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107TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES | REPORT 107–564

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2003

JULY 11, 2002.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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

R E P O R T

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 5093]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003. The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the Department of the Interior (except the Bureau of Reclamation) and for other related agencies, including the Forest Service, the Department of Energy, the Indian Health Service, the Smithsonian Institution, and the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

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Comparison With Budget Resolution

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

[In millions of dollars]

	Sec. 302(b)		This bill—	
	Discretionary	Mandatory	Discretionary	Mandatory
Budget authority	$19,730	63	$19,730	63
Outlays	18,969	64	19,260	64

The allocation for fiscal year 2003 includes $1,440,000,000 in discretionary budget authority for conservation spending pursuant to Section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, and $1,052,000,000 in outlays. There is also $400,000,000 in outlays attributable to additional 2002 emergency firefighting funds included in the outlay total.

Summary of the Bill

The Committee has conducted hearings on the programs and projects provided for in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill for 2003. The hearings are contained in 9 published volumes totaling nearly 10,000 pages.

During the course of the hearings, testimony was taken at 14 hearings on 11 days, not only from agencies which come under the jurisdiction of the Interior Subcommittee, but also from Members

of Congress, and, in written form, from State and local government officials, and private citizens.

The bill that is recommended for fiscal year 2003 has been developed after careful consideration of all the facts and details available to the Committee.

BUDGET AUTHORITY RECOMMENDED IN BILL BY TITLE

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 2003	Committee bill, fiscal year 2003	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Title I, Department of the Interior: New Budget (obligational) authority	$9,450,753,000	$9,969,175,000	+$518,422,000
Title II, related agencies: New Budget (obligational) authority	9,488,163,000	10,444,950,000	+956,787,000
Grand total, New Budget (obligational) authority	18,938,916,000	20,414,125,000	+1,475,209,000

Total Appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies

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

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

The following table reflects the total budget (obligational) authority contained both in this bill and in permanent appropriations for fiscal years 2002 and 2003.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEARS 2002–2003

Item	Fiscal year 2002	Fiscal year 2003	Change
Interior and related agencies appropriations bill	$19,167,770,000	$20,414,125,000	+$1,246,355,000
Permanent appropriations, Federal funds	2,588,751,000	2,548,278,000	−40,473,000
Permanent appropriations, trust funds	624,897,000	595,918,000	−28,979,000
Total budget authority	22,381,418,000	23,558,321,000	+1,176,903,000

Revenue Generated by Agencies in Bill

The following tabulation indicates total new obligational authority to date for fiscal years 2001 and 2002, and the amount recommended in the bill for fiscal year 2003. It compares receipts generated by activities in this bill on an actual basis for fiscal year 2001 and on an estimated basis for fiscal years 2002 and 2003. The programs in this bill are estimated to generate $6.1 billion in revenues for the Federal Government in fiscal year 2003. Therefore, the expenditures in this bill will contribute to economic stability rather than inflation.

Item	Fiscal year—		
	2001	2002	2003
New obligational authority	$18,892,320,000	$19,167,770,000	$20,414,125,000
Receipts:			
Department of the Interior	10,865,661,000	6,609,623,000	5,719,689,000

Item	Fiscal year—		
	2001	2002	2003
Forest Service	424,019,000	420,972,000	422,036,000
Naval Petroleum Reserves	7,836,000	7,187,000	7,233,000
Total receipts	11,297,516,000	7,037,782,000	6,148,958,000

APPLICATION OF GENERAL REDUCTIONS

The level at which sequestration reductions shall be taken pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, if such reductions are required in fiscal year 2003, is defined by the Committee as follows:

As provided for by section 256(l)(2) of Public Law 99–177, as amended, and for the purpose of a Presidential Order issued pursuant to section 254 of said Act, the term "program, project, and activity" for items under the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Subcommittees on the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies of the House of Representatives and the Senate is defined as (1) any item specifically identified in tables or written material set forth in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, or accompanying committee reports or the conference report and accompanying joint explanatory Statement of the managers of the committee of conference; (2) any Government-owned or Government-operated facility; and (3) management units, such as National parks, National forests, fish hatcheries, wildlife refuges, research units, regional, State and other administrative units and the like, for which funds are provided in fiscal year 2003.

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

FEDERAL FUNDING OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends appropriations of new budget authority aggregating $5.2 billion for Indian programs in fiscal year 2003. This is an increase of $99 million above the budget request and an increase of $230 million above the amount appropriated for fiscal year 2002. Spending for Indian services by the Federal Government in total is included in the following table.

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget Authority	Fiscal year 2001 actual	Fiscal year 2002, enacted	Fiscal year 2003, budget estimate
Department of Agriculture	$611,737	$671,438	$711,397
Department of Commerce	41,884	17,534	12,534
Department of Defense	18,000	18,000	0
Department of Justice	202,960	237,122	201,264
Department of Education	1,852,991	1,974,208	2,064,089
Department of HHS	3,125,858	3,341,815	3,421,043
Department of HUD	731,557	731,557	729,500
Department of Veterans Affairs	538	551	565
Department of the Interior	2,617,113	2,664,262	2,770,316
Department of Labor	71,919	73,919	70,014
Department of Transportation	265,481	281,411	202,029

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget Authority	Fiscal year 2001 actual	Fiscal year 2002, enacted	Fiscal year 2003, budget estimate
Environmental Protection Agency	216,109	228,698	232,276
Small Business Administration	1,250	0	1,000
Smithsonian Institution	37,305	67,896	53,517
Army Corps of Engineers	23,777	26,007	23,631
Department of the Treasury	5,000	5,000	5,000
Other Independent Agencies	76,785	80,059	78,846
Total	9,900,264	10,419,477	10,577,021

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY

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

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

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

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

ACCRUAL FUNDING OF RETIREMENT COSTS AND POST-RETIREMENT HEALTH BENEFITS

The President's Budget included a legislative proposal under the jurisdiction of the House Committee on Government Reform to charge to individual agencies, starting in fiscal year 2003, the fully accrued costs related to retirement benefits of Civil Service Retirement System employees and retiree health benefits for all civilian employees. The Budget also requested an additional dollar amount in each affected discretionary account to cover these accrued costs.

Without passing judgment on the merits of this legislative proposal, the Committee has reduced the dollar amounts of the President's request shown in the "Comparative Statement of New Budget Authority" and other tables in this report to exclude the accrual funding proposal. The disposition by Congress of the legislative proposal is unclear at this time. Should the proposal be passed by Congress and enacted, the Committee will make appropriate adjustments to the President's request to include accrual amounts.

The Committee further notes that administration proposals requiring legislative action by the authorizing committees of Congress are customarily submitted in the budget as separate schedules apart from the regular appropriations requests. Should such a proposal be enacted, a budget amendment formally modifying the President's appropriation request for discretionary funding is then transmitted to the Congress.

The Committee is concerned that this practice, which has always worked effectively for both Congress and past administrations, was not followed for the accrual funding proposal. In this case, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) decided to include accrual

amounts in the original discretionary appropriations language request. These amounts are based on legislation that has yet to be considered and approved by the appropriate committees of Congress. This led to numerous misunderstandings both inside and outside of Congress of what was the "true" President's budget request. The Committee believes that, in the future, OMB should follow long-established procedures with respect to discretionary spending proposals that require legislative action.

Allocating Congressional Funding Priorities

The Committee continues to be concerned that the agencies funded by this Act are not following a standard methodology for allocating appropriated funds to the field where Congressional funding priorities are concerned. When Congressional instructions are provided, the Committee expects these instructions to be closely monitored and followed. The Committee directs that earmarks for Congressional funding priorities be first allocated to the receiving units, and then all remaining funds should be allocated to the field based on established procedures. Field units or programs should not have their allocations reduced because of earmarks for Congressional priorities without direction from or advance approval of the Committee.

Conservation Initiative

The Committee has continued the conservation initiative started in title VIII of the fiscal year 2001 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The table below includes funding information for that initiative. Continuing its commitment to this important initiative, the Committee has recommended a total of $1,440,000,000 for fiscal year 2003. This amount is equal to the maximum amount available for appropriation through the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2003. The funding under the conservation initiative is summarized in the table below.

Subcategory/appropriation account	2002 Enacted	2003 Request	2003 committee recommendation
Federal Land Acquisition:			
BLM Federal Land Acquisition	49,920	[3] 44,686	49,286
FWS Federal Land Acquisition	99,135	[3] 70,384	82,250
NPS Federal Land Acquisition	130,117	[3] 86,057	99,099
Dept. Mgmt, BIA water settlement	.....	[3] 3,000	0
FS Federal Land Acquisition	149,742	[3] 130,510	146,336
Subtotal, Federal Land Acquisition	428,914	[3] 334,637	376,971
NPS Stateside LWCF Grants (and Administration)	144,000	¾ 200,000	154,000
Subtotal, Federal and State LWCF	572,914	[3] 534,637	530,971
State and Other Conservation Programs:			
State Wildlife Grants	[1] 60,000	⅔ 60,000	[5] 100,000
FWS Incentive Grant Programs	40,000	[3] 50,000	[5] 40,000
FWS Stewardship Grants Program	10,000	[3] 10,000	[5] 10,000
FWS Coop. Endangered Species Conserv. Fund	96,235	[3] 91,000	[5] 121,400
FWS North American Wetlands Conserv. Fund	43,500	[3] 43,560	43,560
FWS Migratory Bird Fund	(3,000)	(1,000)	5,000
FWS Multinational Species Fund	(4,000)	(4,000)	4,800
USGS State Planning Partnerships	25,000	13,578	25,000
Cooperative Conservation Initiative (BLM, FWS, NPS)	.....	50,000	26,000

Subcategory/appropriation account	2002 Enacted	2003 Request	2003 committee recommendation
FS, Forest Legacy	65,000	[3] 69,797	[5] 60,000
FS, Forest Stewardship	(33,171)	[3] 49,526	36,898
Subtotal, State & other conservation programs	339,735	437,461	472,658
Urban and Historic Preservation Programs:			
NPS Historic Preservation Fund	74,500	67,000	76,500
NPS Urban Parks & Recreation Recovery Grants	30,000	300	30,000
FS Urban and Community Forestry	36,000	36,235	36,235
Youth Conservation Corps (BLM, FWS, NPS, FS)	7,000	7,000	7,000
Subtotal, Urban & Historic	147,500	110,535	149,735
Payments in Lieu of Taxes—BLM	50,000	15,000	[7] 70,000
National Wildlife Refuge Fund sharing—FWS	.....	.....	[8] 5,000
Federal Infrastructure Improvement Programs	184,851	220,102	211,636
Total, Conservation Spending Category	1,295,000	1,317,735	1,440,000

(1) There was a $25m rescission of these funds in FY 02, amount shown is after rescission; (2) $5,000,000 for tribal grants included in State Wildlife grants category; (3) requested from LWCF in 2003; (4) includes $50 million for Coop. Conservation Initiative; (5) includes funding from Land and Water Conservation Fund; (6) includes $30,000,000 for Saving America's Treasures; (7) an additional $160 million for PILT is not in CSC; (8) an additional $14,414,000 for refuge fund is not in CSC.

Conservation Partnerships

The Committee has not agreed to start a new cooperative conservation initiative, as proposed by the Department of the Interior, but wholeheartedly supports the concept of cooperative efforts to address critical habitat restoration and protection needs. The Committee believes that the goal of conservation through partnerships should be accomplished using existing cooperative programs. The current challenge cost share programs in each of the land management agencies are excellent examples of partnership efforts that leverage Federal funds. The Committee strongly believes agencies should view partnerships as an approach to doing business rather than an opportunity to create new programs or new administrative entities to accomplish cooperative conservation. The total amount added to the budget request to address cooperative partnerships through existing programs at the Department of the Interior is $41,000,000 as detailed below. In addition, the Committee recommends continuing the landowner incentive program and the private stewardship grant program, which were started in fiscal year 2002 under the Fish and Wildlife Service. The $50,000,000 for those two new programs is continued for fiscal year 2003.

The Committee has recommended increases in the challenge cost share programs in the Department of the Interior. In the Bureau of Land Management, an increase of $10,000,000 is recommended, which more than doubles the funding to a total of $19,000,000. Under the Committee's recommendation for fiscal year 2003, funding for the National Park Service challenge cost share program will be increased by $7,000,000, an increase of 100 percent, for a total availability of $14,000,000. The amount not set-aside for Lewis and Clark projects will actually increase by 350 percent—from $2,000,000 to $9,000,000. In the Fish and Wildlife Service about $3,500,000 in refuge operations is currently used for the challenge cost share program and the Committee has recommended adding $3,000,000 for that program.

In the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Committee has recommended adding funding to several existing programs that have a demonstrated ability to leverage Federal funds. The Committee has also placed an emphasis on addressing invasive species control through cost-shared projects. In addition to the increase for the refuge challenge cost share program, the Committee has recommended increases of $2,000,000 for on-refuge invasive species control projects using friends groups and volunteers, $1,000,000 for invasive species control projects under the Partners for Fish and Wildlife program, $1,000,000 for spartina control in Willapa Bay, Washington with the expectation that the State and other partners will provide additional funds to address this problem, $1,000,000 for coastal programs, $1,000,000 for joint venture programs in migratory bird management, $2,000,000 for fish passage projects, and $1,000,000 for aquatic nuisance control. The Committee has also recommended an increase of $12,000,000 for habitat conservation plan land acquisition under the cooperative endangered species conservation fund.

The Committee also notes that the North American Wetlands Conservation program in the Fish and Wildlife Service is an excellent example of the power of conservation partnerships. Likewise, the Committee continues to support funding for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation in the Bureau of Land Management, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, and the Forest Service. The Committee suggests that the Natural Resource Damage Assessment program should be examined for enhanced restoration partnership potential.

The Committee notes that the Forest Service had an active challenge cost share program using available funds; as recently as fiscal year 2000 the Forest Service set aside $35,057,000 and anticipated $56,517,000 in cooperator contributions. This funding produced tremendous on-the ground accomplishments providing substantial conservation, leverage of non-Federal funds, and successful cooperation with many local groups. The Committee has additional instructions for the Forest Service challenge cost share program under the National forest system heading. The Committee expects the Forest Service to reestablish this program.

The Committee strongly encourages the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service to use proven, existing programs, and use the existing criteria for those programs, to meet the goals of cooperative conservation. In the fiscal year 2004 budget, the Committee encourages the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service to expand programs with proven track records for leveraging Federal funds to deliver on the ground habitat restoration and protection. The fiscal year 2004 budget justification should include a crosscut table of partnership programs for each land management agency, including information on Federal funding and cost sharing by program. The Department of the Interior and the Forest Service should also report to the Committee no later than December 31, 2002, on the current status of their conservation partnership programs.

ENERGY RESEARCH—RESPONDING TO THE NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY

Last year the Committee wholeheartedly welcomed the Administration's National Energy Policy. The Committee was disappointed that the budget request for fiscal year 2003 for energy programs did not more fully embrace research in many critical areas. The Committee agrees that the Department of Energy must do a better job of measuring potential program success and of refocusing or discontinuing programs that are not yielding results. However, the Committee also believes that new programs must continue to be explored and promising research need to be expanded if we are to achieve the goals of energy independence, dramatically lower energy consumption, and significantly reduced emissions of harmful pollutants from energy production and use.

The Committee's recommendations are responsive to those goals and to the underlying National Energy Policy. The recommendations include $1.9 billion for energy programs in the Interior bill, an increase of $126 million above last year and $175 million above the budget request. The recommendations reflect a balanced approach to handling both the supply and demand sides of the energy issue. Likewise, there is a balance between research on technologies for traditional and alternative fuels. We need both traditional fuels and alternative fuels and we need to find ways to use all fuels and technologies more efficiently and more cleanly.

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

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

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

RECREATION ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

Public participation in recreation programs funded in this bill is an important and growing aspect of the land management agencies under the jurisdiction of this Committee. These agencies are responsible for the National Parks managed by the National Park Service, the National Wildlife Refuge System managed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Nation's public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management, and our National Forests and Grasslands managed by the Forest Service. The Forest Service manages 192 million acres, has over 220 million visits per year, and attracts 84 thousand volunteers. By contrast the National Park Service manages 84 million acres, has about 286 million visitors, and attracts 120 thousand volunteers. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages 95 million acres, has 41 million visitors annually and attracts 35 thousand volunteers. The Bureau of Land Management has the largest land base of the land management agencies with 262 million acres. BLM has about 52 million visitors annually and attracts 17 thousand volunteers. The Committee continues to place a high priority on maintaining these recreation programs, ensuring that the American public has safe and uplifting experiences on the Nation's public lands. The Committee is grateful to all the volunteers who are helping to make the public lands better places for the visiting public and for generations to come.

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN SOUTHERN ARIZONA

The Committee is concerned with the limited amount of Department of the Interior and Forest Service law enforcement resources in southern Arizona. More illegal immigration is occurring in this region than any other area of the country. These illegal immigrants and drug smuggling activities damage the natural and cultural resources, reduce visitor safety, and erode public confidence and enjoyment of these lands. Further, warming and cooking fires built and abandoned by illegal immigrants have caused wildfires that have destroyed over 40,000 acres of valuable wildlife habitat and are extremely dangerous to the surrounding communities. Increased law enforcement resources are needed in southern Arizona, and the Committee directs the Secretary of the Interior and the Chief of the Forest Service to assign additional federal law enforcement officers to southern Arizona.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the multiple use management, protection, and development of a full range of natural resources, including minerals, timber, rangeland, fish and wildlife habitat, and wilderness on about 262 million acres of the Nation's public lands and for management of 700 million additional acres of Federally-owned subsurface mineral rights. The Bureau is the second largest supplier of public outdoor recreation in the Western United States.

Under the multiple-use and ecosystem management concept the Bureau administers the grazing of approximately 4.3 million head

of livestock on some 161 million acres of public land ranges, and manages over 48,000 wild horses and burros, some 262 million acres of wildlife habitat, and over 117,000 miles of fisheries habitat. Grazing receipts are estimated to be about $14 million in fiscal year 2003, compared to an estimated $14 million in fiscal year 2002 and actual receipts of $14 million in fiscal year 2001. The Bureau also administers about 49 million acres of commercial forestlands through the "Management of Lands and Resources" and "Oregon and California grant lands" appropriations. Timber receipts (including salvage) are estimated to be $26.7 million in fiscal year 2003 compared to estimated receipts of $18.0 million in fiscal year 2002 and actual receipts of $12.5 million in fiscal year 2001. The Bureau has an active program of soil and watershed management on 175 million acres in the lower 48 States and 92 million acres in Alaska. Practices such as revegetation, protective fencing, and water development are designed to conserve, enhance, and develop public land, soil, and watershed resources. The Bureau is also responsible for fire protection on the public lands and on all Department of the Interior managed lands in Alaska, and for the suppression of wildfires on the public lands in Alaska and the western States.

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$775,632,000
Budget estimate, 2003	812,990,000
Recommended, 2003	826,932,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+51,300,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+13,942,000

The Committee recommends $826,932,000 for management of lands and resources an increase of $13,942,000 above the budget request and $51,300,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

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

Management of Lands and Resources

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
Land Resources					
Soil, water and air management	34,469	34,683	36,058	+1,589	+1,375
Range management	70,697	69,754	71,729	+1,032	+1,975
Forestry management	7,629	7,235	7,235	-394	---
Riparian management	22,806	21,786	22,111	-695	+325
Cultural resources management	14,181	14,382	15,357	+1,176	+975
Wild horse and burro management	29,665	29,717	29,717	+52	---
Subtotal, Land Resources	179,447	177,557	182,207	+2,760	+4,650
Wildlife and Fisheries					
Wildlife management	25,318	22,086	22,346	-2,972	+260
Fisheries management	12,110	11,669	12,169	+59	+500
Subtotal, Wildlife and Fisheries	37,428	33,755	34,515	-2,913	+760
Threatened and endangered species	21,618	21,288	21,760	+142	+472
Recreation Management					
Wilderness management	17,232	17,093	17,488	+256	+395
Recreation resources management	45,762	44,603	40,593	-5,169	-4,010
Recreation operations (fees)	1,295	1,000	1,302	+7	+302
Subtotal, Recreation Management	64,289	62,696	59,383	-4,906	-3,313
Energy and Minerals					
Oil and gas	76,609	84,936	86,936	+10,327	+2,000
Coal management	8,828	9,588	9,588	+760	---
Other mineral resources	10,096	10,317	10,317	+221	---
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals	95,533	104,841	106,841	+11,308	+2,000
Alaska minerals	4,000	2,228	2,228	-1,772	---

Management of Lands and Resources

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
Realty and Ownership Management					
Alaska conveyance	36,338	35,067	35,067	-1,271	---
Cadastral survey	14,546	14,022	14,022	-524	---
Land and realty management	33,813	36,161	36,261	+2,448	+100
Subtotal, Realty and Ownership Management	84,697	85,250	85,350	+653	+100
Resource Protection and Maintenance					
Resource management planning	33,035	47,301	47,551	+14,516	+250
Resource protection and law enforcement	11,947	12,112	14,412	+2,465	+2,300
Hazardous materials management	16,709	16,814	16,814	+105	---
Subtotal, Resource Protection and Maintenance	61,691	76,227	78,777	+17,086	+2,550
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance					
Operations	6,640	6,428	6,428	-212	---
Annual maintenance	30,310	30,613	31,933	+1,623	+1,320
Deferred maintenance	12,917	11,889	12,889	-28	+1,000
Conservation (infrastructure improvement)	28,000	29,028	33,028	+5,028	+4,000
Subtotal, Transportation/Facilities Maintenance	77,867	77,958	84,278	+6,411	+6,320
Land and resources information systems	19,756	19,341	19,744	-12	+403
Mining Law Administration					
Administration	32,298	32,753	32,696	+398	-57
Offsetting fees	-32,298	-32,753	-32,696	-398	+57
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration	---	---	---	---	---
Workforce and Organizational Support					
Information systems operations	16,395	16,449	16,449	+54	---
Administrative support	49,266	50,111	50,111	+845	---
Bureauwide fixed costs	63,645	66,316	66,316	+2,671	---
Subtotal, Workforce and Organizational Support	129,306	132,876	132,876	+3,570	---

Management of Lands and Resources

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
Challenge cost share	---	8,973	8,973	+8,973	---
Conservation	---	10,000	10,000	+10,000	---
Adjustment for conservation spending	-1,000	-1,000	-1,000	---	---
Conservation (Youth Conservation Corps)	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---
Total, Management of Lands and Resources	775,632	812,990	826,932	+51,300	+13,942
Appropriations	(746,632)	(772,962)	(782,904)	(+36,272)	(+9,942)
Conservation	(29,000)	(40,028)	(44,028)	(+15,028)	(+4,000)

Land resources.—The Committee recommends $182,207,000 for land resources, $4,650,000 above the budget request and $2,760,000 above the 2002 level including increases above the 2002 level $2,060,000 for fixed costs, $2,150,000 for NLCS reallocation, $1,000,000 for the Bureau's new science initiative, $1,500,000 for range monitoring, and $600,000 for NLCS, and decreases of $794,000 for travel reductions, $500,000 for the Idaho Department of Agriculture weed program, $1,000,000 for the National Center of Weed Management at Montana State University, $400,000 for the Headwater Reserve, and $1,856,000 for challenge cost share reallocation. In addition, the San Pedro Partnership is maintained at the 2002 level of $1,000,000.

