CHATTahoochee FOREST PROTECTION ACT OF 1991

DATE: November 23, 1991. Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

SPONSOR: Mr. de la Garza, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following REPORT CONFERENCE REPORT (To accompany H.R. 3245) (Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office)

TEXT:
The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 3245), to designate certain National Forest System lands in the State of Georgia as wilderness, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:
Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:
SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
This Act may be cited as the "Chattahoochee Forest Protection Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. WILDERNESS.
(a) Designation. In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131-1136), the following lands in the State of Georgia are hereby designated as wilderness and therefore as components of the National Wilderness and Preservation System:

(1) Certain lands in the Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia, which comprise approximately 7,800 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Blood Mountain Wilderness Proposed", dated July 1991, and which shall be known as Blood Mountain Wilderness.

(2) Certain lands in the Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia, which comprise approximately 16,880 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Chattahoochee
Headwaters Wilderness Proposed", dated July 1991, and which shall be known as Mark Trail Wilderness.

(3) Certain lands in the Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia, which comprise approximately 1,160 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Brasstown Wilderness Addition Proposed", dated July 1991, and which is hereby incorporated in and shall be part of the Brasstown Wilderness as designated by section 2(2) of the Georgia Wilderness Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 3129).

(b) Administration. Subject to valid existing rights, each wilderness area designated by this Act shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness, except that any reference in such provision to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. SCENIC AREA.

(a) Designation. In order to protect and enhance the natural beauty, special ecological features, watershed integrity, mature-forest habitat, scenic recreation opportunities and other distinctive values of certain lands in Georgia, the lands in the Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia, which comprise approximately 7,100 acres as generally depicted on a map entitled "Coosa Bald Scenic Area Proposed", dated July 1991, are designated as a scenic area and shall be known as Coosa Bald Scenic Area.

(b) Administration. (1) Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall administer the Coosa Bald Scenic Area in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the National Forest System in such a way as to further the purposes of this section.

(2) The Secretary may permit additional road construction in the scenic area in furtherance of the purposes for which the scenic area is established. The Secretary may remove timber only in a manner which does not impair the purposes for which the scenic area is established. Salvage or sanitation harvesting of timber stands that are substantially damaged by fire, windthrow or other catastrophe, or are in imminent danger from insect or disease attack, is authorized to maintain forest health and provide for visitor safety.

(3) By virtue of this designation alone, the Secretary need not change patterns of public access or closure on existing permanent national forest development roads. At his discretion, however, the secretary may open or close such existing roads for public use for reasons of sound resource management.

(4) Nothing in this section shall prevent the completion of existing timber sales under contract.

(5) The Coosa Bald Scenic Area is hereby withdrawn from disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral leasing.
(6) The Secretary may also permit, in his discretion, the continued maintenance of existing wildlife openings, in cooperation with the State of Georgia and other Federal, State, and private cooperators, and may permit new wildlife openings in furtherance of the purposes for which the scenic area is established.

(7) The Secretary shall protect, enhance, and promote the publics opportunities for scenic primitive and semiprimitive opportunities in the Coosa Bald Scenic Area.

(8) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit any actions needed for the protection and necessary enhancement of a threatened or endangered species of plant or animal.

SEC. 4. RECREATION AREA

(a) Designation. In order to ensure the protection of certain natural, scenic, fish and wildlife, historic, and archaeological, wildland and watershed values, and to provide for the enhancement of the recreation opportunities associated with these values, certain lands in the Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia, which comprise approximately 23,330 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Springer Mountain National Recreation Area Proposed", dated August 1991, are hereby designated as a national recreation area and shall be known as Springer Mountain National Recreation Area.

(b) Administration. (1) Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall administer Springer Mountain National Recreation Area in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the national forests in such a way as to further the purposes of this section and may remove timber in the recreation area only in a manner which does not impair the purposes for which the recreation area is established. Salvage or sanitation harvesting of timber stands that are substantially damaged by fire, windthrow or other catastrophe, or are in imminent danger from insect or disease attack, is authorized to maintain forest health and provide for visitor safety.

