anytime; and

Whereas no matter what the cause, location, or magnitude of future conflicts, the Nation can rely on its Army to produce well-trained, well-led, and highly motivated soldiers to carry out the missions entrusted to them: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Congress, recognizing the historic significance of the 225th anniversary of the United States Army—

(1) expresses the appreciation of the people of the United States to the Army and the soldiers who have served in it for 225 years of dedicated service;

(2) honors the valor, commitment, and sacrifice that American soldiers have displayed throughout the history of the Army; and

(3) calls upon the President to issue a proclamation—

(A) recognizing the 225th birthday of the United States Army and the dedicated service of the soldiers who have served in the Army; and

(B) calling upon the people of the United States to observe that anniversary with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPENCE) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPENCE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.J. Res. 101.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to call up this resolution today honoring the United States Army on the occasion of its 225th birthday. On June 14, 1775, the Continental Congress resolved to create the American Continental Army. From that day until the present, millions of Americans have served at home and abroad, in peace and in war, as soldiers in America's Army. It is fitting that we honor the memory of those who have served in our Army by reflecting on its proud traditions and history.

The Army, first and foremost, is this Nation's arm of decision. It was the Army that achieved victory at Yorktown, making possible our independence and securing our place in history. From Trenton, Mexico City, Gettysburg and Santiago, to the Meuse-Argonne and Normandy, from the Pusan Perimeter and the Ia Drang Valley, to Panama and Iraq, the Army has prevailed in thousands of battles, large and small, in defense of this Nation and in the cause of liberty. In its 225-year history, tens of thousands of soldiers have sacrificed their lives on distant battlefields so that Americans could know victory in war and prosperity in peace.

The history of our Army is inextricably tied with the history of this Nation. In war, our Army has been preeminent on the battlefield. In peace, our Army has provided this Nation with engineers and explorers, diplomats, and presidents. The Washington Monument and the Panama Canal bear concrete witness to the Army's achievements. Lewis and Clark, George W. Goethals, George C. Marshall, as well as Presidents Washington, Jackson, Taylor, Grant, Truman, and Eisenhower are but a few