The Committee is concerned that the Bureau's range conservationist staff levels have decreased dramatically, reducing capability to provide rangeland health monitoring and service to grazing permit holders. The Committee recommends that the $1,500,000 be used to increase the Bureau's capability to place more personnel in the field to address more effectively rangeland health issues and increase service to grazing permittees.

Last year the Committee required the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to charter an interagency group to address rangeland assessment and monitoring issues at both the local and national levels. Also, they are to develop a coordinated plan and budget to carry out standardized soil surveys and ecological classification on all the Nation's rangelands. The Committee expects the Secretaries to provide a detailed progress report by February 1, 2003, on how they have responded to that direction, and include in the fiscal year 2004 budget justifications projected budget and personnel needs to initiate coordinated inventory, assessment and monitoring of the Nation's rangelands on a continuing basis.

Wildlife and fisheries.—The Committee recommends $34,514,000 for wildlife and fisheries, $760,000 above the budget request and $2,913,000 below the 2002 enacted level including increases above the 2002 level of $395,000 for fixed costs and $260,000 for NLCS reallocation, $500,000 under the fisheries subactivity for biological support of use authorizations, and decreases of $3,917,000 for challenge cost share reallocation, and $152,000 for travel.

Threatened and endangered species.—The Committee recommends $21,760,000 for threatened and endangered species, $472,000 above the budget request and $142,000 above the 2002 enacted level including increases above the 2002 level of $257,000 for fixed costs, $385,000 for NLCS reallocation and $1,000,000 for planning, and a decrease of $1,500,000 for challenge cost share reallocation.

Recreation management.—The Committee recommends $59,383,000 for recreation management, $3,313,000 below the budget request and $4,906,000 below the 2002 enacted level included increases above the 2002 level of $792,000 for fixed costs, $900,000 NLCS, $302,000 under recreation management for monitoring, $500,000 recreation access, and decreases of $4,115,000 NLCS reallocation, $285,000 for travel, $300,000 for Utah mapping, $1,700,000 for challenge cost share reallocation, and $1,000,000 for undaunted stewardship.

Recreation on public lands continues to rapidly increase with approximately 220 million visitors to National Forests and Grasslands and 65 million visitors to lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The Committee is concerned that the public have adequate access to these lands. Over a decade ago, a General Accounting Office (GAO) report found that over 50.4 million acres of public lands administered by the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management had inadequate access. The Committee is unaware of whether access to Federal public lands has improved or declined since the 1992 GAO report. Therefore, the Committee directs that, by January 31, 2003, the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management submit a report(s) that include the number of acres by State under their jurisdiction that currently have inadequate public access, by State what steps have been taken or are currently underway to improve access, what actions are needed to improve access, and the extent to which a central repository of information exists for those lands with access problems.

The Committee recommends $802,000 to improve management of motorized and non-motorized recreation access to public lands. This additional funding is provided to increase the Bureau's capability to better meet the growing public demand for recreational opportunities on public lands in balance with the need to monitor and protect public safety and resource values.

Energy and minerals.—The Committee recommends $109,069,000 for energy and minerals including Alaska minerals, $2,000,000 above the budget request and $9,536,000 above the 2002 enacted level including increase above the 2002 level of $1,456,000 for fixed costs, $1,000,000 for the National Petroleum Reserve Alaska, $3,000,000 for re-permitting the Trans-Alaska pipeline, $1,500,000 for inspection and enforcement, $1,000,000 for Energy Policy Act assessments, $1,496,000 for applications to drill, principally in the Powder River Basin in Wyoming and Montana, $900,000 for Indian trust, $700,000 for geothermal activities, $500,000 for coal leasing, $450,000 mineral materials, and decreases of $341,000 for travel, $350,000 for geothermal reallocation, and $1,775,000 for the Alaska mineral assessment. Within the funds provided for oil and gas up to $500,000 is available to finish the Powder River Basin EISs. No funds have been included by the Committee in the fiscal year 2003 bill for activity related to potential energy development within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

Realty and ownership management.—The Committee recommends $85,350,000 for realty and ownership management, $100,000 above the budget request and $653,000 above the 2002 enacted level including increases above the 2002 level of $1,169,000 for fixed costs, $100,000 for NLCS reallocation, $1,600,000 for rights-of-way and $400,000 for renewable energy, and decreases of $1,500,000 for the Alaska lands database, $300,000 for the Utah survey, $350,000 for the Montana survey, and $466,000 for travel.

Resource protection and maintenance.—The Committee recommends $78,777,000 for resource protection and maintenance, $2,550,000 above the budget request and $17,086,000 above the 2002 enacted level including increases above the 2002 of $704,000 for fixed costs, $14,000,000 for land management plans, $250,000 for the west Mojave plan, $500,000 for NLCS, $400,000 for California desert rangers, $500,000 for Imperial Sand Dunes law en-

forcement, and $1,000,000 for mitigation of environmental degradation caused by illegal immigrants in southeastern Arizona, and a decrease of $268,000 for travel.

The Committee previously acknowledged the concern that has been raised over the condition of the Bureau's land use plans, and is providing an additional $14,000,000 as requested for this planning effort in 2003.

The Committee is aware that the BLM is completing the regional plan amendments to the California Desert Conservation Plan required by a lawsuit settlement involving the Endangered Species Act. These plans, to be completed in fiscal year 2003, will require increased funding to implement and to avoid further litigation risk. Therefore, the Committee strongly advises the Department and the Bureau to fund this plan in the 2004 budget.

Transportation and facilities maintenance.—The Committee recommends $84,278,000 for transportation and facilities maintenance, $6,320,000 above the budget request and $6,411,000 above the 2002 enacted level including increases above the 2002 level of $502,000 for fixed costs, $1,220,000 for NLCS reallocation, $100,000 for the Pacific Crest Trail, $1,000,000 for California desert communications, and $4,000,000 under infrastructure improvement for fish passage improvements (culverts) on Bureau lands, and a decrease of $411,000 for travel.

The Committee recognizes the significance of the national scenic and historic trails administered by the Bureau, and has provided an additional $100,000 for maintenance of sections of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail in California and Oregon.

Land and resource information systems.—The Committee recommends $19,744,000 for land resource information systems, $403,000 above the budget request and $12,000 below the 2002 enacted level including an increase above the 2002 level of $121,000 for fixed costs and a decrease of $133,000 for travel.

Mining law administration.—The Committee recommends $32,696,000 for mining law administration. This activity is supported by offsetting fees equal to the amount made available.

Workforce and organizational support.—The Committee recommends $132,876,000 for workforce and organizational support the same as the budget request and $3,570,000 above the 2002 enacted level including increases above the 2002 level of $3,483,000 for fixed costs, and $501,000 for administrative support, and a decrease of $414,000 for travel.

The Committee recognizes the extraordinary cost savings and positive environmental benefits achieved by the military through the implementation of pulse technology as a major component of its battery management programs. The Committee believes that the Bureau would also benefit significantly and directly from the use of this technology to extend the life of vehicle batteries. These benefits include savings in battery replacement costs, reduction in overall maintenance costs for vehicles and ancillary equipment, and a resultant increase in safety for personnel. The Committee urges the Bureau to incorporate this technology in its ongoing purchase and maintenance programs for vehicles. The Bureau should report to the Committee by December 31, 2002, on its plans to comply with this direction. Beginning with the fiscal year 2004 budget request, the budget submission should include an accounting of the

extent to which battery pulse technology is being employed and the savings expected and realized as a result of the use of this technology.

Challenge cost share.—The Committee recommends $18,973,000 for Challenge Cost share the same as the budget request. The $10,000,000 increase for this high-priority activity is included under the conservation spending category.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$678,421,000
Budget estimate, 2003	653,754,000
Recommended, 2003	655,332,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	−23,089,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+1,578,000

The Committee recommends $655,332,000 for wildland fire management $1,578,000 above the budget request and $23,089,000 below the 2002 enacted level.

The appropriation includes $278,639,000 for preparedness and fire use, of which $12,374,000 has been provided for deferred maintenance and capital improvement, and $8,000,000 has been provided for the joint fire science program; $160,351,000 is for fire suppression operations; and $216,342,000 is for other operations of which $10,000,000 is for the rural fire assistance program, $74,935,000 is for hazardous fuels reduction, $111,407,000 is for the wildland urban interface, and $20,000,000 is for restoration and rehabilitation of burned over areas. Within the funds provided for wildland fire the Committee has included $152,000 to reimburse Trinity County, CA for expenses incurred in the 1999 Lowden Fire. The Committee directs that the native plant restoration program and funding should be maintained at the fiscal year 2002 level.

Bill Language.—Language is included under Title I General Provisions allowing for wildland fire activities on non-Federal lands. Language is included under the wildland fire management account allowing the fire agencies to enter into fire facility leases with local communities. Language is also included under Title III—General Provisions allowing the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into reciprocal agreements with foreign nations.

The Committee is concerned about rising suppression costs and the lack of incentives to consider costs during a large-fire incident. The Committee believes that cost containment should become more prominent among the priorities for suppressing wildland fires. Therefore, the Committee directs the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior to take the following steps designed to increase cost consciousness during such incidents: (1) directly monitor, evaluate, and report publicly on the costs of each large-fire incident following its conclusion; (2) evaluate and report on the cost effectiveness of all Type I and Type II incident management teams at the end of each fire season; (3) at the end of each year, evaluate and report on the fire costs of each Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Fish and Wildlife land unit experiencing large wildfires that year; and (4) establish a uniform, automated cost-reporting system to support these requirements efficiently and effectively.

The Committee is well aware that making progress in containing suppression costs will require a dedicated effort by many Federal and non-Federal cooperators pursuing a wide range of coordinated and vital activities on their own lands to manage hazardous fuels appropriately, mitigate wildland-urban interface hazards, and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of wildland fire suppression. Clearly, the resources required to meet these cross-boundary needs will be more than the Federal government alone can supply. Therefore, the Committee directs the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior to jointly develop equitable and effective collaborative mechanisms for prioritizing needed activities and sharing their costs among the various Federal, State, local, tribal, and private landowners involved, including those in wildland-urban interface communities.

To support development of such collaborative mechanisms, the Committee directs the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior to contract for a thorough, independent study of how potential mechanisms, such as a matching grant program, could work. This study shall consider how best to take advantage of relevant existing Federal programs for disaster mitigation, biomass utilization, and community and private fire protection programs. The Departments should equally share the cost of this study; a preliminary report should be available to the Committee by May 31, 2003, and the final report should be completed by September 30, 2003.

The Committee is aware that the Forest Service and the four Interior bureaus participating in Wildland Fire Management activities use different systems and procedures for determining their readiness for control of wildfires. We have been informed that the Departments have been engaged in efforts to design and develop tools for fire program managers that would be used by the Forest Service and all of the Interior bureaus. The Committee is encouraged that the Departments have been working together to develop common systems to plan their activities; however, we are concerned that a complex system may require significant funding and take many years to develop.

The Committee therefore directs the Departments to design and develop a focused automated system for preparedness resource planning to replace the systems currently in use by the fire management agencies. The Committee believes that a limited system can be designed and implemented by the end of fiscal year 2004. The development and design of the information technology system for fire preparedness will be conducted according to standard Federal regulations for planning, budgeting, acquisition and management of capital assets. The Committee further directs that the agencies deliver quarterly progress reports that describe project status and provide updated cost information.

The Committee has been repeatedly disappointed with the inability of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture to produce accurate and timely cost information regarding specific fire suppression projects. Agency officials have told us that this is the result of the use of different accounting and finance systems by the wildland fire management agencies. The Committee urges the Departments to consider the potential for unified accounting for the wildland fire management appropriation accounts in the future.

The Committee recognizes that this would be a long-term effort. In the meantime, the Committee directs the agencies to establish standard coding practices and procedures for fire suppression activities beginning in fiscal year 2003. The Committee expects the agencies to develop a protocol that would work in each financial system and be followed by each agency. The protocol should provide clear, standard instructions for assigning cost codes to be used for each fire event. The protocol should be well understood and uniformly used by fire management and finance officers in each agency. The agencies will be expected to produce reports promptly when requested by the Committee. If there are any technical impediments to complying with this directive, agency finance officials must brief the Committee on those impediments and be prepared to offer alternative solutions to the project cost reporting problem.

The Committee has recommended an additional appropriation of $200 million to cover unanticipated fiscal year 2002 wildland fire costs for the Bureau of Land Management. The 2002 fire season is shaping up to be one of the most catastrophic in recent memory. At the beginning of July the amount of forest and grasslands burned exceeded 3.1 million acres, a figure nearly triple the 10 year average for this time of year and a figure almost 50 percent higher than the disastrous 2000 fire season. Officials at the National Interagency Fire Center have indicated publicly that they believe the peak of the western fire season has yet to come and the Bureau of Land Management has informed the Committee that its fire suppression budget model indicates that $200 million above the appropriations currently available to the agency would be required for the direct cost of fighting fires during 2002. The Committee believes that it is essential to provide these amounts in order to avoid undue disruptions either in the firefighting program or in other Departmental programs from which funds might have to be diverted if appropriations are inadequate.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$9,978,000
Budget estimate, 2003	9,978,000
Recommended, 2003	9,978,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	0
Budget estimate, 2003	0

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

The Committee recommends $9,978,000 for the central hazardous materials fund.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$13,076,000
Budget estimate, 2003	10,976,000
Recommended, 2003	10,976,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	−2,100,000
Budget estimate, 2003	0

The Committee recommends $10,976,000 for construction the same as the budget request and $2,100,000 below the 2002 enacted level.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$210,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	165,000,000
Recommended, 2003	230,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+20,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	+65,000,000

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

The Committee recommends $230,000,000 for PILT, of which $70,000,000 is derived from the conservation spending category.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$49,920,000
Budget estimate, 2003	44,686,000
Recommended, 2003	49,286,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	−634,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+4,600,000

The Committee recommends $49,286,000 for land acquisition, an increase of $4,600,000 above the request and $634,000 below the enacted level. This amount includes $43,286,000 for line item projects, $1,500,000 for emergencies and hardships, $500,000 for land exchanges and $4,000,000 for acquisition management.

The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

Area and State	*Committee Recommendation*
Beaver Creek Nat'l Wild & Scenic River/White Mountains NRA (AK)	$750,000
Black Forest Lake (CA)	650,000
Carrizo Plain National Monument (CA)	4,350,000
Cerbat Foothills Recreation Area (AZ)	500,000
Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (WY)	536,000
Cosumnes River Watershed (CA)	2,500,000
El Dorado Preserve (CA)	3,600,000
Golden Bair Ranch (easement*) (CO)	1,500,000
Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument (UT)	2,000,000
King Range National Conservation Area (CA)	2,000,000
Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail (ID)	1,000,000
Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail (MT)	1,000,000
Lower Salmon River Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ID)	1,000,000
Moses Coulee (WA)	1,000,000
National Historic Trails of Wyoming (WY)	200,000
Otay Mountains (CA)	500,000
Patterson Bend (CA)	1,000,000

Area and State	*Committee Recommendation*
Potrero Creek (CA)	3,000,000
Rio Grande National Wild and Scenic River (NM)	4,500,000
Sandy River (OR)	2,500,000
Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument (CA)	1,000,000
Scab Creek Special Recreation Management Area (WY)	1,400,000
Sears Pt Area of Critical Environmental concern/Juan Bautista De Anza NHT (AZ)	800,000
Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area (ID)	2,000,000
Upper Crab Creek/Rock Creek (WA)	1,000,000
Upper Snake/South Fork Snake River (ID)	2,000,000
West Eugene Wetlands (OR)	1,000,000
Subtotal: Federal Acquisition projects	43,286,000
Acquisition Management	4,000,000
Emergency/Inholdings/Relocation	1,500,000
Land Exchange Equalization Payment	500,000
Total	49,286,000

*Note.—Easements are subject to public access.

Funds for the Golden Bair Ranch is conditioned on BLM providing public access to this property. The money for Consumnes River Watershed is restricted to conservation easements. The $1,000,000 for West Eugene Wetlands completes the federal share of this project.

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

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$105,165,000
Budget estimate, 2003	105,633,000
Recommended, 2003	105,633,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+468,000
Budget estimate, 2003	0

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

Oregon and California Grant Lands

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
Western Oregon resources management.....	85,949	86,355	86,355	+406	---
Western Oregon information and resource data systems..	2,195	2,206	2,206	+11	---
Western Oregon transportation & facilities maintenance	10,919	10,958	10,958	+39	---
Western Oregon construction and acquisition.....	294	299	299	+5	---
Jobs in the woods.....	5,808	5,815	5,815	+7	---
Total, Oregon and California Grant Lands.....	105,165	105,633	105,633	+468	---

The Committee recommends $105,633,000 for the Oregon and California grant lands the same as the budget request and $468,000 above the 2002 enacted level including an increase from the 2002 level of $1,068,000 for fixed costs and a decrease of $600,000 for travel. These funds are provided for construction and acquisition, operation and maintenance, and management activities on the revested lands in the 18 Oregon and California land grant counties of western Oregon.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	10,000,000
Recommended, 2003	10,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	0
Budget estimate, 2003	0

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

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$8,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	7,900,000
Recommended, 2003	7,900,000
Offsetting fees	– 7,900,000

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation estimated to be $7,900,000, the budget request, for service charges, deposits, and forfeitures. This appropriation is offset with fees collected under specified sections of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and other Acts to pay for reasonable administrative and other costs in connection with rights-of-way applications from the private sector, miscellaneous cost-recoverable realty cases, timber contract expenses, repair of damaged lands, the adopt-a-horse program, and the provision of copies of official public land documents.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$12,405,000
Budget estimate, 2003	12,405,000
Recommended, 2003	12,405,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	0
Budget estimate, 2003	0

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation estimated to be $12,405,000, the budget request, for miscellaneous trust funds. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for the receipt and expenditure of moneys received as donations or gifts (section 307). Funds in this trust fund are derived from the administrative and survey costs paid by applicants for conveyance of omitted lands (lands fraudulently or erroneously omitted from original cadastral surveys), from advances for other types of surveys requested by individuals, and from contributions

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

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

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

The Service manages nearly 95 million acres across the United States, encompassing a 538-unit National Wildlife Refuge System, additional wildlife and wetlands areas, and 70 National Fish Hatcheries. A network of law enforcement agents and port inspectors enforce Federal laws for the protection of fish and wildlife. In fiscal year 2003, the Service will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$850,597,000
Budget estimate, 2003	903,604,000
Recommended, 2003	918,359,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+67,762,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+14,755,000

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

Resource Management
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
Ecological Services					
Endangered species					
Candidate conservation	7,620	8,682	8,682	+1,062	---
Listing	9,000	9,077	9,077	+77	---
Consultation	45,501	47,770	47,770	+2,269	---
Recovery	63,617	60,215	64,715	+1,098	+4,500
Subtotal, Endangered species	125,738	125,744	130,244	+4,506	+4,500
Habitat conservation	83,409	74,623	80,728	-2,681	+6,105
Conservation (invasive species)	---	---	3,000	+3,000	+3,000
Environmental contaminants	10,579	10,780	11,280	+701	+500
Subtotal, Ecological Services	219,726	211,147	225,252	+5,526	+14,105
Refuges and Wildlife					
Refuge operations and maintenance	293,964	316,475	316,475	+22,511	---
Conservation (cooperative conservation initiative)	---	5,000	---	---	-5,000
Conservation (infrastructure improvement)	23,000	52,006	52,006	+29,006	---
Conservation (Youth Conservation Corps)	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---
Conservation (challenge costshare and invasive species)	---	---	5,000	+5,000	+5,000
Salton Sea recovery	993	998	998	+5	---
Migratory bird management	28,616	28,310	30,310	+1,694	+2,000
Law enforcement operations	48,411	49,928	49,928	+1,517	---
Conservation (infrastructure improvement)	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---
Subtotal, Refuges and Wildlife	398,984	456,717	458,717	+59,733	+2,000

Resource Management
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
Fisheries					
Hatchery operations and maintenance	51,362	45,952	50,952	-410	+5,000
Conservation (infrastructure improvement)	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---
Fish and wildlife management	48,547	44,811	46,711	-1,836	+1,900
Conservation (infrastructure improvement)	---	---	2,000	+2,000	+2,000
Conservation (invasive species)	---	---	1,000	+1,000	+1,000
Subtotal, Fisheries	103,909	94,763	104,663	+754	+9,900
General Administration					
Central office administration	15,530	14,569	14,569	-961	---
Regional office administration	24,792	24,217	24,217	-575	---
Servicewide administrative support	53,295	57,762	58,512	+5,217	+750
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	7,705	7,670	7,670	-35	---
National Conservation Training Center	15,526	15,592	15,592	+66	---
International affairs	8,130	8,167	8,167	+37	---
Conservation (cooperative conservation initiative)	---	13,000	---	---	-13,000
Cost allocation methodology	3,000	---	---	-3,000	---
National Academy of Sciences review of state wildlife grants	---	---	1,000	+1,000	+1,000
Subtotal, General Administration	127,978	140,977	129,727	+1,749	-11,250
Total, Resource Management	850,597	903,604	918,359	+67,762	+14,755
Appropriations	(819,597)	(825,598)	(847,353)	(+27,756)	(+21,755)
Conservation	(31,000)	(78,006)	(71,006)	(+40,006)	(-7,000)

The Committee recommends $918,359,000 for resource management, an increase of $14,755,000 above the budget request and $67,762,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level. Within this account, $60,006,000 for infrastructure improvement and $2,000,000 for the youth conservation corps is funded under the conservation spending category. Changes to the budget request are detailed below.

Ecological services.—The Committee recommends $225,252,000 for ecological services, an increase of $14,105,000 above the budget request.

Within the ecological services activity, increases recommended for endangered species recovery programs include $3,000,000 for Washington State salmon grants to be administered through the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, $500,000 for manatee protection, and $1,000,000 to address the backlog of recovery actions.

Changes recommended for habitat conservation programs include increases of $7,430,000 for the Partners for Fish and Wildlife program and $1,675,000 for coastal programs. The increase for the Partners for Fish and Wildlife program includes $1,000,000 to continue the nutria eradication program at Blackwater NWR, MD, $500,000 to continue the Columbia River estuary research project, $1,100,000 for bull trout conservation in Washington State, $1,400,000 for the Washington State ecosystems project, $500,000 for Georgia stream bank restoration, $750,000 for Walla Walla Basin habitat conservation planning, $1,000,000 for invasive species control, $1,000,000 for Spartina control in Willapa Bay, WA, and $180,000 in project planning to continue support for the New Jersey Meadowlands study. The increase for coastal programs includes $200,000 for the Long Live the Kings program, $175,000 for the Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group, $300,000 is for the programs in Tampa Bay and the Florida panhandle, and $1,000,000 for new cost shared projects with an emphasis on invasive species control. The increase for invasive species control (including Spartina control) are derived from the conservation spending category.