(2) Nothing in this section shall prevent the completion of existing timber sales under contract. The Secretary may permit additional road construction in the area in furtherance of the purposes for which the recreation area is established.

(3) By virtue of the designation under this section, the Secretary need not change patterns of public access or closure on existing permanent national forest development roads. At his discretion, however, the Secretary may open or close such existing roads to public use for reasons of sound resource management.

(4) Lands within the Springer Mountain National Recreation Area are hereby withdrawn from disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral leasing.

(5) The Secretary may permit, in his discretion, the continued maintenance of existing wildlife openings, in cooperation with the State of Georgia and other Federal, State, and private cooperators, and may permit new wildlife openings in furtherance of the purposes for which the recreation area is established.
(6) The Secretary shall protect, enhance, and promote the publics opportunities for scenic primitive and semiprimitive recreation in the Springer Mountain National Recreation Area.

(7) Designation by this section shall not interfere with rights of access to privately held lands.

(8) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit any actions needed for the protection and necessary enhancement of a threatened or endangered species of plant or animal.

SEC. 5. MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.

As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a legal description of each area designated by this Act with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and with the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate. Each such map and description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that correction of clerical and typographical errors in each such map and description, together with each such map, shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. SEC. 6. EXEMPTION.

Any privately held lands within these designated areas shall be exempt from the purposes of this Act.

brief explanation

The bill designates

(1) approximatley 25,840 acres of the 750,000 acre Chattahoochee National Forest in Georgia as Wilderness;

(2) approximately 7,100 acres of the Chattahoochee National Forest as the Coosa Bald Scenic Area; and

(3) approximately 23,330 acres of the Chattahoochee National Forest as the Springer Mountain National Recreation Area.

The lands are currently managed for a variety of purposes including general forestry, enjoyment of the Appalachian Trail, and high elevation backcountry, semi-primitive, non-motorized, scenic, and recreational water uses.
H.R. 3245 designates approximately 56,270 acres of land in the Chattahoochee National Forest in the State of Georgia in special protection categories of wilderness, scenic area, and national recreation area. Collectively, these designations are intended to ensure the protection of the key resources of these areas and provide important recreational opportunities for nearby population centers.

Wilderness

A total of 25,840 acres are designated as wilderness for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Two new wilderness areas are created and land is added to an existing wilderness. The area designated as wilderness are:

Blood Mountain Wilderness (7,800 acres);

Mark Trail Wilderness (16,880 acres); and

Brasstown Wilderness Addition (1,160 acres).

The Blood Mountain area contains numerous outstanding natural features, including mountain streams and waterfalls, rugged terrain, and high peaks and rock outcroppings. The area includes Blood Mountain, which at 4,467 feet is the highest point on the Appalachian Trail in Georgia and one of the highest points in the State. Eleven miles of the popular Appalachian Trail course through the area. The headwater streams provide habitat for several species of trout, and the terrain and vegetation effectively screen external sights and sounds. All of the land in the area is owned by the Federal government.

The Mark Trail area includes the headwater streams of the Chattahoochee River, an important source of water for Atlanta, through which it flows, and the rest of Georgia. The area contains 15 miles of the Appalachian Trail among the longest in the State without a road crossing and the crest of the Blue Ridge with 16 mountain peaks over 3,500 feet high. Waterfalls, rock outcroppings, and rugged terrain are featured throughout. The area is named in honor of the fictional character created by Georgia artist Ed Dodd. All of the land in the area is owned by the Federal government.

The Brasstown addition would join with the existing 10,924-acre Brasstown Wilderness (designated in 1986). The additional area contains trout streams, a rocky gorge, waterfalls, and scenic slopes of Brasstown Bald. The area provides opportunities for primitive recreation, hunting, and fishing. All of the land in the area is owned by the Federal government.