An increase of $500,000 is recommended for the environmental contaminants program to address the program backlog.

Refuges and wildlife.—The Committee recommends $458,717,000 for refuges and wildlife, an increase of $2,000,000 above the budget request.

Changes recommended for refuge operations and maintenance include an increase of $10,000,000 for refuge operations, of which $5,000,000 is to continue "minimum staffing" implementation, $3,000,000 is for the challenge cost share program for new cost shared projects with an emphasis on invasive species control, and $2,000,000 is for on refuge invasive species control using friends groups and volunteers. There are also decreases of $5,000,000 for the cooperative conservation initiative and $5,000,000 for refuge maintenance. The increases for challenge cost share and invasive species programs are derived from the conservation spending category.

The Committee is aware that non-native invasive species are a serious problem for the National Wildlife Refuge System. It has been cited as the System's top threat in a recent survey of refuge managers. Invasive plants degrade the valuable habitat for which the refuges were created. Over the past few years, the number of

friends groups or support organizations for refuges has grown to more than 200. These groups provide a great potential for many volunteers to assist refuge staff in addressing the growing threat of non-native invasive species. The Committee recommends that the refuge system offer its fullest cooperation and encouragement for these volunteer forces by setting priority areas for cleanup, conducting appropriate training, and making available the proper supervision, tools, and equipment necessary for friends groups and volunteers to be effective in fighting invasive species on National Wildlife Refuges.

The Committee encourages the Service to use other programs to support control of invasive species in and around refuges, including coastal wetlands restoration grants and the partners for fish and wildlife program. The Committee also encourages the continued use of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to leverage Federal funds.

A total of $998,000, the budget request, is recommended to continue the Salton Sea recovery program, contingent on matching funds from the State of California. The Committee does not object to including this program in the regular operations account in fiscal year 2004 and beyond.

An increase of $2,000,000 is recommended for migratory bird management, of which $1,000,000 is to address goose depredation and $1,000,000 is to continue to advance the joint venture programs toward the fiscal year 2004 target funding levels outlined in the fiscal year 2001 statement of the managers that accompanied the conference report for that year. The Committee appreciates the Service's requested increase for the joint ventures program in the budget request but notes that it is insufficient to make reasonable progress towards meeting the 2004 target funding levels. The Committee agrees to the following distribution of funds for joint ventures:

Joint venture	Fiscal year 2002	Fiscal year 2003	Fiscal year 2004 target
Atlantic Coast	506,000	626,000	800,000
Lower Mississippi	576,000	647,000	750,000
Upper Mississippi	363,000	481,000	650,000
Prairie Pothole	1,248,000	1,310,000	1,400,000
Gulf Coast	448,000	551,000	700,000
Playa Lakes	369,000	505,000	700,000
Rainwater Basin	278,000	328,000	400,000
Intermountain West	469,000	687,000	1,000,000
Central Valley	417,000	471,000	550,000
Pacific Coast	378,000	510,000	700,000
San Francisco Bay	269,000	310,000	370,000
Sonoran	278,000	328,000	400,000
Arctic Goose	210,000	276,000	370,000
Black Duck	188,000	263,000	370,000
Sea Duck	340,000	426,000	550,000
Administration	662,000	698,000	750,000
Total	6,999,000	8,417,000	10,460,000

Fisheries.—The Committee recommends $104,663,000 for fisheries, an increase of $9,900,000 above the budget request, including increases of $5,000,000 for hatchery operations and maintenance, of which $4,000,000 is for the Washington State hatchery improvement project and $1,000,000 is to restore the fiscal year 2002 level for the hatchery program, and $4,900,000 for fish and wildlife man-

agement, of which $500,000 is to complete reproductive biology/salmon research at Washington State University, $500,000 is to restore funding for the Great Lakes fish and wildlife restoration program (these funds should remain in the base budget in future years), $2,000,000 is for cooperative fish passage projects, $900,000 is for administrative costs associated with the Sea lamprey program, and $1,000,000 is for aquatic nuisance control, which is derived from the conservation spending category. The Committee notes that the increase for fish passage projects is part of a $20,000,000 bill-wide effort to address this critical problem. There is also $4,000,000 recommended in the Bureau of Land Management and $14,000,000 recommended in the Forest Service. Funding for the fish passage initiative is included under the infrastructure improvement subcategories of the conservation spending category.

General Administration.—The Committee recommends $129,727,000 for general administration, a decrease of $11,250,000 below the budget request, including increases of $750,000 to restore Servicewide support and $1,000,000 for a National Academy of Sciences review of the Service's criteria for State Wildlife Grants plans and of State plans and a decrease of $13,000,000 for the cooperative conservation initiative.

The Committee has not agreed to start a new cooperative conservation initiative but wholeheartedly supports the concept of cooperative efforts to address critical habitat restoration and protection needs. For the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Committee has recommended adding funding to existing programs that have a proven track record in this regard. The Committee has also placed an emphasis on addressing invasive species control through cost-shared projects. Recommended increases include $3,000,000 for the refuge challenge cost share program, $2,000,000 for on refuge invasive species control projects using friends groups and volunteers, $1,000,000 for invasive species control projects under the Partners for Fish and Wildlife program, $1,000,000 for Spartina control in Willapa Bay, Washington with the expectation that the State and other partners will provide additional funds to address this problem, $1,000,000 for the coastal programs, $1,000,000 for joint venture programs under migratory bird management, $2,000,000 for fish passage, and $1,000,000 for aquatic nuisance control. The Committee strongly encourages the Service to follow this model of using proven, existing programs to meet the goals of cooperative conservation.

The Committee agrees to the following:

1. The amount paid for the cost allocation methodology in the Resource Management account may only exceed that paid in fiscal year 2002 where such costs are clearly the direct result of increased space and increased staffing. The Service should consider contracting for an independent outside review of its cost allocation methodology by the National Academy of Public Administration.

2. The Peregrine Fund should be funded at $400,000 in fiscal year 2003.

3. The planning function for land acquisition has been transferred from the land acquisition account to the resource management account as proposed by the Service. The Service needs to establish strict criteria to evaluate new and expanded refuge proposals.

4. The Service should continue to assist the Corps of Engineers in their comprehensive review of alternative approaches to preserving the Meadowlands wetlands area in northern New Jersey and the Committee has provided $180,000 for this purpose. The Service should include the necessary funds for this effort in future budget submissions.

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

6. The Committee continues to be concerned about the Service's inability to complete its strategic plan for fisheries. In answer to a hearing question for the record, the Service responded by reporting on the status of a plan for hatcheries. The continuing emphasis on hatcheries rather than on habitat protection and restoration has been a continuing problem with the fisheries program.

7. The Committee strongly supports the Service's efforts to obtain reimbursement from the Bureau of Reclamation for mitigation production at the Jones Hole NFH and the Hotchkiss NFH. Those funds should be used to address the most critical hatchery maintenance needs.

8. The proposed program reduction for hatcheries is rejected without prejudice. Such proposals in the future must be in the context of the strategic plan for fisheries and must be fully explained and justified in the budget request before the Committee will consider them.

9. The Committee supports the consolidation of the Service's Diversity and Civil Rights Division. This is the type of specific management reform that should be pursued by the Service and the Department rather than assessing arbitrary funding reductions against all programs. The Committee also supports the limited use of funds by the Service to contract for employment-related legal services.

10. Support costs managed at the regional office and headquarters levels must be budgeted under the regional office operations and headquarters operations line items. No assessments or "cross-charges" should be imposed on program accounts to cover these costs or costs associated with regional or headquarters initiatives.

11. The Service should continue to support the Forest Service's Carhart Center at the same level as in fiscal year 2002.

12. The ongoing drought in the Southwest continues to place certain species recovery programs in jeopardy. The Committee compliments the Service for moving towards increased Silvery minnow captive breeding efforts rather than relying solely on river habitat as in the past. The Service should expand these options to other streams throughout the Southwest.

13. Last year the Congress directed an independent review of the science committee review on the progress of the Mexican gray wolf reintroduction program in New Mexico and Arizona. The Service has not complied with that direction. Questions of potential conflicts of interest and other controversies surrounding the program could further damage the recovery effort if an independent review is not undertaken. The Committee recognizes that there has been

some improvement in the program's relationships with local governments and citizens, but previous program decisions have resulted in significant distrust of the Service's management of the program. The Service should continue to work closely with impacted local communities and their elected officials. The Committee is concerned that the Service appears to approach the wolf reintroduction program as a public relations exercise and overstates the success of the program rather than resolving problems and issues. The Service should consult with the Committee on how it will fund additional USDA Wildlife Services personnel in the future and on any plans to deviate from the original wolf reintroduction plan. The Committee also expects the Service to oppose strongly third party lawsuits aimed at adding additional costly requirements for reintroduction program operations on local ranchers.

14. The Committee recognizes the extraordinary cost savings and positive environmental benefits achieved by the military through the implementation of pulse technology as a major component of its battery management programs. The Committee believes that the Fish and Wildlife Service would also benefit significantly and directly from the use of this technology to extend the life of vehicle batteries. These benefits include savings in battery replacement costs, reduction in overall maintenance costs for vehicles and ancillary equipment, and a resultant increase in safety for personnel. The Committee urges the Service to incorporate this technology in its ongoing purchase and maintenance programs for vehicles. The Service should report to the Committee by December 31, 2002, on its plans to comply with this direction. Beginning with the fiscal year 2004 budget request, the budget submission should include an accounting of the extent to which battery pulse technology is being employed and the savings expected and realized as a result of the use of this technology.

15. The Committee encourages the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to support the Caddo Lake Ramsar Wetlands Science project within the increases provided by the Committee for resource management. The Caddo Lake wetlands are classified as Resource Category 1 wetlands by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and provide habitat for a number of endangered species. Further, this project will develop model programs for community-based and locally-designed wetlands conservation.

Bill language.—The Committee recommends bill language permitting the limited use of funds for incidental expenses related to promoting and celebrating the Refuge Centennial. The Committee understands that these expenses will be cost-shared by friends groups and other private contributions.

Bill language is also included, under General Provisions, Department of the Interior, requiring the Service to implement fully the fish marking program related to efforts to preserve endangered species of salmon. This action has been taken because of the significant endangered species benefits derived from applying a visual mark to hatchery fish, most notably the ability to monitor easily and manage hatchery stray rates, and to differentiate hatchery fish from natural fish for broodstock management and stock assessment purposes. The Committee expects the Service to be a full participant in this effort by ensuring that hatchery fish that are suitable/

available for selective fisheries are visually marked to assist in the identification and recovery of wild salmonid stocks.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$55,543,000
Budget estimate, 2003	35,402,000
Recommended, 2003	51,308,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	−4,235,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+15,906,000

The Committee recommends $51,308,000 for construction, a decrease of $4,235,000 below the fiscal year 2002 level and $15,906,000 above the budget request.

The Committee agrees to the following distribution of funds:

[Dollars in thousands]

Project	Description	Budget request	Committee recommendation	Difference
Bear River NWR, UT	Dikes and related facilities [cc]	0	1,000	1,000
Big Branch Marsh NWR, LA	Restroom/support facility [c]	0	150	150
Bitter Lake NWR, NM	Visitor center/standard design [d/c]	0	1,950	1,950
Black-Footed Ferret Wildlife Research Ctr, CO.	Endangered species facility [cc]	3,240	3,240	0
Bosque del Apache NWR, NM	Equipment for salt cedar control	0	400	400
Bozeman Fish Technology Center, MT	Seismic safety/3 building rehab [p/d]	150	150	0
Bozeman Fish Technology Center, MT	Laboratory/administration building [c]	500	500	0
Bridge Safety Inspections (Servicewide)		560	560	0
Clark R. Bavin Forensics Laboratory, OR	Security upgrades	765	765	0
Clark R. Bavin Forensics Laboratory, OR	Forensics laboratory expansion [c]	6,235	6,235	0
Craig Brook NFH, ME	Wastewater treatment compliance [p]	200	200	0
Dam Safety Program (Servicewide)		1,365	1,365	0
D. C. Booth NFH, SD	Exhibits for visitor center	0	550	550
Harris Neck NWR, GA	Office renovation	0	350	350
Iron River NFH, WI	Replace domes at Schacte Creek [cc]	2,000	2,000	0
Jackson NFH, WY	Seismic safety rehabilitation [d]	80	80	0
Jordon River NFH, MI	M/V Togue/Great Lakes stocking vessel [d]	800	800	0
Klamath Basin NWR complex, CA	Water supply and management	1,000	1,000	0
Northwest Power Planning Area	Fish screens, etc.	0	4,000	4,000
Orangeburg NFH, SC	Orangeburg substation dam [cc]	4,144	4,144	0
Ottawa NWR, OH	Visitor center/standard design [d/c]	1,100	1,950	850
Quilcene NFH, WA	Seismic safety rehab of hatchery building [d].	45	45	0
Sachuest Point NWR, RI	Exhibits for visitor center	0	250	250
Savannah NWR, GA	Visitor center/standard design [d/c]	1,100	1,950	850
Security upgrades (Servicewide)		1,700	1,700	0
Shawangunk NWR, NY	Demolish runways [p/d]	0	300	300
Sonny Bono Salton Sea NWR, CA	Seismic safety rehab of shop building [cc]	200	200	0
Visitor Contact Stations	Several locations/standard design	0	2,000	2,000
Wolf Creek NFH, KY	Visitor center [cc]	0	1,800	1,800
Subtotal, Line Item Construction		25,184	39,634	14,450
Nationwide Engineering Services:				
Cost Allocation Methodology		3,000	3,000	0
Environmental Compliance Management.		1,400	1,856	456
Seismic Safety Program		200	200	0
Waste Prevention and Recycling		150	150	0
Other Engineering Services		5,468	6,468	1,000
Subtotal, Nationwide Engineering Services.		10,218	11,674	1,456

[Dollars in thousands]

Project	Description	Budget request	Committee recommendation	Difference
Total		35,402	51,308	15,906

The Committee agrees to the following:

1. No administrative or other assessments may be levied against individual projects. All administrative overhead should be budgeted in the nationwide engineering services activity or in the general operations activity under Resource Management. This instruction also applies to funds available from prior years.

2. The Committee has recommended restoring funds for the Service's demolition and environmental compliance needs. These funds should be continued and increased, as needed, in future budget requests.

3. The Committee strongly supports the standardized design approach for visitor centers and visitor contact stations, and the efforts of Friends Groups and others to provide cost sharing for these facilities. The Committee recommends providing the full Federal share of funding for 3 facilities—Ottawa NWR, Savannah NWR, and Bitter Lake NWR—with the understanding that each of these projects will be supplemented with private funds.

4. The Service should use prior year balances from completed projects to complete the exhibits at the Great Falls Discovery Center in Turner Falls, MA. This is a cooperative effort between the Silvio O. Conte National Wildlife Refuge, the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management, and seven other partners. The Committee understands that no more than $200,000 will be used to complete these exhibits.

Bill language is recommended to permit the Service to enter into a contract for the full scope of the Clark R. Bavin Forensics Laboratory, OR expansion effort.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$99,135,000
Budget estimate, 2003	70,384,000
Recommended, 2003	82,250,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	−16,885,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+11,866,000

The Committee recommends $82,250,000 for land acquisition, an increase of $11,866,000 above the budget request and $16,885,000 below the enacted level. This amount includes $64,750,000 for line item projects, $2,000,000 for inholdings, $2,000,000 for emergencies and hardships, $1,000,000 for exchanges, $2,500,000 for cost allocation methodology and $10,000,000 for acquisition management.

The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

Area and State	*Committee Recommendation*
Alaska Peninsula NWR (TDX) (AK)	$2,500,000
Baca Ranch (CO)	5,000,000
Back Bay NWR (VA)	1,000,000
Balconies/Canyonlands NWR (TX)	1,000,000
Buenos Aires NWR (AZ)	500,000
Cahaba River NWR (AL)	3,000,000
Cat Island NWR (LA)	2,500,000

Area and State	*Committee Recommendation*
Dakota Tallgrass Prairie WMA (ND/SD)	1,000,000
Detroit River NWR (MI)	3,500,000
Edwin B. Forsythe NWR (NJ)	2,250,000
Great Meadows NWR (MA)	1,600,000
Great Swamp NWR (NJ)	1,000,000
J.N. "Ding" Darling NWR (FL)	3,000,000
Lower Suwannee NWR (FL)	1,000,000
Minnesota Valley NWR (MN)	4,000,000
National Key Deer Refuge (FL)	1,000,000
Northern Tallgrass Prairie NWR (MN/IA)	1,000,000
Ottawa NWR (OH)	500,000
Pelican Island NWR (FL)	1,750,000
Pond Creek NWR (AR)	1,000,000
Prime Hook NWR (DE)	1,350,000
Quinault Indian Reservation (WA)	5,000,000
Rappahannock River Valley NWA (VA)	3,000,000
Red River NWR (LA)	500,000
San Diego NWR (CA)	2,000,000
San Joaquin River NWR (CA)	2,500,000
Savannah NWR (GA) Mulberry Grove	4,000,000
Silvio O. Conte NFWR (VT/NH/MA/CT)	1,000,000
St. Marks NWR (FL)	2,000,000
Stewart B. McKinney NWR (CT)	1,000,000
Trinity River NWR (TX)	500,000
Wallkill River NWR (NJ/NY)	2,300,000
Western Montana Project (MT)	750,000
Willapa NWR (WA)	750,000
Subtotal: Federal Acquisition projects	$64,750,000
Acquisition Management	10,000,000
Emergency & Hardship	2,000,000
Exchanges	1,000,000
Inholdings	2,000,000
Cost Allocation Methodology	2,500,000
Total	$82,250,000

The Committee was disappointed with the Service's fiscal year 2003 budget submission and continues to encourage the Service to institute much needed reforms in the acquisition priority system.

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

LANDOWNER INCENTIVE PROGRAM

The Landowner Incentive program provides funds to States, territories and tribes for matching, competitively awarded grants to establish or supplement landowner incentive programs that provide technical and financial assistance to private landowners. The purpose of these incentive programs is to restore and protect habitat of Federally listed, proposed or candidate species under the Endangered Species Act, or other at risk species on private lands. Eligible grantees include the States, the District of Columbia, Indian Tribes, Puerto Rico, Guam, the U. S. Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa.

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$40,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	50,000,000
Recommended, 2003	40,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	0
Budget estimate, 2003	−10,000,000

The Committee recommends $40,000,000 for the landowner incentive program, a $10,000,000 decrease from the budget request

and equal to the 2002 level. The Committee has not agreed to increase funding for this program for two reasons: (1) the fiscal year 2002 funds have not yet been spent and (2) many of these projects should qualify for funds under the recently enacted farm bill. One key purpose of the landowner incentive program, as reported by the Service, is restoration of marginal farmlands to wetlands and the Service should work closely with the Department of Agriculture to ensure projects funded under the farm bill complement and supplement the Service's landowner programs to the maximum extent possible.

STEWARDSHIP GRANTS

The private stewardship grants program provides grants and other assistance to individuals and groups engaged in local, private, and voluntary conservation efforts that benefit federally listed, proposed or candidate species, or other at risk species.

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	10,000,000
Recommended, 2003	10,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	0
Budget estimate, 2003	0

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for the private stewardship grants program, the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 level.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

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

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$96,235,000
Budget estimate, 2003	91,000,000
Recommended, 2003	121,400,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+25,165,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+30,400,000

The Committee recommends $121,400,000 for the cooperative endangered species conservation fund, an increase of $30,400,000 above the budget request and $25,165,000 above the 2002 level. Increases include $30,000,000 for habitat conservation plan land acquisition and $400,000 for administration. The recommended level is necessary to address the growing demand for HCP land acquisition. This program is funded under the conservation spending category.

Bill language is recommended to derive the HCP land acquisition portion of this account from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, instead of deriving the entire funding from the LWCF as proposed in the budget request.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

Through this program the Service makes payments to counties in which Service lands are located, based on their fair market value. Payments to counties are estimated to be $26,528,000 in fiscal year 2003 with $19,414,000 derived from this appropriation and $7,114,000 from net refuge receipts estimated to be collected in fiscal year 2002.

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$14,414,000
Budget estimate, 2003	14,414,000
Recommended, 2003	19,414,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+5,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+5,000,000

The Committee recommends $19,414,000 for the National wildlife refuge fund, an increase of $5,000,000 above both the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 funding level. Within the amount recommended, $5,000,000 is derived from the conservation spending category.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the priorities of the Service with respect to meeting its obligations under the National wildlife refuge fund. The Committee strongly disagrees with the Service's emphasis on acquiring more land without commensurate funding increases for the national wildlife refuge fund. Refuge revenue sharing payments have dropped from 66 percent of the authorized level in 1998 to 55 percent in 2002. With the $5,000,000 increase recommended by the Committee, the payments will be raised to 70 percent of the authorized level.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

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

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$43,500,000
Budget estimate, 2003	43,560,000
Recommended, 2003	43,560,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+60,000
Budget estimate, 2003	0

The Committee recommends $43,560,000 for the North American wetlands conservation fund, equal to the budget request and an increase of $60,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level. This program is funded under the conservation spending category.

The Committee expects the Service to institute administrative reforms in the North American wetlands conservation program. Specifically, the number of site visits by Council staff should be reduced and only one person should be sent to a site visit (two are sent now). In addition, the Service should not pay airfare for Council staff to attend Council meetings and more Council meetings should be conducted in the Washington, D.C. area. The savings from these reforms should be directed toward systematic monitoring of completed projects; periodic audits of grantees; evaluation of the biological effectiveness of the NAWCA program; and implementing an electronic grants process. The Service should report to the Committee no later than January 31, 2003, on its plans to implement these reforms and should report annually in the budget justification on progress in this area.

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

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION

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

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$3,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	0
Recommended, 2003	5,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+2,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+5,000,000

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for the neotropical migratory bird conservation program, an increase of $5,000,000 above the budget request and $2,000,000 above the 2002 level. The Administration proposed $1,000,000 for this program as part of the multinational species conservation fund. This program is funded under the conservation spending category.

This program provides critically needed resources for conservation of neotropical migratory birds. The Committee expects the Service to continue to administer this grant program through the Service's division of bird habitat conservation, following the model of the North American wetlands conservation program, and in close coordination with the Service's international program.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

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

The African Elephant Act of 1988 established a fund for assisting nations and organizations involved with conservation of African elephants. The Service provides grants to African Nations and to

qualified organizations and individuals to protect and manage critical populations of these elephants.

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

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

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

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$4,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	5,000,000
Recommended, 2003	4,800,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+800,000
Budget estimate, 2003	−200,000

The Committee recommends $4,800,000 for the multinational species conservation fund, an increase of $800,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level and $200,000 below the budget request. Changes to the budget request include a decrease of $1,000,000 for neotropical migratory birds (which is funded in a separate account) and an increase of $800,000, which includes $200,000 each for African elephant conservation, rhinoceros and tiger conservation, Asian elephant conservation, and great ape conservation. The Committee expects these funds to be matched by non-Federal funding to leverage private contributions to the maximum extent possible. This program is funded under the conservation spending category.

STATE WILDLIFE GRANTS

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

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$60,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	60,000,000
Recommended, 2003	100,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+40,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+40,000,000

The Committee recommends $100,000,000 for State wildlife grants, an increase of $40,000,000 above both the budget request and the 2002 level, after adjusting for the $25,000,000 rescission in the 2002 Act. Within the amount provided, $5,000,000 is for competitively awarded grants to Indian tribes.

The Committee notes that the State wildlife grants program has had numerous problems with implementation over the past two years and reminds the Service that the centerpiece to a strong program must be solid, scientifically-based State plans. These plans should address the conservation of each State's or eligible entity's full array of wildlife and stress on the ground restoration and protection of habitat for the species of greatest concern. State plans should not be approved if they do not meet the standards set by the Service.

The Committee has recommended a $1,000,000 increase in the Service's resource management appropriation for the Service to contract with the National Academy of Sciences to ensure that the criteria established by the Service for State plans under the State wildlife grants program are appropriate and that those standards are strictly adhered to in each State plan. The Service should proceed with the distribution of funds and the implementation of the program. There should be no disruption or delay pending the Academy's review.

Each State or eligible entity has two years to enter into specific grant agreements with the Service using fiscal year 2003 funding. If funds remain unobligated at the end of fiscal year 2004, the unobligated funds will be reapportioned to all States and eligible entities, together with any new appropriations provided in fiscal year 2005.

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

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

The National Park Service, established in 1916, has stewardship responsibilities for the protection and preservation of the heritage resources of the National Park System. The system, consisting of 385 separate and distinct units, is recognized globally as a leader in park management and resource preservation. The national park system represents much of the finest the Nation has to offer in terms of scenery, historical and archeological relics, and cultural heritage. Through its varied sites, the National Park Service attempts to explain America's history, interpret its culture, preserve examples of its natural ecosystems, and provide recreational and educational opportunities for U.S. citizens and visitors from all over the world. In addition, the National Park Service provides support to tribal, local, and State governments to preserve culturally significant, ecologically important, and public recreational lands.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$1,487,075,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,584,565,000
Recommended, 2003	1,605,593,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+118,518,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+21,028,000

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

Operation of the National Park System

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
Park Management					
Resource stewardship	318,312	334,923	346,320	+28,008	+11,397
Visitor services	297,091	309,681	322,664	+25,573	+12,983
Maintenance	479,201	529,428	537,660	+58,459	+8,232
Conservation (Youth Conservation Corps)	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---
Park support	275,025	278,297	281,713	+6,688	+3,416
Conservation (cooperative conservation initiative)	---	22,000	---	---	-22,000
Conservation (challenge costshare)	---	---	7,000	+7,000	+7,000
Subtotal, Park Management	1,371,629	1,476,329	1,497,357	+125,728	+21,028
External administrative costs	105,348	108,236	108,236	+2,888	---
Emergency supplemental (P.L. 107-117)	10,098	---	---	-10,098	---
Total, Operation of the National Park System	1,487,075	1,584,565	1,605,593	+118,518	+21,028
Appropriations	(1,474,977)	(1,560,565)	(1,596,593)	(+121,616)	(+36,028)
Conservation	(2,000)	(24,000)	(9,000)	(+7,000)	(-15,000)
Emergency appropriations	(10,098)	---	---	(-10,098)	---

The Committee recommends $1,605,593,000 for the operation of the National Park System for fiscal year 2003, an increase of $21,028,000 above the budget request and $118,518,000 above the enacted level. The Committee has provided an additional $21,028,000 in new funds and redirected $15,000,000 of the funds proposed for a new initiative to pay the full amount needed for uncontrollable expenses, to restore the $4,000,000 for CESI, and to provide a $20,000,000 base increase for the parks.

While the Committee commends the Administration for providing substantial increases in the repair/rehabilitation and cyclic accounts to prevent new backlog maintenance needs and to maintain recently refurbished projects, there is still concern that the parks basic operational budgets have seriously eroded over time. This is one of the reasons that the Committee has supported the development of business plans. The Committee encourages the Administration to consider the parks' operational shortfalls along with the backlog maintenance needs in the 2004 budget submission.

The Committee expects that the $20,000,000 increase be spent exclusively on park base increases and the nationally designated trails with only one exception. The Service may spend up to $750,000 to expand the Business Plan program. The Committee continues to be pleased by the improvements and refinements that the Service is making on this initiative. The Committee expects that some of this new funding will be used for salaries and training costs to initiate a formal intake program to attract more of these exceptional students to permanent employment within the Park Service. These students possess the training and skills in disciplines that are too rare in the Service. The Committee encourages the Service to continue working with the National Parks Conservation Association to attain additional private funding to further advance this program.

Resource Stewardship.—The Committee recommends $346,320,000 for resource stewardship, an increase of $11,397,000 above the request and $28,008,000 above the enacted level. Included in this amount are increases above the enacted level of $6,658,000 for base operations, $6,900,000 for inventory and monitoring, $4,250,000 to accelerate natural resource inventories, $3,100,000 to assess watershed conditions, $500,000 to monitor water quality in parks, $200,000 for water resource protection and restoration, $400,000 for additional cooperative ecosystem study units, $2,150,000 for native and exotic species management, $500,000 to complete resource projects in Alaska, and $4,450,000 for uncontrollable increases. Programmatic decreases include a reduction of $100,000 for greenspace for living, and a general travel reduction of $1,000,000.

The $4,000,000 to continue the critical ecosystems studies initiative in the Everglades has been retained. In addition, the Committee does not accept the proposed language requiring $9,000,000 to be provided as reimbursement to USGS for Natural Resource Challenge related programs and activities. The Committee understands that USGS has been a partner in the Challenge and that many Challenge activities are appropriately carried out using USGS. However, the Committee believes that USGS should continue to be used as the vendor or partner of choice where it is the best source for completing the work as determined by the Park

Service natural resource managers. The Committee directs that funding for the Challenge only be reimbursed for the same types of activities previously carried out by USGS and not be used where other sources can provide and have provided similar services and products efficiently in the past.

Visitor Services.—The Committee recommends $322,664,000 for visitor services, an increase of $12,983,000 above the budget request and $25,573,000 above the enacted level. Included in this amount are increases above the enacted level of $13,505,000 for base increases, $5,617,000 for counter terrorism, $1,500,000 for concessions management, and $7,528,000 for uncontrollable expenses. Programmatic decreases include $880,000 for one time 2002 Winter Olympics funding and a general travel reduction of $1,697,000.

Maintenance.—The Committee recommends $539,660,000 for maintenance, an increase of $8,232,000 above the request and $58,459,000 above the enacted level. Included in this amount are increases above the enacted level of $7,509,000 for base increases, $481,000 for counter terrorism, $500,000 for project management information systems, $1,000,000 for a strategic business advisor, $8,400,000 for repair and rehabilitation, $7,640,000 for condition assessments, $1,600,000 for facility maintenance software system, $25,000,000 for cyclic maintenance and $8,171,000 for uncontrollable expenses. There is a programmatic decrease of $1,842,000 for travel.

Within funds available for the repair/rehabilitation and cyclic maintenance accounts, the Service should provide $233,000 for the Bachlott House and $45,000 for the St. Mary's Museum at Cumberland Island NS, $400,000 to repair historic structures at Great Smokey Mountains NP and $200,000 for repairs at Belle Haven Marina within the George Washington Memorial Parkway.

Park Support.—The Committee recommends $288,713,000 for park support, a decrease of $11,584,000 below the request and $13,688,000 above the enacted level. Included in this amount are increases above the enacted level of $1,659,000 for base increases, $7,000,000 for the existing challenge cost share program, $700,000 for servicewide IT planning and management, $100,000 for Glen Canyon Dam adaptive management, and $5,457,000 for uncontrollable expenses. There is a programmatic decrease of $1,228,000 for travel. The $7,000,000 challenge cost share increase is funded under the conservation spending category.

The Committee expects the Service to continue to allocate one third of the funds provided for the challenge cost share program to the National Trails System. The Committee also directs the Service to provide $1,000,000 to support work on the creation of an integrated "Geographic Information System" (GIS) for the National Trail System.

External Administrative Costs.—The Committee recommends $108,236,000 for external administrative costs, the same as the budget request and $2,888,000 above the enacted level. Included in this amount is an increase above the enacted level of $2,888,000 for fixed costs.

South Florida Initiative.—The Committee is concerned about recent efforts to alter significantly the Interim Operational Plan (IOP) for the protection of the Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow. The

proposed new plan appears to pose significant threats to the park, in the form of water pollution and disruption of natural water flows, and may compromise the ability to move forward with true restoration. The Committee is concerned that the proposed IOP may not be operated in a way that is consistent with the authorized purposes of the modified water deliveries and C–111 projects.

The Committee directs the Everglades National Park to prepare a comprehensive report concerning possible impacts of the proposed IOP on water quality in the park, and the preservation and restoration of natural hydrologic regimes. The report must be submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by September 30, 2003. The Service is also directed to list the IOP project components and their funding sources. This report should be submitted by December 1, 2002.

The Committee has included bill language under the Service's land acquisition account directing the expeditious completion of the flood protection system for the 8.5 square mile area and clarifying that Congress intended the Army Corps of Engineers to implement a flood protection system known as "alternative 6D" which combines both land acquisition within the 8.5 square mile area and construction of an interior levee and seepage canal to provide the necessary flood protection to the 8.5 square mile area.

In addition, consistent with the Committee's longheld position that, to ensure true restoration of the natural system, it is imperative that the Secretary of the Interior have a co-equal role with the Army Corps of Engineers and the State of Florida, bill language is included under General Provisions, Department of the Interior mandating that the Secretary of the Interior be a full partner on the interagency RECOVER team. This is done to ensure that the Interior Department's technical expertise is fully incorporated and that the primary Federal interest in the Comprehensive Plan, the restoration of the Everglades, is achieved.

Park Construction.—The Committee continues to be concerned about the scope and cost of visitor facilities proposed by the Service. Given the magnitude of the deferred maintenance backlog, it is crucial that all levels of Park Service leadership take responsibility for assuring that projects are conceptualized with the needs of the rest of the system taken into consideration. Currently, the Service appears to condone the practice of superintendents and planners seeking funding for construction projects outside of the Service's own construction priority setting process. While these attempts, may in some cases be successful, they are accomplished at the expense of their colleagues' projects which are included in the budget request and removed to accommodate lower priority projects.

While OMB and the Service often mistakenly view these substitutions as Congressional add-ons or earmarks, it is important to recognize that the entire line item construction program is earmarked by the Administration in the annual budget submission and that, as mentioned above, many "earmarks" are initiated at the park level. If the Service is truly interested in seeing its priorities followed, it must become more proactive in admonishing and disciplining the internal proponents of projects that are presented to Congress outside of the budget process.

Partnerships.—The Committee continues to support the use of partnerships to achieve park goals. However, given the backlog maintenance needs and operational shortfalls of the parks, the Committee encourages the Service to be cautious about increasing funding and new staffing to achieve this purpose. The Service has many existing employees who are accomplished at developing strong partnerships and the Committee encourages the Service to use this internal expertise.

The Committee has had a great deal of experience with the larger, expensive partnership projects, which include some successes and failures. Based on this experience, the Committee makes the following observations and suggestions. Ideas for good partnerships don't always have to originate with the park but they should further a park priority. The Service should consult and communicate with partners and Service leadership but also with the Committee before large-scale project commitments are made. When sharing expenses for a building, the Service should be cautious about starting a project before all funds are in hand—both the Federal and non-Federal contributions. Finally the Service should make sure that the partnership agreement is in writing. There have been many instances where the project scope changes and the partners and the Committee have a different recollection of the original commitment.

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

The Committee urges the Service to give priority consideration to provide sufficient funds for necessary repairs, maintenance, facility improvements and staffing at the Wright Brothers National Memorial and Cape Hatteras National Seashore in preparation for the First Flight Centennial celebration.

The Service should continue to support the Carhart Center at the same level as provided in fiscal year 2002.

The Committee recognizes the extraordinary cost savings and positive environmental benefits achieved by the military through the implementation of pulse technology as a major component of its battery management programs. The Committee believes that the National Park Service would also benefit significantly and directly from the use of this technology to extend the life of vehicle batteries. These benefits include savings in battery replacement costs, reduction in overall maintenance costs for vehicles and ancillary equipment, and a resultant increase in safety for personnel. The Committee urges the Service to incorporate this technology in its ongoing purchase and maintenance programs for vehicles. The Service should report to the Committee by December 31, 2002, on its plans to comply with this direction. Beginning with the fiscal year 2004 budget request, the budget submission should include an accounting of the extent to which battery pulse technology is being employed and the savings expected and realized as a result of the use of this technology.

The Committee is aware of recent developments relating to the identification of the site of the first official residence of the Presi-

dent of the United States at the current location of Independence National Historic Park in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It has been discovered that George Washington and his household, including eight African American slaves, were quartered at the first Executive Mansion for six and one half years. Therefore, given the historical significance of this issue, the Committee urges the National Park Service to appropriately commemorate the concerns raised regarding the recognition of the existence of the Mansion and the slaves who worked in it during the first years of our democracy. Furthermore the Committee directs the Director of the National Park Service to submit a report to the Committee no later than March 31, 2003, detailing the actions taken at Independence National Historic Park to properly address and resolve this issue.

The Committee urges the National Park Service to continue making the War for Freedom Project a priority. The War for Freedom Project, a collaboration between the National Park Foundation, the University of Maryland and the National Park Service is a national, internet based curriculum to help students at all levels better understand the Civil War Period using letters written by African Americans and National Park Service War sites as resources.

Bill language is included which prohibits the creation of a new Associate Director for Law Enforcement, Protective and Emergency Service.

UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$90,555,000
Budget estimate, 2003	78,431,000
Recommended, 2003	78,431,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	−12,124,000
Budget estimate, 2003	0

The Committee recommends $78,431,000 for the United States Park Police, the same as the budget request and a decrease of $12,124,000 below the enacted level. The decrease below 2002 reflects one time security enhancement costs.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

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

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$66,159,000
Budget estimate, 2003	46,824,000
Recommended, 2003	56,330,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	−9,829,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+9,506,000

The Committee recommends $56,330,000 for national recreation and preservation, an increase of $9,506,000 above the request and $9,829,000 below the enacted level.

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

National Recreation and Preservation

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
Recreation programs	549	552	552	+3	---
Natural programs	10,930	10,948	10,948	+18	---
Cultural programs	20,769	19,748	21,298	+529	+1,550
International park affairs	1,718	1,719	1,719	+1	---
Environmental and compliance review	397	400	400	+3	---
Grant administration	1,582	1,585	1,585	+3	---
Heritage Partnership Programs					
Commissions and grants	13,092	7,616	14,770	+1,678	+7,154
Administrative support	117	119	119	+2	---
Subtotal, Heritage Partnership Programs	13,209	7,735	14,889	+1,680	+7,154
Statutory or Contractual Aid					
Anchorage Museum	2,500	---	---	-2,500	---
Barnanoff Museum / Erskin House	250	---	---	-250	---
Bishop Museum's Falls of Clyde	300	---	---	-300	---
Brown Foundation	101	101	101	---	---
Chesapeake Bay Gateway	1,200	798	798	-402	---
Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission	299	47	299	---	+252
Denver Natural History and Science Museum	750	---	---	-750	---
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve	806	806	806	---	---
Independence Mine, AK	1,500	---	---	-1,500	---
Jamestown 2007	200	---	---	-200	---
Johnstown Area Heritage Association	49	49	49	---	---
Lake Roosevelt Forum	50	---	50	---	+50
Lamprey River	500	200	200	-300	---
Mandan On-a-Slant Village	750	---	---	-750	---
Martin Luther King, Jr. Center	528	528	528	---	---
Morris Thompson Cultural and Visitor Center	750	---	---	-750	---
National Constitution Center, PA	500	---	500	---	+500
Native Hawaiian culture and arts program	740	740	740	---	---
New Orleans Jazz Commission	66	66	66	---	---
Penn Center National landmark, SC	1,000	---	---	-1,000	---
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission	766	802	802	+36	---
Sewall-Belmont House	500	---	---	-500	---
St. Charles Interpretive Center	500	---	---	-500	---
Vancouver National Historic reserve	400	---	---	-400	---
Vulcan State Park	2,000	---	---	-2,000	---
Subtotal, Statutory or Contractual Aid	17,005	4,137	4,939	-12,066	+802
Total, National Recreation and Preservation	66,159	46,824	56,330	-9,829	+9,506

Recreation programs.—The Committee recommends $552,000 for recreation programs, the same as the budget request and $3,000 above the enacted level.

Natural programs.—The Committee recommends $10,948,000 for natural programs, the same as the budget request and $18,000 above the enacted level.

Cultural programs.—The Committee recommends $21,298,000 for cultural programs, an increase of $1,550,000 above the request and $529,000 above the enacted level. The Committee has retained the $300,000 for Heritage Preservation Inc, and the $250,000 to continue the Louisiana Heritage Education Model at the National Center for Preservation Technology Training located in Natchitoches, Louisiana. In addition, the Committee has provided $1,000,000 for National Register programs.

International park affairs.—The Committee recommends $1,719,000 for international park affairs, the same as the budget request and $1,000 above the enacted level.

Environmental and compliance review.—The Committee recommends $400,000 for environmental and compliance review, the same as the budget request and $3,000 above the enacted level.

Grant Administration.—The Committee recommends $1,585,000 for grant administration, the same as the budget request and $3,000 above the enacted level.

Heritage Partnership Programs.—The Committee recommends $14,889,000 for heritage partnership programs, $7,154,000 above the request and $1,680,000 above the enacted level. This total includes $14,770,000 for individual heritage areas and $119,000 for administration. The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds for each heritage area:

Project	*Amount*
America's Agricultural Heritage Partnership (Silos and Smokestacks)	$700,000
Augusta Canal National Heritage Area	600,000
Automobile National Heritage Area	700,000
Cache La Poudre River Corridor	50,000
Cane River National Heritage Area	800,000
Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor	900,000
Erie Canalway National Corridor	600,000
Essex National Heritage Area	1,000,000
Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area	1,000,000
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor	600,000
John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Center	800,000
Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area	600,000
National Coal Heritage	210,000
Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor	1,000,000
Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Center	800,000
Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area	1,000,000
Schuykill River Valley National Heritage Area	500,000
Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District	500,000
South Carolina National Heritage Corridor	1,000,000
Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area	210,000
Wheeling National Heritage Area	800,000
Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area	400,000
Project total	$14,770,000

Statutory or contractual aid.—The Committee recommends $4,939,000 for statutory or contractual aid, an increase of $802,000 above the budget request and a reduction of $12,066,000 below the enacted level.

URBAN PARK AND RECREATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$30,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	300,000
Recommended, 2003	30,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	0
Budget estimate, 2003	29,700,000

The Committee has included $30,000,000 for the Urban Park and Recreation Fund, an increase of $29,700,000 above the request and the same as the enacted level. This program is funded under the conservation spending category.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

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

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$74,500,000
Budget estimate, 2003	67,000,000
Recommended, 2003	76,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+2,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+9,500,000

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

Historic Preservation Fund

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
State historic preservation offices	39,000	34,000	40,000	+1,000	+6,000
Tribal grants	3,000	3,000	4,000	+1,000	+1,000
Grants for millennium initiative	30,000	30,000	30,000	---	---
National trust (endowment)	2,500	---	2,500	---	+2,500
Total, Historic Preservation Fund	74,500	67,000	76,500	+2,000	+9,500

The Committee recommends $76,500,000 for historic preservation, an increase of $9,500,000 above the budget request and $2,000,000 above the enacted level.

The total amount provides $40,000,000 for the State historic preservation offices, $4,000,000 for tribal grants, $30,000,000 for the Save America's Treasures program and $2,500,000 for a grant to the National Trust for Historic Preservation to assist in the perpetual care and maintenance of historic sites of the National Trust. The Committee intends that the grant funds will be made available under the following terms and conditions.

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

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

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

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

The Committee has accepted the Administration's bill language change regarding eligibility of projects under the Save America's Treasures program.

The Historic Preservation Fund is funded under the conservation spending category.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$387,668,000
Budget estimate, 2003	322,384,000
Recommended, 2003	325,186,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	−62,482,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+2,802,000

The Committee recommends $335,186,000 for construction, an increase of $12,802,000 above the budget request and $52,482,000 below the enacted level.