The Secretary of Agriculture (the "Secretary") is directed to manage the wilderness areas in accordance with the provisions of the 1964 Wilderness Act. The designations thus provide for the administration of these lands in a manner consistent with the other areas within the National Wilderness Preservation System to protect their outstanding natural features.
H.R. 3245 designates approximately 7,100 acres as the Coosa Bald Scenic Area. The area contains 4,287-foot Coosa Bald and several significant trout streams, including the headwaters of those streams. The area has a high black bear density, and contains diverse vegetation, including white pine, upland hardwoods, and numerous rare plant species. The area is highly accessible, with an existing system of roads and trails. All of the land in the area is owned by the Federal government.

Designation of this land as a scenic area is intended to protect the unique natural qualities of the area and to ensure the continued opportunity for public access and recreational uses. The Secretary is directed to administer the area in a way that furthers this purpose.

National Recreation Area

The Springer Mountain National Recreation Area, encompassing approximately 23,330 acres, contains the southern terminus of the Appalachian Trail, some 2,140 miles from the northern end at Mount Katahdin in Maine. The area includes several high quality streams and waterfalls, and is typical of the rugged Appalachian Mountain terrain. There are three blocks of non-Federally owned land in the area. However, Section 6 expressly provides that privately held lands within the designated areas are exempt from the Act, so these lands are not affected.

Public recreation use of the area is heavy and diverse, and designation is intended to provide for administration of the land and resources in a manner that places a high priority on this use as well as the protection of those resources.

The Committee believes that these designations will have a minimal effect on timber harvesting and other types of prohibited activities within the overall context of the 750,000-acre Chattahoochee National Forest. The Committee further believes that the designations are justified on the basis of the need for protection of resources and public recreation opportunities.

In particular, the sponsors of the legislation developed the designations with concerns for timber production in mind. Within the total areas designated in the bill, the lands classified in the forest resources plan as suitable for timber production contribute 3.8 million board feet to the forests overall 87 million-board-feet allowable sale quantity. Furthermore, the Forest Service indicates it would be able to offset any impact on sales in the areas with additional sales in other areas of the forest.

The Committee intends that the Coosa Bald Scenic Area and the Springer Mountain National Recreation Area be managed in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the National Forest System. H.R. 3245 expressly limits the Secretary’s discretion in providing for timber harvests in these areas. Timber sales must be carried out in a manner that does not impair the purposes for which the areas were established, except for salvage or sanitation harvesting of substantially damaged timber, or timber that is in imminent danger from insect or disease attack.
Given these limitations on future timber harvests from the Coosa Bald Scenic Area and the Springer Mountain National Recreation Area, the Committee believes that the Forest Service should take appropriate action to evaluate the impacts that the new management direction for these units may have on the quantity of lands that are suitable for timber harvest on the Chattahoochee National Forest and the actual level of timber sales which the forest may offer.

Tourism is an important facet of the economic structure of the area. H.R. 3245 is intended to provide direction for the Forest Service to aid in the continued viability of the industry through management of the forest resources which have proven popular to persons from outside the region in addition to those who live in the immediate area.

As noted above, many of the areas designated in the bill contain significant portions of the Appalachian Trail. The trail is an important part of the existing recreational opportunities that the bill is intended to protect, and the continued management of the trail, in a manner consistent with the various land designations, is expected. The Forest Service should manage those portions of the trail within its jurisdiction in consultation with the Agriculture Committee and interested organizations and individuals.

section analysis
Section 1 Short title

Section 1 provides that the bill may be cited as the "Chattahoochee Forest Protection Act of 1991".

Section 2 Wilderness

Section 2(a) designates two new wilderness areas (the Blood Mountain Wilderness, approximately 7,800 acres, and the Chattahoochee Headwaters Wilderness, approximately 16,880 acres), and expands an existing wilderness area (the Brasstown Wilderness Addition, approximately 1,160 acres), in the Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia.

Section 2(b) directs the Secretary of Agriculture ("the Secretary"), subject to valid existing rights, to administer each wilderness area designated by the bill in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness, except that any reference in such provision to the effective date of the Wilderness Act will be deemed to be a reference to the date of enactment of the bill.