The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

Project	*Amount*
Acadia NP, ME (rehabilitation)	$3,351,000
Acadia NP, ME (utilities upgrade)	5,171,000
Alice Ferguson Foundation, MD (rehabilitation)	400,000
Apostle Islands NL, WI (lighthouse)	1,600,000
Apostle Islands NL, WI (utility system)	1,030,000

Project	*Amount*
Badlands NP, SD	3,842,000
Bent's Old Fort NHS, CO	1,325,000
Big Bend NP, TX (Chisos Basin Campground)	464,000
Big Bend NP, TX (rehabilitation)	246,000
Big Bend NP, TX (sprinkler system)	673,000
Big Cypress National Preserve, FL	2,000,000
Big South Fork National River & Rec Area, KY/TN (upgrade exhibits)	400,000
Blue Ridge Parkway, NC	1,624,000
Canaveral NS, FL	1,600,000
Cape Cod NS, MA (Highland's Center)	1,725,000
Cane & Karst, NM	2,000,000
Colonial NHP, VA	4,221,000
Craters of the Moon NM, ID	1,283,000
Cumberland Gap NHP, KY	5,583,000
Cumberland Island NS, GA (St. Mary's)	2,720,000
Cumberland Island NS, GA (Plum Orchard)	442,000
Cuyahoga NP, OH	3,000,000
Death Valley NP, CA (rehabilitation)	2,007,000
Death Valley NP, CA (Scotty's Castle)	547,000
Denali NP, AK	3,171,000
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS, NY	300,000
Everglades NP, FL (waste treatment)	4,594,000
Everglades NP, FL (water system)	13,295,000
Fort Stanwix NM, NY	3,239,000
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP, VA	2,250,000
Gateway NRA, NY	3,299,000
General Grant NM, NY	1,840,000
George Washington Carver NM, MO	300,000
George Washington Memorial Parkway, VA (Arlington Boathouse, EA)	600,000
George Washington Memorial Parkway, VA (Arlington House)	616,000
George Washington Memorial Parkway, VA (complete EA, Mt. Vernon Trail)	250,000
George Washington Memorial Parkway/Mt. Vernon Trail, VA	200,000
Gettysburg NMP, PA (conservation work)	2,500,000
Glacier NP, MT	1,500,000
Golden Gate NRA, CA (Alcatraz barracks)	1,210,000
Golden Gate NRA, CA (building 640)	600,000
Golden Gate NRA, CA (Cliff House)	1,914,000
Great Sand Dunes, CO	4,424,000
Homestead NHS, NE	300,000
Independence NHP, PA	4,923,000
Indiana Dunes NHP, IN	2,389,000
Jean Lafitte NHP, LA (Chalmette failing drainage & Barataria exhibits)	500,000
John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley NHA	1,000,000
Lincoln Library, IL	10,000,000
Mammoth Cave NP, KY	555,000
Manassas NBP, VA	1,493,000
Mississippi National River & Recreation Area, MN (St. Anthony Center exhibits)	1,000,000
Mississippi National River & Recreation Area, MN (Twin Cities)	750,000
Morristown NHS, NJ	3,200,000
Mt. Rainier NP, WA	4,400,000
Mt. Rainier NP, WA (Guide House)	244,000
Mt. Rainier NP, WA (rehabilitate electrical system)	2,701,000
National Capital Parks-Central, DC (Lincoln Memorial preservation)	5,192,000
National Capital Parks-Central, DC (Lincoln Memorial security)	6,183,000
National Underground Railroad Freedom Center, OH	6,100,000
Olympic NP, WA	21,781,000
Oregon Caves NM, OR	1,044,000
Rocky Mountain NP, CO	2,335,000
Saratoga NHP, NY (exhibits)	300,000
Stones River NB, TN (trails)	500,000
SW Pennsylvania Heritage Commission, PA	3,000,000
Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve, KS	2,891,000

Project	*Amount*
Tuskegee Airmen NHS, AL (oral histories)	500,000
Ulysses S. Grant NHS, MO	1,994,000
USS Arizona Memorial, HI	1,157,000
Washita NB, OK	3,500,000
White House, DC	9,582,000
Wind Cave NP, SD	2,172,000
Yellowstone NP, WY (Old Faithful Inn)	5,743,000
Yellowstone NP, WY (rehabilitation)	6,396,000
Yellowstone NP, WY (upgrade fire protection)	757,000
Project total	207,938,000
Emergency/unscheduled	3,500,000
Housing replacement	12,500,000
Dam safety	2,700,000
Equipment replacement	31,960,000
Construction planning	25,400,000
Construction Program Management	27,292,000
General Management Plans	13,896,000
Total Construction	325,186,000

The Committee has included an additional $10,000,000, as proposed in the budget request, to enhance the capacity of the Service to execute the capital infrastructure programs that contribute to reducing the deferred maintenance backlog. Significant funding increases have been provided by this Committee over the last six years, in line item construction, repair and rehabilitation, and the fee demonstration program. The Committee realizes that additional capacity is needed in the Service to keep these projects moving towards completion, including project specifications, compliance, and contract award and modification.

The Service should note that the Committee approved a $3,500,000 reprogramming request in fiscal year 1999 and provided additional funds and flexibility in the construction account over the past several years to respond to the additional workload. Given that support provided and considering the budget constraints facing this bill, the Service is expected to resolve its problems with unobligated balances. The Service should not ask for additional funds in the near future for this purpose.

In addition, the Committee directs that the regions not use these funds exclusively to hire permanent staff. As much as possible, the funds are to be used to hire contractual assistance. The Committee expects to be informed before any new staff is hired using these funds. None of the funds provided are to be used for planners, as the Committee is concerned that additional planners tend to result in more new projects, rather than progress towards reducing the backlog of maintenance.

None of the funds are to be used to conduct construction supervision in-house, consistent with the program guidelines used for the Denver Service Center. In-house design is also subject to the same program guidelines as the Denver Service Center. Staff, whether federal or contract, funded with these monies are to be used exclusively in the park construction program.

None of these funds are to be allocated until the Service presents the Committee with a plan detailing how the funds will be used and allocated. The plan must address how the Service will address fluctuating workloads associated with project work. The Committee does not intend that any of these funds be used to pay expenses associated with existing staff—all of these dollars are intended to

enhance and expand capacity beyond existing levels. The Committee expects a plan each fiscal year on how these funds are to be allocated. Any change to these annual plans must be approved by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriation.

The Service is directed to itemize by park and project how construction planning dollars will be allocated in the annual budget justifications. The Committee expects a report by December 1, 2002, providing this information for fiscal year 2003. While the Committee will consider a modest contingency allocation for unexpected planning needs, the majority of the funds are to be associated with specific projects. The Committee should be notified about any major change in the scope of a project.

Bill language has been included under this account which limits the Denver Service Center staff, funded by the Construction Program Management and Operations Activity, to 160 full time equivalent employees including all full time and part time personnel and employees detailed to the Center or working on Center related projects. This is consistent with the National Academy of Public Administration report. The Committee understands that the Service Center is under that capacity at this time.

Bill language is also included, which permits the transfer of $2,000,000 to the City of Carlsbad, New Mexico for the construction of the National Cave and Karst Research Institute to be operated and constructed in accordance with the provisions in Public Law 105–325. The Committee understands that the Service enthusiastically supports the construction of this cost shared center, which will fulfill an important scientific research need.

Bill language is also included, which requires Committee approval of spending for any new large facility including visitor centers, educational or interpretive centers, curatorial or administrative facilities with a total cost in excess of $5,000,000. This provision also applies to partnership and fee demonstration projects.

The Committee has provided $400,000 to be matched with non-federal funds for the Alice Ferguson Foundation for backlog maintenance needs; $1,600,000 to complete lighthouse repairs at Apostle Islands NL and $464,000 in planning funds to rehabilitate the Chisos Basin Campgrounds at Big Bend NP. In addition, $400,000 in planning funds is provided to upgrade exhibits at Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area in Kentucky.

Also provided is $1,600,000 to complete the rehabilitation of two historic structures at Canaveral NS; $2,000,000 for the construction of the Cave and Karst Center; $1,725,000 which completes the federal share of the Highlands Center at Cape Cod NS; $2,270,000 to complete the St. Mary's Center at Cumberland Island NS and $442,000 for continuing restoration at the historic Plum Orchard.

The Committee has included $3,000,000 for rehabilitation work at Cuyahoga National Park; $547,000 in planning funds for Scotty's Castle at Death Valley NP; $300,000 in planning funds for improvements to the historic structural and cultural landscapes at Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site. None of these funds are to be used to plan for, construct, or improve facilities used by park partners. Such improvements should be funded by non-federal sources.

Planning funds in the amount of $300,000 each are provided to both the George Washington Carver NM and Homestead NHS.

These funds may not be expended until the Service presents a more detailed plan to the Committee on how these funds will be spent. The following funds are provided to the George Washington Memorial Parkway—$600,000 to complete the environmental assessment associated with the Arlington boathouse proposal, $250,000 to complete assessments for the Mt Vernon Trail, and $200,000 for improvements to the parkway.

Also included is $2,500,000 to complete conservation work at Gettysburg NMP. In addition, $600,000 is to complete construction planning, including design documents and construction drawings, for the proposed museum of Japanese-American history at Presidio Building 640. In accordance with this public/private partnership, this completes the Federal contribution. All funding for actual construction of this facility is to be raised through non-federal sources.

The Committee has included $500,000 for failing drainage problems at Chalmette Battlefield and for exhibits at the Barataria unit, both located within the Jean Lafitte NHP in Louisiana; $1,000,000 for the John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley NHA and $10,000,000 for the Lincoln Library. Also included is $1,000,000 for exhibits at St. Anthony's Center, which is part of the Mississippi National River & Recreation Area in Minnesota.

The Committee has included $750,000 in the planning portion of the Service's construction budget for the National Park Service to lead a public planning process associated with disposition of the former Twin Cities Bureau of Mines Research Center. After lengthy discussions with the Department of the Interior, the Metropolitan Airports' Commission decided against acquiring the Center. The Committee is informed that the Department of the Interior has concluded that reuse of the Center as an office complex for its bureaus and offices is not economically viable. The Committee agrees with this conclusion and with the decision of the Department to examine other options, including returning the site to natural conditions.

The Committee understands that while the responsibility for the site rests with the Secretary of the Interior, the National Park Service participated extensively and effectively in prior public efforts to determine the potential future uses of the site. The funds provided will allow the Park Service to oversee the necessary studies and reviews associated with the potential disposal of Federal property. The Service should use the funds provided to obtain the necessary assistance for the studies and reviews, including contracting for services as appropriate.

Other Department of the Interior bureaus, including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, should provide such assistance as is necessary to facilitate the Service's accomplishment of this work. The Committee does not intend for the Service's oversight of this process to disrupt or interfere with the ongoing operations at the Mississippi National River and Recreation Area (MNRRA), and thus provides the resources necessary to accomplish this workload.

While the Park Service is being asked to coordinate the process, it is imperative that other public interests, including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and local and state governments participate in the public review and comment periods. By requesting Park Service to lead this process, it is not the Committee's intention that the site be transferred to the MNRRA. The Committee understands

that this option is inconsistent with MNRRA's comprehensive management plan.

The Committee has provided $3,200,000 to complete the federal share of rehabilitation work at Morristown NHS. Also included is $6,100,000 for the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center in Ohio. This completes the federal share of this project.

The Committee also recommends $300,000 for exhibits at Saratoga NHP in New York; $500,000 for Stones River NB to plan for a tour route and pedestrian trail; $3,000,000 to continue work at the SW Pennsylvania Heritage Commission in Pennsylvania; and $500,000 to continue oral histories of the Tuskegee Airmen.

The Committee has included $3,500,000 for the Washita National Battlefield. This completes the federal share of this project. This facility will also house the Black Kettle National Grassland office, a unit of the Forest Service. An additional $750,000 for the Forest Service portion of this project is included in the Forest Service capital improvement and maintenance account. The Committee expects the Park Service to make appropriate and suitable space available to the Forest Service to enable it to provide information, including historical and current program orientation. The Forest Service should not be required to pay more than $20,000 per year for routine maintenance and basic utilities, an amount slightly higher than its current expenses.

The Committee expects that interagency collaboration on facilities, as well as cultural and natural resource protection and use, will result in greater long-term efficiency and better service to the public. To facilitate this collaboration, all future personnel placements by either agency at these sites should be considered for maximum interagency staffing opportunities.

Within the amount provided for equipment replacement, $350,000 is earmarked for two replacement vessels at Apostle Island NL in Wisconsin.

Of the total amount provided for construction, $53,736,000 is funded under the conservation spending category.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(RESCISSION)

Appropriation enacted, 2002	−$30,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	−30,000,000
Recommended, 2003	−30,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	0
Budget estimate, 2003	0

The Committee recommends the rescission of $30,000,000 in the annual contract authority provided by the 16 U.S.C. 4601–10a. This authority has not been used in years, and there are no plans to use it in fiscal year 2003.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$274,117,000
Budget estimate, 2003	286,057,000
Recommended, 2003	253,099,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	−21,018,000
Budget estimate, 2003	−32,958,000

The Committee recommends $253,099,000 for land acquisition and State assistance, a decrease of $32,958,000 below the budget request and $21,018,000 below the enacted level. This amount includes $79,099,000 for line item projects, $12,000,000 for acquisition management, $4,000,000 for emergencies and hardships and $4,000,000 for inholdings. Also included is $154,000,000 for the stateside program including $4,000,000 for administration. The Committee has retained the current allocation formula for stateside grants.

The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

Area and State	*Committee recommendation*
Big Thicket Preserve (TX)	$3,000,000
Blue Ridge Parkway (NC/VA)	399,000
Chickamauga/Chattanooga NMP (TN)	1,030,000
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (NJ/PA)	5,000,000
Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve (WA)	1,100,000
Fredricksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial (VA)	1,100,000
Golden Gate NRA (Picardo Ranch) (CA)	2,500,000
Great Sand Dunes National Monument and Preserve (CO)	7,000,000
Gulf Islands National Seashore (MS)	4,000,000
Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park (HI)	5,000,000
Ice Age Trail (WI)	3,000,000
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore (IN)	1,000,000
Lake Mead National Recreation Area (NV)	3,500,000
Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site (AR)	130,000
Moccasin Bend National Park (TN)	1,300,000
Obed National Wild and Scenic River (TN)	1,500,000
Pinnacles National Monument (CA)	1,000,000
Piscataway Park (MD)	500,000
Point Reyes National Seashore (CA)	1,500,000
Prince William Forest Park (VA)	700,000
Richmond National Battlefield Park (VA)	2,000,000
Saguaro National Park (AZ)	2,320,000
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (CA)	2,500,000
Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Nat'l Historic District (VA)	2,000,000
Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore (MI)	1,000,000
South Florida Restoration (grant to State of Florida)	19,500,000
Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve (FL)	1,320,000
Valley Forge National Historical Park (PA)	2,000,000
Virgin Islands National Park—Salt River (VI)	1,500,000
Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve (AK)	700,000
Subtotal: Federal Acquisition projects	79,099,000
Acquisition Management	12,000,000
Emergencies/Hardships	4,000,000
Inholdings/Exchanges	4,000,000
Stateside Grants	150,000,000
Stateside Administration	4,000,000
Total	253,099,000

Funds provided for Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area should be matched with non-Federal monies. This means new land or new dollars dedicated to protection of park lands within the recreation area's boundaries. By June 30th of each year, the Service should certify the level of non-Federal contributions to land acquisition at this site. The Service is encouraged to review non-Federal appraisals in certifying the non-Federal contribution.

Bill language is included under this account directing the expeditious completion of a flood protection system for the 8.5 Square Mile Area component of the Modified Water Deliveries Project. This project is critical to restoring more natural water flows to Everglades National Park and future restoration efforts recently authorized by Congress. The language makes clear that Congress intends

the Army Corps of Engineers, in cooperation with the Department of the Interior, to implement a flood protection system known as "alternative 6D" which combines both land acquisition within the 8.5 Square Mile Area and construction of an interior levee and seepage canal to provide the necessary flood protection to the 8.5 Square Mile Area.

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

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Bill language is provided that will allow the Park Service to collect and accumulate funds collected from concessionaire and other private entities for utility services to be used to make repairs to utility systems. Current authority does not allow the accumulation of funds beyond the fiscal year in which they are collected.

In addition, bill language is provided that will allow the Park Service to benefit from partnership projects involving State, local or tribal governments. The Service is currently precluded from entering into reimbursable agreements with State and local governments without receiving the funds in advance of the work being performed.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$914,002,000
Budget estimate, 2003	867,338,000
Recommended, 2003	928,405,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+14,403,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+61,067,000

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

United States Geological Survey

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
Mapping, Remote Sensing, and Geographic Investigations					
Cooperative topographic mapping	81,067	80,940	82,651	+1,584	+1,711
Land remote sensing	35,849	32,828	35,945	+96	+3,117
Geographic analysis and monitoring	16,361	15,526	16,481	+120	+955
Subtotal, National Mapping Program	133,277	129,294	135,077	+1,800	+5,783
Geologic Hazards, Resource and Processes					
Geologic hazards assessments	75,004	73,971	74,481	-523	+510
Geologic landscape and coastal assessments	77,973	73,217	80,012	+2,039	+6,795
Geologic resource assessments	79,833	77,468	80,199	+366	+2,731
Subtotal, Geologic Hazards, Resource & Processes	232,810	224,656	234,692	+1,882	+10,036
Water Resources Investigations					
Hydrologic monitoring, assessments and research					
Ground water resources program	5,421	6,422	6,445	+1,024	+23
National water quality assessment	63,096	57,321	63,631	+535	+6,310
Toxic substances hydrology	13,919	---	14,025	+106	+14,025
Hydrologic research and development	13,876	13,680	15,287	+1,411	+1,607
National streamflow information program	14,310	12,214	14,310	---	+2,096
Hydrologic networks and analysis	24,886	23,852	24,723	-163	+871
Subtotal, Hydrologic monitoring, assessments and research	135,508	113,489	138,421	+2,913	+24,932
Federal-State program	64,318	64,339	64,855	+537	+516
Water resources research institutes	6,000	---	6,402	+402	+6,402
Subtotal, Water Resources Investigations	205,826	177,828	209,678	+3,852	+31,850

United States Geological Survey

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
Biological Research					
Biological research and monitoring	133,502	127,619	130,985	-2,517	+3,366
Biological information management and delivery	18,917	18,893	23,936	+5,019	+5,043
Cooperative research units	13,970	13,969	15,493	+1,523	+1,524
Subtotal, Biological Research	166,389	160,481	170,414	+4,025	+9,933
Science support	86,255	86,104	87,369	+1,114	+1,265
Facilities	89,445	88,975	91,175	+1,730	+2,200
Adjustment for conservation spending	-25,000	-13,578	-25,000	---	-11,422
Conservation	25,000	13,578	25,000	---	+11,422
Total, United States Geological Survey	914,002	867,338	928,405	+14,403	+61,067
Appropriations	(889,002)	(853,760)	(903,405)	(+14,403)	(+49,645)
Conservation	(25,000)	(13,578)	(25,000)	---	(+11,422)

The Committee recommends $928,405,000 for surveys, investigations, and research, an increase of $61,067,000 above the budget request and $14,403,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

For the third year in a row the Committee has restored a number of high-priority research programs that were proposed for reduction or elimination by the Office of Management and Budget during the budget process. Officials at the Office of Management and Budget seemingly believe that the Department of the Interior no longer needs science on which to base natural resource policy decisions. This is not the position of the Congress as articulated in previous Interior bills, nor is it the position of the National Academy of Sciences which has provided recommendations on a program by program basis detailing the need to expand not eliminate the very programs that the Office of Management and Budget has targeted as unnecessary. The Committee strongly urges the Department and OMB to continue to fund these critical science programs in the base budget in future years.

National mapping program.—The Committee recommends $135,077,000 for the national mapping program, $5,783,000 above the budget request and $1,800,000 above the 2002 enacted level including increases above the 2002 level of $900,000 for fixed costs, and $1,000,000 for energy assessments, and a decrease of $100,000 for travel. The America View program is maintained at the enacted level of $3,000,000.

The Committee understands that the U.S. Geological Survey has embarked on a decade-long effort to establish a digital database known as the National Map, which will update existing geographical infrastructure information. This project will replace over 55,000 existing paper topographical maps that are, on average, 23 years old. These maps, which cover both the natural and the built environment and the associated digital data, represent our most extensive geographic data infrastructure. This critical asset is becoming increasingly outdated as the demand for this capability is growing. January 2001 marked the beginning of a major USGS effort to transform the current paper series into a seamless, integrated, and on-line database known as the National Map. This strategic project requires extensive partnerships with State and local governments, other Federal agencies, non-governmental organizations, universities, and the private sector. The Committee understands that these alliances are being forged to construct the National Map. While portions of this digital infrastructure will be provided through these partnerships based on common standards and definitions, the vast majority of these spatial data will need to be provided by the Survey and other Federal agencies.

Digital spatial data are essential to almost all sectors of the national economy. The private sector needs current and accurate digital geographic data, which will be provided by the National Map Program. Examples include: 1) road and highway data used for fleet vehicle routing by trucking companies, home delivery by retailers, and location-based services by restaurants; 2) digital elevation data for cellular telephone tower siting, airline and general aviation flight path planning, brush and forest fire spread modeling for insurance companies; 3) topographic data for private utility power line and pipeline maintenance, planning and routing; and 4)

detailed map data for mining and energy exploration and extraction.

The benefits of updated digital geographic data for use in geographic information systems and the projected cost savings merit this project being a high priority within the Department. The United Kingdom realized great savings from investments in modernized digital mapping infrastructure. The return on investment from improvements in access to, and use of, digital geographic data were in the neighborhood of $10 to $15 for every dollar invested. This capability can also function as a baseline for homeland security efforts as we seek to protect our critical infrastructure. The development of these digital products will improve performance, lower costs, and reduce the redundancy of geographic development by different agencies and levels of government. It will vastly improve citizen access to current geographic information and will finally unleash the integrating power of digital maps and information systems. The Committee strongly encourages the Administration to make completing and maintaining the National Map a high priority.

Geologic hazards, resources and processes.—The Committee recommends $234,692,000 for geologic hazards, resources, and processes, $10,036,000 above the budget request and $1,882,000 above the 2002 level, including increases above the 2002 level of $1,930,000 for fixed costs, $2,000,000 for the coastal program, $500,000 for a scientific study into the impact of global dust events impacting the continental U.S., $1,200,000 for energy assessments, and $500,000 for geothermal assessments, and decreases of $324,000 for travel, $1,000,000 for monitoring equipment at Shemya Alaska, $450,000 for the Lake Mojave study, $500,000 for the North Carolina coastal erosion study, $1,500,000 for the Alaska minerals project, and $474,000 for the Yukon Flats study.

Last year the Committee provided additional funding to begin the process of expanding the Survey's coastal program consistent with the National Academy of Sciences recommendations for a comprehensive national program. The Committee has provided an additional $2,000,000, which will focus on moving the work in Tampa Bay from the pilot study phase to a fully operational project as part of the National coastal program.

The Committee has maintained funding for light distancing and ranging (LIDAR) technology at the 2002 level to assist with the listing of Chinook Salmon and Summer Chum Salmon under the Endangered Species Act.

The Committee has continued the Survey's current programs that address water quality, land subsidence, and sea-level rise in coastal Louisiana.

Water resources investigations.—The Committee recommends $209,678,000 for water resources investigations, $31,850,000 above the budget request and $3,852,000 above the 2002 enacted level, including increases above the 2002 level of $1,913,000 for fixed costs, $1,000,000 for the US/Mexican border initiative, $1,000,000 for the Lake Pontchartrain study, $500,000 for the Potomac River basin ground water study, $580,000 for the long-term Estuary Assessment, and $400,000 for the Water Resources Research Institutes, and decreases of $348,000 for travel, $200,000 for the Berk-

ley Pit, $299,000 for the Lake Champlain study, $499,000 for Hawaii ground water, and $195,000 for Noyes Slough.

The Committee has provided an additional $1,000,000 to begin the process of developing a baseline water quality assessment of Lake Pontchartrain's drainage basin. This study should be a collaborative effort with Southeastern Louisiana University.

The Committee has provided an additional $580,000 for the Long-Term Estuary Assessment Group for a total program level of $1,000,000. These funds were provided so that the Survey can continue to participate in the university based consortium, called the Long-Term Estuary Assessment Group, for the purpose of developing assessment and monitoring systems relating to the Mississippi River.

The Committee has provided an additional $500,000 to work with the Interstate Commission for the Potomac River Basin in developing a basin-wide groundwater assessment.

Biological research.—The Committee recommends $170,414,000 for biological research, $9,933,000 above the budget request and $4,025,000 above the 2002 enacted level including increases above the 2002 level of $2,704,000 for fixed costs of which $1,000,000 is for the cooperative research units to maintain the current staffing levels, $120,000 for Great Lakes vessel operations, $180,000 for two additional researchers at the Great Lakes Science Center, $1,000,000 for amphibian research, $500,000 for genetic research at the Wellsboro laboratory, $300,000 for inventorying and monitoring in the Cherokee National Forest, $500,000 for the NBII Tennessee node, $500,000 for the NBII New York node, and $400,000 to establish a new fish and wildlife cooperative research unit at the University of Nebraska, and decreases of $235,000 for travel, $748,000 for the lead mining study in the Mark Twain National Forest, $180,000 for the Yukon River salmon study, $416,000 for Great Lakes vessel equipment, $300,000 for the pallid sturgeon study, $50,000 for the Tunison laboratory, and $250,000 for the terrapin study.

The Committee has realigned the Gap Analysis Program by shifting $3,900,000 from the biological research and monitoring subactivity into biological information management and delivery subactivity. This realignment should result in management efficiencies for this high-priority program.

Within the funds provided for biological research and monitoring, $2,700,000 is earmarked for chronic wasting disease research. The Committee directs the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture, working with the appropriate Interior Bureaus, to provide a coordinated, detailed, and comprehensive budget request as part of the 2004 budget.

Science support.—The Committee recommends $87,369,000 for science support, $1,265,000 above the budget request and $1,114,000 above the 2002 enacted level, including an increase above the 2002 level of $1,217,000 for fixed costs and a decrease of $103,000 for travel.

Facilities.—The Committee recommends $91,175,000 for facilities $2,200,000 above the budget request and $1,730,000 above the 2002 enacted level including increases above the 2002 level of $3,979,000 for fixed costs, $1,200,000 for the Center for Coastal and Regional Studies in Florida for the purchase of scientific equip-

ment, and $1,000,000 for the Tunison laboratory, and decreases of $1,700,000 for the Leetown expansion, $2,250,000 for one time construction funds for the Center for Coastal and Regional Studies in Florida, and $499,000 for the Wellsboro laboratory.

Bill Language.—Language has been included under the Survey's administrative provisions to allow the Survey to use cooperative agreements for research and data collection, and to allow the Survey to obtain space in cooperator facilities.

The Committee has provided an additional $1,000,000 for the Tunison laboratory. These funds will be used to modernize this facility and to move forward with plans to use this facility to help in the effort to restore Atlantic salmon in Lake Ontario.

The additional $1,200,000 provided to the Center for Coastal and Regional Studies will be applied to the costs associated with the Center's expansion including the outfitting of specialized laboratories needed to support emerging geochemical, microbiological, and coral reef research.

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

The Minerals Management Service is responsible for collecting, distributing, accounting and auditing revenues from mineral leases on Federal and Indian lands. In fiscal year 2003, MMS expects to collect and distribute about $4.2 billion from more than 78,000 active Federal and Indian leases.

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

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

ROYALTY AND OFFSHORE MINERALS MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$150,667,000
Budget estimate, 2003	164,222,000
Recommended, 2003	164,721,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+14,054,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+499,000

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

Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
OCS Lands					
Leasing and environmental program	38,573	37,633	37,633	-940	---
Resource evaluation	24,989	25,348	25,348	+359	---
Regulatory program	49,572	50,512	51,011	+1,439	+499
Information management program	14,894	24,050	24,050	+9,156	---
Subtotal, OCS Lands	128,028	137,543	138,042	+10,014	+499
Royalty Management					
Compliance and asset management	48,106	48,724	48,724	+618	---
Revenue and operations	35,223	34,545	34,545	-678	---
Indian allottee refunds	15	15	15	---	---
Subtotal, Royalty Management	83,344	83,284	83,284	-60	---
General Administration					
Executive direction	2,003	2,030	2,030	+27	---
Policy and management improvement	4,036	4,095	4,095	+59	---
Administrative operations	15,970	16,638	16,638	+668	---
General support services	20,016	20,862	20,862	+846	---
Subtotal, General Administration	42,025	43,625	43,625	+1,600	---
Subtotal (gross)	253,397	264,452	264,951	+11,554	+499
Use of receipts	-102,730	-100,230	-100,230	+2,500	---
Total, Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management	150,667	164,222	164,721	+14,054	+499

The Committee recommends $164,721,000 for royalty and offshore minerals management, $499,000 above the budget request and $14,054,000 above the 2002 enacted level. The increase to the budget request is for the Offshore Technology Research Center.

Bill Language.—Language has been included allowing MMS to retain a portion of the receipts under the royalty-in-kind program to pay for expenses related to the filling of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. The Committee has continued the offshore oil and gas leasing moratorium under General Provisions, Department of the Interior.

The Committee recognizes the extraordinary cost savings and positive environmental benefits achieved by the military through the implementation of pulse technology as a major component of its battery management programs. The Committee believes that the Service would also benefit significantly and directly from the use of this technology to extend the life of vehicle batteries. These benefits include savings in battery replacement costs, reduction in overall maintenance costs for vehicles and ancillary equipment, and a resultant increase in safety for personnel. The Committee urges the Service to incorporate this technology in its ongoing purchase and maintenance programs for vehicles. The Service should report to the Committee by December 31, 2002, on its plans to comply with this direction. Beginning with the fiscal year 2004 budget request, the budget submission should include an accounting of the extent to which battery pulse technology is being employed and the savings expected and realized as a result of the use of this technology.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$6,105,000
Budget estimate, 2003	6,105,000
Recommended, 2003	6,105,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	0
Budget estimate, 2003	0

The Committee recommends $6,105,000 to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, to conduct oil spill research and financial responsibility and inspection activities associated with the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, Public Law 101–380. The Committee recommendation is equal to both the budget request and the fiscal year 2002 level.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

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

Through its abandoned mine land (AML) reclamation fund account, the OSM provides environmental restoration at abandoned

coal mines using tonnage-based fees collected from current coal production operations. In their unreclaimed condition these abandoned sites may endanger public health and safety or prevent the beneficial use of land and water resources.

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$103,075,000
Budget estimate, 2003	105,367,000
Recommended, 2003	105,367,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+2,292,000
Budget estimate, 2003	0

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

Regulation and Technology

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
Environmental restoration	160	162	162	+2	---
Environmental protection	77,741	79,159	79,159	+1,418	---
Technology development and transfer	12,151	12,593	12,593	+442	---
Financial management	477	485	485	+8	---
Executive direction	12,271	12,693	12,693	+422	---
Subtotal, Regulation and Technology	102,800	105,092	105,092	+2,292	---
Civil penalties	275	275	275	---	---
Total, Regulation and Technology	103,075	105,367	105,367	+2,292	---

The Committee recommends $105,367,000 for Regulation and technology, including the use of $275,000 in civil penalty collections, which is equal to the request and $2,292,000 above the 2002 level. The Committee rejects the proposal to increase the West Virginia allocation by $2,000,000 by reducing other primacy States by $1,000,000 and providing the entire $1,000,000 increase to West Virginia. The Committee notes that in July, 2000, West Virginia received a special Federal appropriation of $9,800,000 that is not yet fully expended. Until that time, it is unfair and inappropriate to penalize other States for problems in West Virginia. Accordingly, the Committee directs that the increase for regulatory grants be distributed to all States in the normal fashion recognizing that in recent years funding for this program has not kept up with inflation. The OSM has authority to make regulatory grant adjustments as needed.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$203,455,000
Budget estimate, 2003	174,035,000
Recommended, 2003	184,745,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	−18,710,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+10,710,000

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

Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
Environmental restoration	186,697	156,987	167,697	-19,000	+10,710
Technology development and transfer	4,136	4,164	4,164	+28	---
Financial management	6,070	6,179	6,179	+109	---
Executive direction	6,552	6,705	6,705	+153	---
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	203,455	174,035	184,745	-18,710	+10,710

The Committee recommends $184,745,000 for the Abandoned mine reclamation fund, a decrease of $18,710,000 below the 2002 funding level and $10,710,000 above the request. The Committee recognizes the great amount of reclamation work that remains to be done and has increased funding above the request for this program. The Committee has continued the authority for the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative at $10,000,000 and the emergency funding and authorities as in fiscal year 2002, and discontinued the special authority for Maryland. The Committee rejects proposals to: reduce Federal high priority projects, cut travel, and not fund fixed cost increases. The Committee encourages the OSM to work more closely with the Federal land managing agencies to fund and repair abandoned mine land problems that are risks to human safety and health, and the environment. Federal lands administered by the agencies funded in this bill have a huge backlog in this program area.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Bureau of Indian Affairs was created in 1824; its mission is founded on a government-to-government relationship and trust responsibility that results from treaties with Native groups. The Bureau delivers services to over one million Native Americans through 12 regional offices and 83 agency offices. In addition, the Bureau provides education programs to Native Americans through the operation of 117 day schools, 54 boarding schools, and 14 dormitories. Lastly, the Bureau administers more than 45 million acres of tribally owned land, and 10 million acres of individually owned land and over 309,000 acres of Federally owned land, which is held in trust status.

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$1,799,809,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,837,110,000
Recommended, 2003	1,859,064,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+59,255,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+21,954,000

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

Operation of Indian Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
Tribal Priority Allocations					
Tribal government	378,956	388,949	390,069	+11,113	+1,120
Human services	151,199	148,951	152,951	+1,752	+4,000
Education	50,037	50,165	50,165	+128	---
Public safety and justice	1,417	1,382	1,382	-35	---
Community development	39,784	40,726	40,726	+942	---
Resources management	56,743	61,517	61,517	+4,774	---
Trust services	49,205	58,383	58,383	+9,178	---
General administration	24,815	25,461	25,461	+646	---
Subtotal, Tribal Priority Allocations	752,156	775,534	780,654	+28,498	+5,120
Other Recurring Programs					
Education					
School operations					
Forward-funded	436,427	452,984	454,985	+18,558	+2,001
Other school operations	67,588	69,832	69,832	+2,244	---
Subtotal, School operations	504,015	522,816	524,817	+20,802	+2,001
Continuing education	41,118	39,118	41,118	---	+2,000
Subtotal, Education	545,133	561,934	565,935	+20,802	+4,001
Resources management	41,835	34,258	41,261	-574	+7,003
Subtotal, Other Recurring Programs	586,968	596,192	607,196	+20,228	+11,004
Non-Recurring Programs					
Community development	3,175	---	---	-3,175	---
Resources management	32,611	30,215	33,329	+718	+3,114
Trust services	37,012	37,295	37,495	+483	+200
Subtotal, Non-Recurring Programs	72,798	67,510	70,824	-1,974	+3,314
Total, Tribal Budget System	1,411,922	1,439,236	1,458,674	+46,752	+19,438

Operation of Indian Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
BIA Operations					
Central Office Operations					
Tribal government	2,649	2,654	3,154	+505	+500
Human services	909	907	907	-2	---
Community development	886	875	875	-11	---
Resources management	3,476	3,488	3,488	+12	---
Trust services	3,129	8,823	8,823	+5,694	---
General administration					
Education program management	2,435	2,409	2,409	-26	---
Other general administration	44,622	53,334	50,379	+5,757	-2,955
Subtotal, General administration	47,057	55,743	52,788	+5,731	-2,955
Subtotal, Central Office Operations	58,106	72,490	70,035	+11,929	-2,455
Regional Office Operations					
Tribal government	1,324	1,336	1,336	+12	---
Human services	3,067	3,162	3,162	+95	---
Community development	847	853	853	+6	---
Resources management	4,365	5,449	5,449	+1,084	---
Trust services	23,669	24,383	24,383	+714	---
General administration	29,407	29,040	29,040	-367	---
Subtotal, Regional Office Operations	62,679	64,223	64,223	+1,544	---
Special Programs and Pooled Overhead					
Education	16,039	16,273	16,273	+234	---
Public safety and justice	160,652	161,368	161,368	+716	---
Community development	8,623	1,061	6,032	-2,591	+4,971
Resources management	1,311	1,307	1,307	-4	---
General administration	80,477	81,152	81,152	+675	---
Subtotal, Special Programs and Pooled Overhead	267,102	261,161	266,132	-970	+4,971
Total, BIA Operations	387,887	397,874	400,390	+12,503	+2,516
Total, Operation of Indian Programs	1,799,809	1,837,110	1,859,064	+59,255	+21,954

The Committee recommends $1,859,064,000 for the operation of Indian programs, an increase of $21,954,000 above the budget request and $59,255,000 above the 2002 enacted level. The Committee agrees to all internal transfers by the BIA in the budget request. The Committee has provided increases above the enacted level to continue to fund the Administration's request to fix the long-standing problems associated with management of the Indian trust funds.

Tribal priority allocations.—The Committee recommends $780,654,000 for tribal priority allocations, an increase of $5,120,000 above the budget request and $28,498,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, including increases above the 2002 level of $1,120,000 to provide base funding for six new tribes, $2,000,000 for the ISD fund, $4,000,000 for tribal courts, $2,054,000 for IIM account management, $585,000 for energy development on trust lands, $477,000 for natural resources related to energy development, $2,000,000 for agriculture for the development of management plans, $1,500,000 for forestry management, $8,125,000 for trust services for trust reform efforts, $5,443,000 for fixed costs, and $1,194,000 for internal transfers.

Other recurring programs.—The Committee recommends $607,196,000 for other recurring programs, $11,004,000 above the budget request and $20,228,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, including increases above the 2002 level of $2,000,000 for ISEP formula funds, $3,000,000 for early childhood development, $2,000,000 for student transportation, $1,900,000 for facilities operations, $6,000,000 for administrative cost grants, $500,000 for the timber-fish-wildlife program, $1,000,000 for Chippewa/Ottawa treaty fisheries, and $6,193,000 for fixed costs, and decreases of $480,000 for irrigation O&M, $69,000 for the sea otter program, $803,000 for the Bering Sea Fisherman's Association, $150,000 for the Nez Perce Tribe, $317,000 for the upper Columbia River tribes, $347,000 for the Chugach Regional Resources Commission, and $199,000 for internal transfers.

The Committee recommends $524,817,000 for school operations, $20,802,000 above the 2002 enacted level. The Committee does not support the school privatization initiative. The Committee fully supports the President's education reform efforts and agrees with the Department that tribes that want to manage their own schools should be given that opportunity. Limited funding in the past for basic needs such as facilities operations, student transportation, and administrative cost grants has served as a disincentive for tribes to take over the administration of BIA-operated schools. The Committee firmly believes that strengthening basic education funding and increasing support for administrative cost grants are the key incentives to improving local tribal operations of the BIA schools and enhancing the quality of education. Written testimony that the Committee received from the tribes and tribal organizations was overwhelmingly opposed to the proposed privatization initiative and pressed for a focus on expanding funding for existing education programs and implementing newly enacted education legislation. The Committee encourages the Department and the Bureau to consult with the tribes and to examine the BIA school system needs and new legislative requirements thoroughly in de-

veloping its 2004 budget request to ensure that no Indian child is left behind.

Non recurring programs.—The Committee recommends $70,824,000 for non recurring programs, $3,314,000 above the budget request and $1,974,000 below the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, including increases above the 2002 level of $650,000 for minerals and mining, $300,000 for water management planning and predevelopment for the Seminole tribe to address water quality programs as part of Everglades restoration efforts, $1,500,000 for real estate services, and $193,000 for fixed costs, and decreases of $500,000 for the Cherion Foundation, $500,000 for the Alaska fire program, $75,000 for the Washington ferry assessment, $400,000 for the tribal guiding program, $1,700,000 for the distance learning project, $25,000 for irrigation drainage, $320,000 for unresolved hunting and fishing rights, $350,000 for Alaska legal services, and $747,000 for internal transfers.

Within the $3,000,000 provided for the "Jobs in the Woods" initiative, $400,000 should continue to be used by the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission for the Wildstock Restoration Initiative.

Central office operations.—The Committee recommends $70,035,000 for central office operation, $2,455,000 below the budget request and $11,929,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, including increases above the 2002 level of $5,700,000 for trust services as part of the bureaus trust reform efforts, $5,500,000 for information technology issues as part of trust reform, $500,000 for the branch of acknowledgment, $156,000 for fixed costs, and $74,000 for internal transfers, and a decrease of $1,000 for general administration.

Regional office operations.—The Committee recommends $64,223,000 for regional office operations, the same as the budget request and $1,544,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, including increases above the 2002 enacted level of $1,000,000 for minerals and mining, $500,000 for the land title records office, $613,000 for fixed costs, and a decrease of $569,000 for internal transfers.

Special programs and pooled overhead.—The Committee recommends $266,132,000 for special programs and pooled overhead, $4,971,000 above the budget request and $970,000 below the fiscal year 2002 enacted level including increases above the 2002 level of $3,000,000 for facilities operations, and $1,485,000 for fixed costs, and decreases of $500,000 for the Indian Arts and Craft Board, $100,000 for the Ponca tribe economic development plan, $1,000,000 for the Yuut Elitnauviat learning center, $1,000,000 for the aviation training program, $401,000 for intra-governmental transfers, $2,000,000 for employee displacement costs, and $454,000 for internal transfers.

Bill Language.—Language is included under administrative provisions allowing the Bureau to contract for management, operations, and maintenance services for the San Carlos Irrigation Project.

The Committee is aware of concerns that the Solicitor may not be providing the Indian Arts and Crafts Board with adequate legal representation and urges the Solicitor to provide appropriate legal representation for the Indian Arts and Crafts Board in enforcement of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act.

The Committee once again takes note of two innovative programs underway by the Tohono O'odham Nation in Arizona. The Nation has developed a higher education services program to assist tribal members in identifying available funding sources for higher education, as well as preparatory course work. The Nation has also developed an employment assistance program to assist tribal members to find employment through direct employment assistance and vocational training. The Committee strongly encourages the Bureau to review favorably these programs as it develops the 2004 budget.

The Committee recognizes the extraordinary cost savings and positive environmental benefits achieved by the military through the implementation of pulse technology as a major component of its battery management programs. The Committee believes that the Bureau would also benefit significantly and directly from the use of this technology to extend the life of vehicle batteries. These benefits include savings in battery replacement costs, reduction in overall maintenance costs for vehicles and ancillary equipment, and a resultant increase in safety for personnel. The Committee urges the Bureau to incorporate this technology in its ongoing purchase and maintenance programs for vehicles. The Bureau should report to the Committee by December 31, 2002, on its plans to comply with this direction. Beginning with the fiscal year 2004 budget request, the budget submission should include an accounting of the extent to which battery pulse technology is being employed and the savings expected and realized as a result of the use of this technology.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$357,132,000
Budget estimate, 2003	345,252,000
Recommended, 2003	345,252,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	−11,800,000
Budget estimate, 2003	0

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

Construction

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
Education	292,503	292,717	292,717	+214	---
Public safety and justice	5,541	5,046	5,046	-495	---
Resources management	50,645	39,173	39,173	-11,472	---
General administration	2,179	2,182	2,182	+3	---
Construction management	6,264	6,134	6,134	-130	---
Total, Construction	357,132	345,252	345,252	-11,880	---

The Committee recommends $345,252,000 for construction, the same as the budget request and 11,880,000 below the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

Education.—The Committee recommends $292,717,000 for education construction, the same as the budget request and $214,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level including increases above the 2002 level of $2,576,000 for facilities improvement and repair and $214,000 for fixed costs, and a decrease of $2,576,000 for replacement school construction. The funding level for replacement school construction is sufficient to construct the following six schools: Santa Fe Indian School, NM; Kayenta Boarding School, AZ; Tiospa Zina Tribal School, SD; Wide Ruins Boarding School, AZ; Low Mountain Boarding school, AZ; and the St. Francis Indian School, SD.

Within the funds provided for facilities improvement and repair, $918,000 is for the Ramah Navajo replacement dormitory. This funding level is sufficient to complete construction of this project.

Public safety and justice.—The Committee recommends $5,046,000 for public safety and justice, the same as the budget request and $495,000 below the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, including an increase above the 2002 level of $5,000 for fixed costs and a decrease of $500,000 for fire protection.

Resources management.—The Committee recommends $39,173,000 for resources management, the same as the budget request and $11,472,000 below the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, including increases above the 2002 level of $57,000 for fixed costs, and $701,000 for internal transfers for FERC activities, and a decrease of $12,230,000 for the Navajo irrigation project.

General administration.—The Committee recommends $8,316,000 for general administration, the same as the budget request and $127,000 below the fiscal year 2002 enacted level, including an increase above the 2002 level of $73,000 for fixed costs and a decrease of $200,000 for construction program management.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$60,949,000
Budget estimate, 2003	57,949,000
Recommended, 2003	60,949,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	0
Budget estimate, 2003	+3,000,000

The Committee recommends $60,949,000 for Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians $3,000,000 above the budget request and the same as the 2002 enacted level. Funding includes $625,000 for White Earth, $250,000 for Hoopa-Yurok, $24,728,000 for the Ute settlement, $142,000 for Pyramid Lake, $5,068,000 for Rocky Boys, $19,000,000 for the Schiviwtz Band of which $3,000,000 for land acquisition is funded under this account rather than the departmental management as proposed in the budget request, $3,136,000 for Santo Domingo Pueblo, and $8,000,000 for Colorado Ute.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$4,986,000
Budget estimate, 2003	5,493,000
Recommended, 2003	5,493,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+507,000
Budget estimate, 2003	0

The Committee recommends $5,493,000 for the Indian guaranteed loan program account the same as the budget request and $507,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

The Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) was established on August 4, 1995 through Secretarial Order No. 3191, which also abolished the former Office of Territorial and International Affairs. The OIA has important responsibilities to help the United States government fulfill its responsibilities to the four U.S. territories of Guam, American Samoa, U.S. Virgin Islands and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands (CNMI) and also the three freely associated States: the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) and the Republic of Palau. The permanent and trust fund payments to the territories and the compact nations provide substantial financial resources to these governments.

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$78,950,000
Budget estimate, 2003	70,217,000
Recommended, 2003	73,217,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	−5,733,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+3,000,000

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

Assistance to Territories

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
Territorial Assistance					
Office of Insular Affairs	4,528	5,295	5,295	+767	---
Technical assistance	16,961	7,461	10,461	-6,500	+3,000
Maintenance assistance fund	2,300	2,300	2,300	---	---
Brown tree snake	2,350	2,350	2,350	---	---
Insular management controls	1,491	1,491	1,491	---	---
Coral reef initiative	500	500	500	---	---
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance	28,130	19,397	22,397	-5,733	+3,000
American Samoa					
Operations grants	23,100	23,100	23,100	---	---
Northern Marianas					
Covenant grants	27,720	27,720	27,720	---	---
Total, Assistance to Territories	78,950	70,217	73,217	-5,733	+3,000

The Committee recommends $73,217,000 for assistance to territories, $5,733,000 below the fiscal year 2002 level and $3,000,000 above the budget request.

Territorial Assistance.—The Committee recommends $22,397,000 for territorial assistance, $5,733,000 below the fiscal year 2002 level and $3,000,000 above the budget request. Increases to the budget request include $1,000,000 for court-mandated improvement projects in the U.S. Virgin Islands, $1,000,000 for compact impact aid to Guam, and $1,000,000 for the Prior Service Benefits Administration. Further instructions on this latter matter are under the Covenant grant heading below.