Section 3 Scenic area

Section 3(a) designates certain lands in the Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia, which comprise approximately 7,100 acres as the "Coosa Bald Scenic Area".

Section 3(b)(1) directs the Secretary, subject to valid existing rights, to administer the Coosa Bald Scenic Area in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the National Forest System in such a way as to further the purposes of section 3 of the bill.
Section 3(b)(2) authorizes the Secretary to permit additional road construction in the scenic area in furtherance of the purposes for which the scenic area is established, and authorizes the Secretary to remove timber in the scenic area only in a manner which does not impair the purposes for which the scenic area is established. An exception is provided for salvage or sanitation harvesting of timber stands that are substantially damaged by fire, windthrow or other catastrophe, or are in imminent danger from insect or disease attack. The exception is authorized to maintain forest health and provide for visitor safety.

Section 3(b)(3) authorizes the Secretary, at the Secretary's discretion, to open or close existing roads within the Coosa Bald Scenic Area for public use or for reasons of sound resource management. Section 3(b)(3) specifically provides that the Secretary is not required to change patterns of public access or closure on existing permanent national forest development roads.

Section 3(b)(4) provides that nothing in section 3 may be construed to prevent the completion of existing timber sales under contract.

Section 3(b)(5) withdraws the Coosa Bald Scenic Area from disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral leasing.

Section 3(b)(6) authorizes the Secretary to permit, in the Secretary's discretion, the continued maintenance of existing wildlife openings, in cooperation with the State of Georgia and other Federal, State, and private cooperators, and to permit new wildlife openings in furtherance of the purposes for which the scenic area is established.

Section 3(b)(7) requires the Secretary to protect, enhance, and promote the public's opportunities for scenic primitive and semiprimitive opportunities in the Coosa Bald Scenic Area.

Section 3(b)(8) provides that nothing in section 3 may be construed to limit any actions needed for the protection and necessary enhancement of a threatened or endangered species of plant or animal.

Section 4 Recreation area

Section 4(a) designates certain lands in the Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia, which comprise approximately 23,330 acres, as the "Springer Mountain National Recreation Area".

Section 4(b)(1) requires the Secretary, subject to valid existing rights, to administer the Springer Mountain National Recreation Area in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the national forests in such a way as to further the purposes of section 4. Section 4(b)(1) also authorizes the Secretary to remove timber in the recreation area only in a manner that does not impair the purposes for which the recreation area is established. An exception is provided for salvage or sanitation harvesting of timber stands which are substantially damaged by fire, windthrow or other catastrophe, or are in
imminent danger from insect or disease attack. The exception is authorized to maintain forest health and provide for visitor safety.

Section 4(b)(2) provides that nothing in section 4 may be construed to prevent the completion of existing timber sales under contract. The Secretary may permit additional road construction in the area in furtherance of the purposes for which the recreation area is established.

Section 4(b)(3) authorizes the Secretary, at the Secretary's discretion, to open or close existing roads within the Springer Mountain National Recreation Area for public use for reasons of sound resource management. Section 4(b)(3) specifically provides that the Secretary is not required to change patterns of public access or closure on existing permanent national forest development roads.

Section 4(b)(4) withdraws lands within the Springer Mountain National Recreation Area from disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral leasing.

Section 4(b)(5) authorizes the Secretary, at the Secretary's discretion, to permit, in the Secretary's discretion, the continued maintenance of existing wildlife openings, in cooperation with the State of Georgia and other Federal, State, and private cooperators, and to permit new wildlife openings in furtherance of the purposes for which the recreation area is established.

Section 4(b)(6) requires the Secretary to protect, enhance, and promote the public's opportunities for scenic primitive and semiprimitive recreation in the Springer Mountain National Recreation Area.

Section 4(b)(7) provides that the designation by section 4 should not be construed to permit interference with rights of access to privately held lands.

Section 4(b)(8) provides that nothing in section 4 may be construed to limit any actions needed for the protection and necessary enhancement of a threatened or endangered species of plant or animal.