The Committee approves the proposed staffing increase to administer the new Compact financial assistance program which, hopefully, will soon be established for the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. The Committee encourages the Administration to consider establishing an interagency group on Insular affairs in order to more effectively coordinate the various efforts in government. The Committee encourages the Department to work diligently with the Marine Resources Pacific Consortium, coordinated by the University of Guam, to enhance management and preservation of coral reefs among the Pacific Islands of the CNMI, Guam, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Palau, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

American Samoa.—The Committee recommends $23,100,000 for American Samoa as requested and enacted for 2002. The Committee continues to be concerned about fiscal conditions in American Samoa and encourages the Administration and the American Samoa government to complete and implement a financial reform package forthwith.

Northern Mariana Islands/Covenant grants.—The Committee recommends $27,720,000 for CNMI covenant grants as requested and enacted in 2002. The Committee approves the proposed increase to CNMI impact aid and the reduction to the CNMI labor initiative now that other Federal agencies absorb the cost of their CNMI operations into their operating budgets. The Committee notes that the statutory earmark for CNMI construction for fiscal year 2003 is $5,420,000. The Committee directs that $10,000,000 be allocated for CNMI construction grants, a $1,000,000 reduction from the budget request but an increase of $4,580,000 above the current statutory requirement. The Committee has included language authorizing $1,000,000 of Covenant grant funding to be used to continue payment of benefits under the prior service benefits program. In addition, the Committee has provided an additional $1,000,000 for the prior benefits program under the technical assistance program. The Department is directed to meet with representatives of the Prior Service Benefits Board of Directors to develop a proposal for future funding at a reduced level and to arrange for transfer of program administration to appropriate pension or social security systems in the freely associated states and the CNMI.

Guam.—The Committee notes the $4,580,000 payment to Guam using Covenant grant funds and an additional $1,000,000 in technical assistance funding are to address the impact resulting from the implementation of the Compact of Free Association.

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$23,245,000
Budget estimate, 2003	20,745,000
Recommended, 2003	21,045,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	−2,200,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+300,000

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

Compact of Free Association

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
Compact of Free Association - Federal services.....	7,354	7,354	7,354	---	---
Mandatory payments - program grant assistance.....	14,500	12,000	12,000	-2,500	---
Enewetak support.....	1,391	1,391	1,691	+300	+300
Total, Compact of Free Association.....	23,245	20,745	21,045	-2,200	+300

The Committee recommends $21,045,000 for the compact of free association, $300,000 above the request and $2,200,000 below the 2002 level. The Committee notes that this reduction is mandated in law now that the original 15 years of the compact financial assistance has lapsed. The Committee is generally pleased with the progress the governments have made concerning renegotiating the financial terms of the compacts of free association. The Committee expects the Department to continue to be involved in this process and to keep the Committee regularly apprised. The Committee strongly encourages all parties to complete the negotiation early this summer and complete a legislative and budget proposal by early fall, 2002.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$69,946,000
Budget estimate, 2003	78,596,000
Recommended, 2003	72,533,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+2,587,000
Budget estimate, 2003	−6,063,000

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

Departmental Management

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
Departmental direction	12,964	13,405	13,005	+41	-400
Management and coordination	24,905	26,455	26,455	+1,550	---
Hearings and appeals	8,559	8,198	8,198	-361	---
Central services	20,425	26,429	24,034	+3,609	-2,395
Bureau of Mines workers compensation/unemployment	888	4,109	841	-47	-3,268
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	2,205	---	---	-2,205	---
Total, Departmental Management	69,946	78,596	72,533	+2,587	-6,063

The Committee recommends $72,533,000 for departmental management, a decrease of $6,063,000 below the budget request and $2,587,000 above the enacted level. The Committee has not provided $2,395,000 for milar window protection because substantial funds were provided in the emergency supplemental under the General Services Administration account for this purpose.

The Committee is concerned about the lack of communications regarding key policy decisions and public announcements at the Department. The Committee has reduced the Department's Congressional Affairs office and the Communications office by $200,000 each.

The Committee recognizes the extraordinary cost savings and positive environmental benefits achieved by the military through the implementation of pulse technology as a major component of its battery management programs. The Committee believes that the Department of the Interior would also benefit significantly and directly from the use of this technology to extend the life of vehicle batteries. These benefits include savings in battery replacement costs, reduction in overall maintenance costs for vehicles and ancillary equipment, and a resultant increase in safety for personnel. The Committee urges the Department to incorporate this technology in its ongoing purchase and maintenance programs for vehicles. The Department should report to the Committee by December 31, 2002, on its plans to comply with this direction. Beginning with the fiscal year 2004 budget request, the budget submission should include an accounting of the extent to which battery pulse technology is being employed and the savings expected and realized as a result of the use of this technology.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$45,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	47,773,000
Recommended, 2003	47,473,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+2,473,000
Budget estimate, 2003	−300,000

The Committee recommends $47,473,000 for the Office of the Solicitor, a decrease of $300,000 from the budget request and $2,473,000 above the enacted level.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$34,302,000
Budget estimate, 2003	36,659,000
Recommended, 2003	36,239,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+1,937,000
Budget estimate, 2003	−420,000

The Committee recommends $36,239,000 for the Office of the Inspector General, a decrease of $420,000 below the budget request and $1,937,000 above the enacted level.

The reduction provides the same rate of uncontrollable expenses as provided for other Interior bureaus.

NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2002	0
Budget estimate, 2003	2,000,000
Recommended, 2003	2,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+2,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	0

The Committee recommends $2,000,000 for the National Indian Gaming Commission the same as the budget request and $2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$99,224,000
Budget estimate, 2003	$151,027,000
Recommended, 2003	141,277,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+42,053,000
Budget estimate, 2003	−9,750,000

The Committee recommends $141,277,000 for the office of special trustee for American Indians, $9,750,000 below the budget request and $42,053,000 above the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

Executive direction.—The Committee recommends $2,530,000 for executive direction, an increase above the 2002 level of $34,000 for fixed costs.

Operations.—The Committee recommends $39,516,000 for operations, including increases above the 2002 level of $15,767,000 for fixed costs, $4,848,000 for the office of trust fund management, and $2,400,000 for field operations.

Litigation support and records.—The Committee recommends $3,129,000 for litigation support and records, including increases above the 2002 level of $80,000 for fixed costs, $200,000 for records operations, and $300,000 for litigation support.

Program support services.—The Committee recommends $5,451,000 for program support services, including a program increase above the 2002 level of $1,226,000 and a decrease of $503,000 for fixed costs.

Improvement initiatives.—The Committee recommends $90,651,000 for improvement initiatives, including increases above the 2002 level of $2,500,000 for OST data cleanup, $2,000,000 for BIA data cleanup, $4,000,000 for records management, $4,000,000 for policies and procedures, $1,000,000 for risk management, $5,050,000 for trust improvement coordination, $1,975,000 for the three trust breaches, $7,500,000 for historical accounting, and $10,000,000 for trust net to address high-priority computer security problems, and decreases of $14,124,000 for fixed costs, $2,000,000 for the probate cleanup, $2,000,000 for trust asset account management system, and $2,200,000 for training.

Bill Language.—The Committee remains very concerned about the escalating costs associated with the Cobell v. Norton litigation and with the effect this litigation is having on the Department's trust reform efforts. Therefore, the Committee has included a number of legislative provisions (under General Provisions, Department

of the Interior) it believes are important in moving the trust reform process forward.

The Committee has included a general provision to address the issue of releasing the Ernst and Young study, and has included legislative language in the Office of Special Trustee account to address the issue of an historical accounting. In the Fiscal Year 2002 Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference, the managers reiterated their position that they will not appropriate hundreds of millions of dollars for a historical accounting whose outcome is unlikely to be successful. The Committee now believes that a transaction-by-transaction accounting for all accounts without regard to when the funds were deposited could cost as much as $1 billion. The allocation of these funds would have a devastating effect on Indian country by siphoning scarce resources away from critical Indian programs.

The Committee's concern is reinforced by the opposition of plaintiffs in Cobell v. Norton to disclose the results of the Ernst and Young report on the historical accounting of the five named plaintiffs and their predecessors. Accordingly, the Committee has included a requirement for disclosure to the Committee of a summary of the Ernst and Young report. Congress provided nearly $20 million to conduct this accounting and the Committee believes that the results of this accounting will provide important information for determining whether this expenditure was a wise use of appropriated funds, and to serve as a benchmark to determine the extent to which future appropriations for this type of activity are warranted.

The Committee has also included a provision limiting the historical accounting to a more defined period. By limiting the historical accounting, the Committee will focus its limited resources on a manageable group of accounts for which results can be produced within a reasonable period of time and at a more reasonable cost. By specifying the starting date for the accounting, it is the Committee's intent that the balance in each account as of that date shall be accepted as correct for purposes of the accounting. This provision also includes language limiting, until further action by the Congress, any historical accounting beyond that described in the provision.

Further accounting shall not proceed until the Committees on Appropriations and the relevant Committees of jurisdiction have had an opportunity to review the comprehensive plan now under development by the Department, the Ernst and Young report, and the results of the focused accounting funded in this bill. Such a review will provide the Congress the opportunity to consider options for further accounting or other legislative remedies.

The Committee notes that the Special Master and the Court Monitor appointed by the Court to review various aspects of trust reform at the Department are receiving compensation for their activities that exceed those of the Chief Justice and the Vice President of the United States. The Committee believes that, by any measure, the current level of compensation is excessive. Therefore, given current fiscal and budgetary constraints, the Committee has included a general provision that caps the compensation for each of these Court Officers at no more than 200 percent of the highest Senior Executive Service rate of pay. For fiscal year 2003, that maximum amount is $276,400.

With minor exceptions the current Special Trustee Advisory Board has been in place since the Board was first constituted, even though the Trust Reform Act established a nine member Board to be appointed by the Special Trustee for a period of two years. Recent events, including the EDS report, the decision to replace the High Level Implementation Plan with a new Strategic Plan, the Secretary's proposal to create a new organizational structure to address trust reform, and the establishment of a new Office of Historical Trust Accounting, speak to the need for a new board with a new perspective and fresh ideas. In addition, the Committee remains concerned over the appearance of a conflict of interest having the named plaintiff in the Cobell v. Norton litigation on the Advisory Board. Therefore, the Committee has included a general provision requiring the appointment of a new advisory board.

The Committee is very concerned that the ongoing Cobell v. Norton litigation is jeopardizing the ability of the Department of the Interior to successfully implement trust reform. The Committee finds it particularly troubling that almost every individual in a position of leadership has been subject to a contempt of court motion by the plaintiffs in the case. It is clear to the Committee that this legal strategy is resulting in some of the best people having to recuse themselves from working on trust reform, and it is becoming more difficult for the Department to hire talented people to take on the difficult responsibilities. If this situation continues unabated it will surely result in the inability of the Department to implement trust reform. To help ameliorate this extraordinary situation, the Committee has included a general provision that would help the employees in the Department pay for legal costs arising from this litigation. It is the Committee's hope that this language will create sufficient incentives to allow the Department to continue to seek out the best and the brightest for this challenging work.

INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$10,980,000
Budget estimate, 2003	7,980,000
Recommended, 2003	7,980,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	−3,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	0

The Committee recommends $7,980,000 for Indian land consolidation the same as the budget request and $3,000,000 below the fiscal year 2002 enacted level.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

The purpose of the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund is to provide the basis for claims against responsible parties for the restoration of injured natural resources. Assessments ultimately will lead to the restoration of injured resources and reimbursement for reasonable assessment costs from responsible parties through negotiated settlements or other legal actions. Operating on a "polluter pays" principle, the program anticipates recovering over $54 million in receipts in fiscal year 2002, with the vast majority to be used for the restoration of injured resources. The program works

to restore sites ranging in size from small town landfills to the Exxon Valdez oil spill of 1989 in Alaska.

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

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$5,497,000
Budget estimate, 2003	5,538,000
Recommended, 2003	5,538,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+41,000
Budget estimate, 2003	0

The Committee recommends $5,538,000 for the natural resource damage assessment fund, which is equal to the budget request and $41,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level. The Committee encourages the Service to use the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for some of its restoration work under this program. The Foundation has a proven track record in establishing partnerships and leveraging Federal funds for habitat restoration.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Committee recommends continuing several provisions carried in previous bills as follows. Sections 101 and 102 provide for emergency transfer authority with the approval of the Secretary. Section 103 provides for warehouse and garage operations and for reimbursement for those services. Section 104 provides for vehicle and other services. Section 105 provides for uniform allowances. Section 106 provides for twelve-month contracts. Sections 107 through 110 prohibit the expenditure of funds for Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) leasing activities in certain areas. These OCS provisions are addressed under the Minerals Management Service in this report. Section 111 limits the investment of Federal funds by tribes and tribal organizations to obligations of the United States or obligations insured by the United States. Section 112 prohibits the National Park Service from reducing recreation fees for non-local travel through any park unit. Section 113 continues permitting the transfer of funds between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians.

Section 114 provides permanent authority to the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate and enter into agreements and leases with certain entities associated with Fort Baker. The language permits funds to be retained from leases and proceeds from agreements, for the preservation, restoration, operation, maintenance and interpretation of Fort Baker. The funds are available until expended.

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

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

Section 117 continues a provision requiring the allocation of Bureau of Indian Affairs postsecondary schools funds consistent with unmet needs.

Section 118 continues a provision limiting the use of the Huron Cemetery in Kansas City to religious purposes.

Section 119 continues a provision permitting the conveyance of the Twin Cities Research Center of the former Bureau of Mines for the benefit of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Section 120 extends for one year a provision regarding the use of transportation fees under the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998.

Section 121 continues a provision authorizing a cooperative agreement with the Golden Gate National Parks Association.

Section 122 continues a provision permitting the Bureau of Land Management to retain funds from the sale of seeds and seedlings.

Section 123 continues a provision permitting the sale of improvements and equipment at the White River Oil Shale Mine in Utah and the retention and use of those funds by the Bureau of Land Management and the General Services Administration.

Section 124 continues a provision authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to use helicopter or motor vehicles to capture and transport horses and burros at the Sheldon and Hart National Wildlife Refuges.

Section 125 authorizes federal funds for Shenandoah Valley Battlefield NHD and Ice Age NST to be transferred to a State, local government, or other governmental land management entity for acquisition of lands.

Section 126 continues a provision prohibiting the closure of the underground lunchroom at Carlsbad Caverns NP, NM.

Section 127 continues a provision preventing the demolition of a bridge between New Jersey and Ellis Island.

Section 128 continues a provision prohibiting the posting of signs at Canaveral National Seashore as clothing optional areas if it is inconsistent with county ordinance.

Section 129 permits the use of funds for incidental expenses related to promoting the Centennial of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Section 130 authorizes the National Park Service to enter into a cooperative agreement with Capitol Concerts.

Section 131 requires the Department of the Interior to provide a summary of the Ernst and Young report on the historical accounting of the named plaintiffs in Cobell v. Norton.

Section 132 limits compensation for the Special Master and Court Monitor appointed by the Court in Cobell v. Norton to 200 percent of the highest Senior Executive Service rate of pay.

Section 133 requires the Special Trustee for American Indian to appointment new Advisory Board members.

Section 134 allows the Secretary to pay private attorney fees for employees and former employees incurred in connection with Cobell v. Norton.

Section 135 allows the Interior firefighting Bureaus to engage in firefighting activities on non-Federal lands.

Section 136 extends the deadline for submission of reports and termination of the Commission to create a National Museum of African American History and Culture Plan for Action to September 30, 2003.

Section 137 makes funds appropriated in the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2002, for the National Museum of African Amer-

ican History and Culture Plan for Action Presidential Commission, available until expended.

Section 138 ensures that the Department of the Interior, with significant technical expertise and stewardship responsibilities for one-half of the remaining Everglades, is included as a full partner with the Army Corps and the State of Florida agencies in the interagency and interdisciplinary team known as "RECOVER". Under the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan recently authorized by Congress, RECOVER is responsible for assessing, evaluating and integrating the numerous projects that comprise the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan so that the goals and purposes of the Plan, including the restoration of the Everglades natural system, are achieved. Including the Department of the Interior as a full partner will ensure that Interior's significant technical expertise is fully utilized and that the primary Federal interest in the Comprehensive Plan, the restoration of the Everglades, is achieved.

Section 139 requires the Fish and Wildlife Service to mark hatchery salmon.

Section 140 names the visitor center at the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge in New Mexico the Joseph R. Skeen Visitor Center.

Section 141 establishes a thirteen member Commission to study the effect of gaming on Indian country.

TITLE II— RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

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

During the past two years the Congress has funded the national fire plan submitted by the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior and the governors. The Committee remains committed to the national fire plan and understands that this requires the long-term involvement of Federal, State and local governments and tribes, working with citizens and industries. The Committee has invested in a broad program which: (1) provides firefighting resources and personnel; (2) funds rehabilitation and restoration; (3) invests in active management to reduce wildfire risk by reducing hazardous fuels; (4) provides State, volunteer and community assistance and invests in research and development; and (5) requires continual and careful accountability to monitor performance. If appropriated funds are insufficient during emergency situations, other available funds may be used for fire suppression but the Administration

must take action to replenish these funds so that the normal program of work of non-fire activities is not halted. The National Fire Plan is discussed in more detail under the wildland fire management account heading.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

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

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$241,304,000
Budget estimate, 2003	242,798,000
Recommended, 2003	252,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+10,696,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+9,202,000

The Committee recommends $252,000,000 for forest and rangeland research, $9,202,000 above the budget request and $10,696,000 above the 2002 funding level. The Committee rejects the proposed budget and allocations as they are poorly conceived and were not coordinated at all with key constituencies. The Committee's recommended allocation does not make funding available for the program initiatives and redirections contained in the budget request.

The Committee expects that future budget submissions will be responsive to recommendations in the recent National Research Council report, "National Capacity in Forestry Research", and input from the Secretary's Forestry Research advisory council, the National Association of Professional Forestry Schools and Colleges, the State foresters, and industry and public user groups. The Committee also expects that future budgets will be better coordinated with other USDA and Department of the Interior research bureaus and be responsive to the national fire plan and other key agency efforts such as invasive species and long-term forest productivity, as well as areas of demonstrated Congressional support. The Committee also encourages the Forest Service to reevaluate the current budget structure and determine if the public might not be better served with explicit line items and associated outcomes as was the case in the past.

The overall allocation includes $241,304,000, the same funding level as in 2002, plus an increase of $3,000,000 for the forest inventory and analysis (FIA) program, a $1,700,000 increase for the advanced housing research consortium which includes work at Mississippi State University and other universities, a total of $300,000 for the International Arid Lands Consortium ($300,000 is also in State and private forestry for an agency-wide total of $600,000), a $500,000 increase for work on adelgids and other insects in the

east, and a $500,000 increase for research on sudden oak death in the west. The remaining increase is for fixed costs, and included in the funds provided is $531,000 for anticipated additional costs to be incurred by the Pacific Northwest Research Station as a result of administrative services provided by region six of the Forest Service. The Committee is providing full funding at the 2002 level for previously designated Congressional priorities. These projects include, among others, the CROP effort on the Colville national forest, WA, National Agroforestry Center, NE, Bent Creek, NC, Coweeta Lab, NC, Olympic Natural Resource Center, WA, and urban forestry at Syracuse, NY and Davis, CA.

The Committee directs that the Forest Service obtain approval from the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations before closing any research work unit or locations.

The forest inventory and analysis (FIA) program within research is funded at the fiscal year 2002 level, $36,498,000, plus an additional $3,000,000 mentioned above. The Committee encourages the States to help cost-share the program. The Committee has also included FIA funding in other accounts. State and Private forestry includes $9,000,000 for cost-share efforts within the forest resource information and analysis activity ($4,004,000 above the request) and $2,810,000 within the forest health activities. The National forest system account includes $6,200,000 for FIA activities within the inventory and monitoring activity. The FIA total recommended funding is $57,508,000. This is more than double the appropriated funding provided in fiscal year 1998.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

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

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$291,221,000
Budget estimate, 2003	277,363,000
Recommended, 2003	279,828,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	−11,393,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+2,465,000

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

State and Private Forestry

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
Forest Health Management					
Federal lands forest health management	43,304	44,374	50,374	+7,070	+6,000
Cooperative lands forest health management	25,000	25,038	31,038	+6,038	+6,000
Emerging pest and pathogens fund	---	11,968	---	---	-11,968
Subtotal, Forest Health Management	68,304	81,380	81,412	+13,108	+32
Cooperative Fire Assistance					
State fire assistance	25,310	25,353	25,353	+43	---
Volunteer fire assistance	5,053	5,040	5,040	-13	---
Subtotal, Cooperative Fire Assistance	30,363	30,393	30,393	+30	---
Cooperative Forestry					
Forest stewardship	33,171	---	---	-33,171	---
Conservation	---	49,526	36,898	+36,898	-12,628
Stewardship incentives	3,000	---	---	-3,000	---
Forest legacy program (conservation)	65,000	69,797	60,000	-5,000	-9,797
Urban and community forestry (conservation)	36,000	36,235	36,235	+235	---
Economic action programs	35,680	---	19,890	-15,790	+19,890
Pacific Northwest assistance programs	9,425	---	---	-9,425	---
Forest resource information and analysis	5,015	4,996	9,000	+3,985	+4,004
Subtotal, Cooperative Forestry	187,291	160,554	162,023	-25,268	+1,469
International forestry	5,263	5,036	6,000	+737	+964
Total, State and Private Forestry	291,221	277,363	279,828	-11,393	+2,465
Appropriations	(190,221)	(121,805)	(146,695)	(-43,526)	(+24,890)
Conservation	(101,000)	(155,558)	(133,133)	(+32,133)	(-22,425)

The Committee recommends $279,828,000 for State and private forestry, $2,465,000 above the budget request and $11,393,000 below the 2002 funding level. This funding includes $133,133,000 within the conservation spending category.

Forest health management.—The Committee recommends $81,412,000 for forest health management, $32,000 above the request and $13,108,000 above the enacted. The Committee reiterates its concern with forest health in the broad sense and has added bill language to clarify that forest health activities may include treatments for invasive or noxious plants. The Committee expects the Forest Service to keep insect and disease risk maps up-to-date and provide the Congress with updated maps as they become available. The Committee rejects the administration's proposal for an emerging pest fund that came with unrealistic restrictions. Instead, the Committee has added this funding to the base program in order to fund fully imminent pest problems and the ongoing base program. This funding should fully fund the Slow-the-spread gypsy moth program and provide additional resources for work to control and manage the Asian long-horned beetle in urban settings and adelgids in the east. Under the wildland fire management heading the Committee has added additional resources to help prevent outbreaks and restore forests affected by southern pine beetles, mountain bark beetles, sudden oak death, and other pests and pathogens.

Cooperative fire protection.—The Committee recommends $30,393,000 for cooperative fire protection in the State and private forestry account, $30,000 above the 2002 funding level and equal to the budget request for these activities. The Committee has also provided $11,805,000 above the budget request for the cooperative fire portion of the national fire plan within the wildland fire management account, including $58,000,000 for State fire assistance and $8,500,000 for volunteer fire assistance.