Section 5 Maps and legal descriptions

Section 5 requires that, as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of the bill, the Secretary file a map and a legal description of each area designated by the bill with the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and with the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate. Each such map and description will be deemed to have the same force and effect as if included in the bill, except that correction of clerical and typographical errors in each such map and description will be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

Section 6 Exemption Section 6 exempts any privately held lands within the areas designated by the bill from the purposes of the bill.
COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION
I. Hearing


Subcommittee Chairman Harold L. Volkmer called the meeting to order and explained the legislation.

The Honorable Ed Jenkins, Member of Congress from Georgia, and sponsor of H.R. 3245, testified that increased urbanization in Northern Georgia had increased the demands for the use of forest lands, making it necessary to provide protection for those lands. Mr. Jenkins pointed out that immediate action to plan for the use and to prevent abuse of natural resources in the area was needed to ensure the continued success of the tourist industry in Northern Georgia. Mr. Jenkins submitted letters endorsing H.R. 3245 sent to him by county organizations, the Benton Mackaye Trail Association, the Nature Conservancy, and the Izaak Walton League of America.

The Honorable Ben Jones, Member of Congress from Georgia, testified that the bill was unanimously supported by the Georgia Congressional delegation. Mr. Jones pointed out that the area contains botanically rich forest communities, fertile trout fisheries, clear running streams, and scenic vistas.

Mr. James C. Overbay, Deputy Chief, National Forest System, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture (Department), testified that the Department believed that the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest Plan completed in 1985 described the appropriate management strategy for the lands addressed by the bill.

The Department recommended that action on the bill be deferred until a mineral assessment was completed for the proposed wilderness areas and that the bill be amended to clarify the management of the scenic and recreation areas.

Mr. Jerry L. McCollum, Executive Vice President of the Georgia Wildlife Federation testified in support of the bill. Mr. McCollum pointed out that the bill provides needed protection for special areas of the forest with minimum impact on traditional uses by hunters, fishers, and other recreational users.

Mr. James Sullivan, Vice President of Friends of the Mountains, testified in support of the bill. Mr. Sullivan stated that the current land and resource management plan for the Chattahoochee National Forest is inadequate because it promotes disturbed, early successional forests and fails to respond to the need for more mature forests, a need that would be met by the bill.

Mr. Michael Francis, Director of the National Forests Program, The Wilderness Society, testified on behalf of The Wilderness Society and the Georgia Conservancy in support of
Mr. Francis urged amendments to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to classify the Coosa Bald Scenic Area and the Springer Mountain National Recreation Area as not-suitable for timber production.

Ms. Sandie Sparks, General Manager, Sparks Lumber Company, Incorporated, Ellijay, Georgia, testified on behalf of the Southern Timber Purchasers Council and the National Forest Products Association in opposition to the bill and in support of the existing management of the Chattahoochee National Forest. Ms. Sparks stated that Sparks Lumber Company, Incorporated, is 25 percent dependent on wood resources from the Chattahoochee National Forest and that the bill might adversely affect some of the 100 people indirectly employed by Sparks Lumber. In addition, Ms. Sparks submitted written statements in opposition to H.R. 3245 by Mr. Raymond L. Harbin, Richmond Lumber Company, and Mr. Doyle Sutton, Sutton Lumber Company. II. Subcommittee Consideration

The Subcommittee on Forests, Family Farms, and Energy met pursuant to notice on November 5, 1991 to consider the bill.

Mr. Volkmer offered en bloc technical amendments that addressed the concerns stated by the Forest Service at the public hearing on the bill. The amendments: (1) clarified that the Secretary's authority to permit the continued maintenance of existing wildlife openings in the scenic and recreation areas could be in cooperation with other Federal, State, and private cooperators, in addition to the State of Georgia; (2) clarified that the sections of the bill designating the scenic and recreation areas were not intended to authorize any limitation on actions needed for the protection and enhancement of a threatened or endangered species of plant or animal; and (3) made other technical clarifying changes. The amendment was adopted by unanimous consent.

Mr. Morrison moved that the bill, as amended, be reported to the full committee with a recommendation that it do pass and the motion was approved by a voice vote in the presence of a quorum.

III. Full Committee Consideration

The Committee on Agriculture met, pursuant to notice, on November 6, 1991. Chairman de la Garza called the meeting to order for the purpose of consideration of the bill, as amended by the Subcommittee.

Mr. Volkmer and Mr. Morrison were recognized to give the report of the Subcommittee and explain the provisions of the bill, as amended.

The question occurred on the adoption of H.R. 35, as amended by the Subcommittee. By a voice vote the bill, as amended, was approved and ordered favorably reported to the House in the presence of a quorum.

Mr. Hatcher offered report language recommending that the Forest Service evaluate the effect of the new management direction required by the bill on the quantity of lands in the
Chattahoochee National Forest that are suitable for timber harvest and the actual level of timber sales that the forest may offer. Mr. Hatcher's report language was included by unanimous consent.

administration position

At the time of the filing of this report, the Committee had not received a report from the U.S. Department of Agriculture concerning H.R. 3245, as amended, to designate certain National Forest System lands in the State of Georgia as wilderness, and for other purposes.

budget act compliance (section 308 and section 403)

The provisions of clause 2(l)(3)(B) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (relating to estimates of new budget authority, new spending authority, or new credit authority, or increased revenues or tax expenditures) are not considered applicable. The estimate and comparison required to be prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under clause 2(l)(3)(C) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 submitted to the Committee prior to the filing of this report are as follows:

U.S. Congress,
Congressional Budget Office,
Hon. E de la Garza,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. Chairman: The Congressional Budget Office has reviewed H.R. 3245, the Chattahoochee Forest Protection Act of 1991, as ordered reported by the House Committee on Agriculture on November 6, 1991. We estimate that implementation of this bill would cost the federal government about $350,000 annually, assuming appropriation of the necessary funds. Enactment of H.R. 3245 would affect direct spending, and thus would be subject to pay-as-you-go procedures under section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. As a result, we have provided an attachment with the estimate required under clause 8 of House Rule XXI.

H.R. 3245 would designate 25,840 acres of land in the Chattahoochee National Forest as wilderness. Another 7,100 acres of land in the forest would be designated a National Scenic Area, and 23,330 acres would be designated as a National Recreation Area. Based on information provided by the Forest Service (FS), we estimate that these land use designations would increase annual management and operation and maintenance costs by about $350,000. Such amounts would have to be provided to the FS through future appropriation actions.
The national scenic area and national recreation area designations would prevent the sale, over the next five years, of about 1.9 million board feet of timber in the Chattahoochee National Forest. The FS estimates that this timber is worth about $225,000. Information from the FS indicates, however, that it would be able to sell additional timber in other areas to offset these losses. We therefore estimate that enactment of H.R. 3245 would not result in a loss of timber receipts over the 1992-1995 period.

Enactment of H.R. 3245 would not affect the budgets of state or local governments.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Theresa Gullo, who can be reached at 226-2860.

Sincerely,
Robert D. Reischauer,
Director.

Congressional Budget Office Estimate

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The applicable cost estimate of this act for all purposes of sections 252 and 253 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be as follows: 8

1An estimate of H.R. 3245 as ordered reported by the House Committee on Agriculture on November 6, 1991. This estimate was transmitted by the Congressional Budget Office on November 18, 1991.

(PLEASE REFER TO ORIGINAL SOURCE)

INFLATIONARY IMPACT STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 2(l)(4) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee estimates that enactment of H.R. 3245, as amended, will have no inflationary impact on the national economy.

OVERSIGHT STATEMENT

No summary of oversight findings and recommendations made by the Committee on Government Operations under clause 2(b)(2) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives was available to the Committee with reference to the subject matter specifically addressed by H.R. 3245, as amended.

No specific oversight activities other than the hearings detailed in this report were conducted by the Committee within the definition of clause 2(b)(1) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.