Cooperative forestry.—The Committee recommends $162,023,000 for cooperative forestry, $1,469,000 above the budget request and $25,268,000 below the 2002 funding level. This funding includes $133,133,000 within the conservation spending category, $14,425,000 above the request and $32,133,000 above the enacted level for these activities. The conservation spending category includes $60,000,000 for forest legacy, $36,235,000 for urban and community forestry, and $36,898,000 for forest stewardship. Funding for the forest legacy program is derived from the land and water conservation fund (LWCF), as requested. Forest stewardship program funding does not come from the LWCF although the Administration did make that request.

Forest stewardship.—The Committee recommends $36,898,000 for forest stewardship, $12,628,000 below the request and $3,727,000 above the enacted level. The proposed new initiatives are not funded. The 2002 funding level is maintained for the Chesapeake Bay program ($750,000), the National Agroforestry Center ($420,000) and activities in the New York City watershed ($500,000). The Committee notes the large infusion of new mandatory funding from the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, which includes up to $5,000,000 in 2002 and $20,000,000 in 2003 for the Forest Land Enhancement program and which replaces the stewardship incentives and forest incentives programs.

The Committee directs the Forest Service to include in its subsequent budget justifications a clear exposition of plans for this mandatory funding and how this new program relates to and interacts with cooperative forestry programs receiving discretionary funding.

Forest legacy program.—The Committee recommends $60,000,000 for the forest legacy program, $9,797,000 below the request and $5,000,000 below the enacted level. The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

State	*Project*	*Committee Recommendation*
AL	Coon Gulf, phase 2	$2,000,000
CO	Spruce Mountain Ranch	1,875,000
CT	Stone House Brook Project	1,100,000
DE	Green Horizons, phase 2	2,000,000
GA	Pine Mountain	5,000,000
GA	Sheffield	100,000
HI	McCandless Ranch	1,300,000
IA	Yellow River Forest Project	700,000
IL	Coon Creek Woods	95,000
IL	Kite River	305,000
IN	Mt. Tea Ridge	1,600,000
MA	Karner Brook Ridge	525,000
MA	Camp Hi-rock	500,000
MD	Pintail	150,000
MD	Deer Creek	150,000
ME	Leavitt Plantation	600,000
MN	North Duluth, phase 1&2	410,000
MT	Schumann	600,000
NC	RPM project	3,000,000
NC	Fort Bragg borderlands	600,000
NH	Connecticut Lakes Headwaters	4,000,000
NJ	Lake Gerard, New Jersey Highlands	4,000,000
NM	Lagunas Bonitas	1,500,000
NY	East Branch Fish Creek, phase 2	1,500,000
OR	South Eugene Hills	1,062,000
OR	Coburg Hills	1,000,000
PR	Rio Abajo North area, phase 2	1,000,000
RI	Weetamoo Woods, phase 2	250,000
RI	Duvall Trail Corridor	200,000
SC	Great Pee Dee river, Coastal Forests phase 3	4,000,000
TN	Anderson—Tully	3,500,000
TN	Jim Creek, Pickett State Forest	838,000
TN	McLaughlin tract	800,000
UT	Castle Rock, phase 2	2,000,000
UT	Range Creek #3	1,550,000
VA	Sandy Point	575,000
VA	Romine project	600,000
VA	Buffalo River Crossing	200,000
VT	Monitor Barns	300,000
WA	Skykomish River Landscape, phase 2	920,000
WI	Bad River Headwaters	3,450,000
	Project subtotal	55,855,000
	Forest Service program administration and AON planning	4,145,000
	Total	60,000,000

During the past year the Committee has examined the forest legacy program in great detail and finds that there are substantial management problems. This includes problems with national direction and oversight, coordination, priority setting, and especially, financial management. The details of these findings are contained in a report dated June 14, 2002, which the Committee will publish so all interested parties have access. The Committee still feels that there is merit to the forest legacy conservation easement approach

with its heavy State involvement, but substantial changes will be required at all levels of its operation. The Committee has increased forest legacy program administration funding by $292,000 above the request in order to enhance program and financial management and provide funds for certain priority land or easement appraisals or appraisal reviews.

The Committee directs the Forest Service to submit a 5-year forest legacy program strategy that includes planned funding requirements. The strategy should identify where funds will be focused to provide the greatest national benefit and contain a proposed project selection process supportive of the 5-year strategy. The Committee further directs the Forest Service to revise and finalize its Forest Legacy Program Implementation Guidelines by December 31, 2002. The revised guidelines should include definitive guidance regarding project definition, cost shares, monitoring, appraisals, and other areas of concern noted in the Committee's report, dated June 14, 2002, describing its review of the program.

The Committee directs the Forest Service to develop a policy regarding the Federal review of appraisals for Forest Legacy projects that will ensure those appraisals are meeting Federal standards.

The Committee is concerned with the manner in which cost share is calculated. The Committee directs that the Forest Service require that 25% of the total cost of each project be non-Federal and that grants not be awarded unless this cost share can be met. The cost share may include donated funds or donated interests-in-lands or lands, but it may not include the operating or administrative costs associated with appraisals, monitoring or other administrative aspects of the program by States or other partners.

The Committee also expects that each conservation easement or land transfer contract clearly indicate that the State will monitor and evaluate the subsequent land use for the length of the easement and periodically report to the Forest Service. Contracts should also provide for public access unless it would clearly be injurious to special natural resource values.

The Committee is concerned that forest legacy program managers are not using the Forest Service's official financial accounting system, the Foundation Financial Information System (FFIS), to manage forest legacy funds. The Committee directs the Forest Service to ensure FFIS contains accurate and complete expenditure information for forest legacy grants and that it supports program management information requirements. The Committee further directs the Forest Service to improve the ability of FFIS to track the status of individual projects by: (1) defining what constitutes a forest legacy" project," and (2) requiring separate grants for each project. The Committee directs the Forest Service to use a single grant authorization and payment system for the forest legacy program. The Committee expects that forest legacy grants will not be awarded to "geographical areas" such as the West Branch and South Carolina Coastal Restoration projects, rather the grants should be for specific identified tracts.

The Committee notes that it did not provide funding allocations requested in the budget of $500,000 each to eight States which have yet to qualify for the forest legacy program. According to the Forest Service statements in the hearing record, these States are still completing their assessments of need; the States have not even

established forest legacy areas, and they have no project proposals yet. The Committee action will prevent the funding of questionable projects which has occurred in the recent past when States received funding with no project stipulations.

The Committee is concerned that the proposed restructuring of the West Branch project, ME, may not serve the best interests of the Nation or the forest legacy program. This project has gone through major changes. When first proposed to the Congress it was to provide conservation easements for over 600,000 acres. The project then was advertised by Maine as a $30,000,000 total project on 333,000 acres, requiring a $20,000,000 forest legacy investment. Now, the Committee understands that Maine hopes to utilize about $20,000,000 in forest legacy program funds to purchase 47,000 acres fee simple and expects the Forest Society of Maine to complete a separate $12,000,000 conservation easement on adjoining 282,000 acres. The Committee directs that the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress shall be notified at least thirty days in advance of any proposal to commit or obligate funds for this project. Further, before any Federal funds are expended on this project, the Committee directs the Forest Service to demonstrate that the State and private cost share of $12,000,000 will be available and applied by January 2004, in order that the planned leveraging of forest legacy funds for this project is not diminished.

Urban and community forestry.—The Committee recommends $36,235,000 for the urban and community forestry activity as requested, $235,000 above the 2002 funding level. This recommendation includes $500,000 to support the Northeastern Pennsylvania community forestry program and $1,000,000 for the Chicago Greenstreets program. Last year the Committee encouraged the Forest Service to use urban and community forestry funds to develop special living memorials, using trees, to commemorate the tragic events of September 11, 2001. The Forest Service targeted $1,500,000 of available funds for this special emphasis program. The results have been tremendous but the work of creating lasting memorials for individuals and communities has not been completed. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Forest Service, working in close harmony with the involved States and local participants, to focus the same level of funding in fiscal year 2003 for planning, development, and implementation of the living memorial projects in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and critical surrounding areas.

Economic action programs.—The Committee recommends $19,890,000 for economic action programs, $15,790,000 below the 2002 level and $19,890,000 above the request. Within the economic action program the Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

Program component	*Committee recommendation*
Economic recovery	$5,000,000
Rural development	5,000,000
Forest products conservation & recycling	1,500,000
Special projects:	
Allegheny NF area regional tourism, PA	200,000
Arid Lands Research Consortium	300,000
Cradle of forestry conservation ed, NC	590,000

Program component	*Committee recommendation*
Cradle of forestry sustainability study, NC	150,000
Four Corners Sustainable Forestry	1,000,000
Gonzaga Univ. Inland NW Natural Resources Research Center, WA	1,000,000
KY mine waste reforestation	1,000,000
Lake Tahoe erosion control grants, CA NV	2,000,000
NY City watershed enhancement	1,000,000
Univ. WA landscape management	250,000
Univ. WA and WA St. U. extension forestry	900,000
Subtotal, special projects	8,390,000
Total economic action	19,890,000

The Committee disagrees with the administration's proposal to eliminate entirely the economic action programs. These cost share efforts provide vital capacity building for rural communities which can aid greatly the forest dependent communities. The Committee has agreed to phase out the Pacific Northwest Assistance specific funding line item but the funding for economic recovery and rural development are increased to partially offset this change. Pacific Northwest area communities may compete for these funds on an equal footing with other forest dependent communities. The conservation education funding for the Cradle of Forestry and the Pisgah Forest Institute is to the Educational Research Consortium of Western North Carolina.

Forest resource information and analysis.—The Committee has provided $9,000,000, $4,004,000 above the request and $3,985,000 above the 2002 enacted level for the Forest resource information and analysis activity created in fiscal year 2001. These funds should be used in partnership with the State foresters and others to enhance the forest inventory and analysis program, which is managed within the forest research and development branch. The funds should be used to accelerate the inventory cycle time.

International forestry.—International forestry is provided $6,000,000, $964,000 above the request and $737,000 above the fiscal year 2002 funding level. The Committee is encouraged by the successful partnerships in the international program. The Committee expects these efforts to continue and the international program should provide forestry and timber expertise to the Federal government's policy deliberations.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Within the National Forest System, which covers 192 million acres, there are 51 congressionally designated areas, including 20 National recreation areas, and 7 National scenic areas. The NFS includes a substantial amount of the Nation's softwood inventory. In fiscal year 2000 over 2.54 billion board feet of timber was harvested on NFS lands. More than 9,000 farmers and ranchers pay for permits to graze cattle, horses, sheep and goats on 74 million acres of grassland, open forests, and other forage-producing acres of the National forest system. The NFS includes over 133,000 miles of trails and 23,000 developed facilities, including 4,389 campgrounds, 58 major visitor centers, and about one-half of the Nation's ski-lift capacity. Wilderness areas cover 35 million acres, nearly two-thirds of the wilderness in the contiguous 48 States. The Forest Service also has major habitat management responsibil-

ities for more than 3,000 species of wildlife and fish, and 10,000 plant species and provides important habitat and open space for over 400 threatened or endangered species. Half of the Nation's big game habitat and coldwater fish habitat, including salmon and steelhead, is located on National forest system lands and waters. In addition, in the 16 western States, where the water supply is sometimes critically short, about 55 percent of the total annual yield of water is from National forest system lands.

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$1,331,439,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,366,475,000
Recommended, 2003	1,370,567,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+39,128,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+4,092,000

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

National Forest System
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
Land management planning	70,358	72,195	77,395	+7,037	+5,200
Inventory and monitoring	173,316	176,306	175,306	+1,990	-1,000
Recreation, heritage and wilderness	245,500	252,444	254,444	+8,944	+2,000
Wildlife and fish habitat management	131,847	133,506	133,948	+2,101	+442
Grazing management	34,775	35,850	40,850	+6,075	+5,000
Forest products	266,340	264,753	265,353	-987	+600
Vegetation and watershed management	190,113	190,644	192,244	+2,131	+1,600
Minerals and geology management	48,956	53,635	51,635	+2,679	-2,000
Landownership management	88,434	91,016	97,016	+8,582	+6,000
Law enforcement operations	79,000	80,142	81,392	+2,392	+1,250
Valles Caldera National Preserve	2,800	984	984	-1,816	---
Expedited consultations	---	15,000	---	---	-15,000
Total, National Forest System	1,331,439	1,366,475	1,370,567	+39,128	+4,092

The Committee recommends $1,370,567,000 for the National forest system, $4,092,000 above the budget request and $39,128,000 above the 2002 funding level.

Land management planning.—The Committee recommends $77,395,000 for land management planning, $5,200,000 above the request and $7,037,000 above the 2002 level. The Forest Service must limit planning activities to these funds and not use other funds to support the land management planning activity. The Committee has included within the increase a total of $2,500,000 to expedite the forest plan revisions for the Black Hills NF, SD.

Inventory and monitoring.—The Committee recommends $175,306,000 for inventory and monitoring, $1,000,000 below the request, and an increase of $1,990,000 above the 2002 level. The Committee notes that this allocation includes $6,200,000, as requested, for activities associated with the Forest Inventory and Analysis program. Within the allocation the Committee has included increases of $500,000 for the Lake Tahoe basin and $300,000 for the Waldo Lake basin, OR, for watershed assessments and adaptive management activities to develop long-term, scientifically valid management for these ultra-oligotrophic watersheds and $180,000 for the National Forests of North Carolina for inventories of plants which may be harvested or collected.

Last year the Committee required the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to charter an interagency group to address rangeland assessment and monitoring issues at both local and national scales, and develop a coordinated plan and budget to carry out standardized soil surveys and ecological classification on all the nation's rangelands. The Committee expects the Secretaries to provide a detailed progress report by February 1, 2003 on how they have responded to that direction and include in the next budget justifications a display of the projected budget and personnel needs to initiate coordinated inventory, assessment and monitoring of the Nation's rangelands on a continuing basis. The Forest Service effort should include all staffs involved in inventory. USDA agencies, including the Natural Resources Conservation Service, should be full partners in this effort.

Recreation, heritage and wilderness.—The Committee recommends $254,444,000 for recreation heritage and wilderness, $2,000,000 above the request and $8,944,000 above the 2002 level. Volunteer work and contributions by the recreation community are impressive and accordingly the Committee has provided funding increases in support of these efforts. The Committee recognizes the national significance and responsibility of the Forest Service to administer the Pacific Crest, Continental Divide, and Florida National Scenic Trails and the Nez Perce National Historic Trail and directs that funding for administration and management for these trails be increased $1,500,000 above the request. Similarly, funding for those parts of the Appalachian, North Country and Ice Age National Scenic Trails and the Lewis & Clark, Santa Fe, Anza, Iditarod, Oregon, California, Mormon pioneer, Pony Express, Overmountain Victory and Trail of Tears National Historic trails managed by the Forest Service should be funded $400,000 above the request. The Committee directs the Forest Service to include a report in the fiscal year 2004 budget justification indicating the projects, activities and programs accomplished along these national scenic

and historic trails with these funds and the work proposed to be done and the funding needed to support work along these trails in the subsequent three years.

The Committee is supportive of work done by the Carhart Wilderness training institute. Its funding should be maintained at no less than the fiscal year 2002 level. Much of the funding for this center is derived from contributions and reimbursements by Department of the Interior user agencies. The Committee believes that a more stable fiscal planning process is necessary so the Department of the Interior is encouraged to meet with the Forest Service to determine fiscal requirements which should be built into each bureau and agency budget.

Wildlife and fish habitat management.—The Committee recommends $133,948,000 for wildlife and fish habitat management, an increase of $442,000 above the request and $2,101,000 above the 2002 level. Included in the increase above the request is $300,000 to continue the threatened, endangered and sensitive species work on the National Forests in North Carolina; the remainder is for fixed costs.

Grazing management.—The Committee recommends $40,850,000 for grazing management, $5,000,000 above the request and $6,075,000 above the 2002 funding level. The Committee has provided this large increase to help the forests get on track with NEPA work required for updating allotment management plans. Within Title III—General Provisions, the Committee has included bill language, which provides continuity for permitees while these environmental assessments are being completed.

Forest products.—The Committee recommends $265,353,000 for forest products, $600,000 above the request and $987,000 below the 2002 funding level. The increase includes $300,000 to continue the CROP project on the Colville NF, WA and a $300,000 increase to the base program on the National Forests in North Carolina.

Vegetation and watershed management.—The Committee recommends $192,244,000 for vegetation and watershed management, $1,600,000 above the budget request and $2,131,000 above the 2002 funding level. The increase above the request includes $1,000,000 for mitigation of abandoned mines on the Wayne NF, OH, and $600,000 for watershed improvement activities in the Lake Tahoe Basin. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to continue partnership activities with the Canaan Valley Institute, WV, that are helping to restore Seneca Creek and other important aquatic areas.

Minerals and geology management.—The Committee recommends $51,635,000 for minerals and geology management, $2,000,000 below the request and $2,679,000 above the 2002 funding level.

Land ownership management.—The Committee recommends $97,016,000 for land ownership management, $6,000,000 above the request and $8,582,000 above the 2002 funding level. The Committee provides this increase because of the huge operational backlog and shortfall in this program area, which provides vital, basic public service. The Committee directs the Forest Service to maintain the full time lands team to work on the Pacific Crest Trail project and other similar projects, and focus on those trails segments where access and public service needs are greatest.

Law enforcement operations.—The Committee recommends $81,392,000 for law enforcement operations, $1,250,000 above the budget request and $2,392,000 above the 2002 funding level. This funding includes a total of $750,000 for the special law enforcement problems associated with marijuana eradication in the Daniel Boone National Forest and $500,000 for drug control problems on the Mark Twain NF, MO.

Other.—The Committee has provided $984,000 as requested for management of the Valles Caldera National Preserve, NM but notes that if there are specific infrastructure needs, such funding should be requested under the capital improvement and maintenance appropriation and compete with other Forest Service projects.

The Committee directs that overall funding for Land Between the Lakes NRA (KY and TN) be no less than $8,400,000. The Forest Service should determine the appropriate funding mix from all accounts, not just the NFS appropriation.

The Committee recommendation includes the full funding requested by the Administration for the Quincy Library Group project in California.

The Committee has not included the new funding requested in the NFS account for transfer to the Interior and Commerce departments as reimbursement for endangered species consultations. The Committee has retained this authority as in the past two years within the wildland fire management account.

The Committee is pleased that there is an effort underway through the interagency invasive species council to deal with the serious national problem of invasive species. The Committee expects the Agriculture Department, and others, to develop a fiscal year 2004 budget crosscut with shared interagency goals, interagency strategies, and interagency performance measures. The Committee is especially supportive of efforts to develop shared interagency performance measures for invasive species programs, and encourages the Forest Service and other agencies involved in the crosscut to develop these on an expedited basis, so that at least some of these performance measures may be applied during fiscal year 2003. The next budget justification should include a display on this issue.

Challenge Cost Share Program.—The Committee is concerned at the inability of the Forest Service to provide credible and accurate information regarding contributions of funds and services by third parties. Effective use of the Challenge Cost Share program and other opportunities to leverage federal funds is essential if the Forest Service is to manage the nation's natural resources and provide services to the public. The Committee finds the agency's recordkeeping and accomplishment reporting in this area to be inadquate and expects prompt action to rectify the problem. Accordingly, the agency is directed to provide a comprehensive report to the Committee by December 31, 2003, reflecting accomplishments through September 30, 2003. The information shall at a minimum include a display of work activities, funds or services contributed by third parties, Federal funds leveraged, and accomplishments of the Challenge Cost Share program. Further, the Committee directs the Forest Service to incorporate this information into the development of its field based project work planning system in order to assure that

reporting on activities associated with leveraged Federal funds is integrated with the recurring work planning and accomplishment reporting processes of the agency. Subsequent budget justifications, beginning with 2004, should contain a display of challenge cost share accomplishments and plans, by budget line item, as was the case in fiscal year 2000.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$1,560,349,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,369,138,000
Recommended, 2003	1,513,449,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	−46,900,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+144,311,000

The Committee recommends $1,513,449,000 for wildland fire management, $144,311,000 above the budget request and $46,900,000 below the 2002 funding level. The Committee recognizes the serious situation concerning wildland fire management and the need for a sustained commitment of resources and talent throughout the Nation. This effort requires an integrated approach utilizing skills across the entire spectrum of the agency and from many partners, especially the States.

The national fire plan agreed to by the Administration and the nation's governors includes four major areas of focus, as well as the need for accountability and research and development for all aspects. The Administration's budget request recognizes only two aspects, fighting fires and reducing hazardous fuels; the request nearly ignores the other two critical aspects: restoration and rehabilitation, and community assistance. The Committee has used the scarce resources available to support these latter aspects, as well as insist on adequate accountability and support for research and development for this multi-billion dollar endeavor.

Bill language.—The Committee has not included the Administration's request for a number of changes to bill language, such as contracting authorities for hazardous fuels or the establishment of what was termed, "fire plain easements". The Committee has continued bill language from fiscal year 2002, which provides expanded contracting and cooperative agreement authorities that facilitate wildfire management and hazardous fuels reduction activities, especially in the wildland-urban interface. The Committee has also included bill language as requested allowing the transfer of certain funds to the Department of the Interior and the Department of Commerce to reimburse Endangered Species Act mandated consultation costs incurred during the implementation of the wildfire program. The Committee expects that the respective Departments will pursue sufficient funds for these activities in subsequent years. The Committee remains very concerned that the Knutson-Vandenberg (KV) reforestation fund has been used to fund emergency fire suppression operations and that these funds have not been repaid. The Committee expects the Administration to make a good faith effort to repay the KV-fund so that vital reforestation and land improvement activities are not put at jeopardy.

Wildfire preparedness.—The Committee recommends $640,000,000 for wildfire management preparedness, an increase of $39,297,000 above the request and $17,382,000 above the enacted level.

The Committee is aware that the Forest Service and the four Interior bureaus participating in Wildland Fire Management activities use different systems and procedures for determining their readiness for control of wildfires. The Committee has been informed that the Departments have been engaged in efforts to design and develop tools for fire program managers that would be used by the Forest Service and all of the Interior bureaus. The Committee is encouraged that the Departments have been working together to develop common systems to plan their activities, however, the Committee is concerned that a complex system may require significant funding and take many years to develop.

The Committee therefore directs the Departments to design and develop a focused automated system for preparedness resource planning to replace the systems currently in use by the fire management agencies. The Committee believes a limited system can be designed and implemented by the end of fiscal year 2004. The development and design of the information technology system for fire preparedness will be conducted according to standard Federal regulations for planning, budgeting, acquisition and management of capital assets. The Committee further directs that the agencies deliver quarterly progress reports that describe the project status and provide updated cost information.

Wildfire suppression operations.—The Committee recommends $420,669,000 for wildfire suppression operations as requested in the budget, an increase of $99,378,000 above the total funding available for this activity in fiscal year 2002.

The Committee is concerned about rising suppression costs and the lack of incentives to consider costs during a large-fire incident. The Committee believes that cost containment should become more prominent among the priorities for suppressing wildland fires. Therefore, the Committee directs the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior to take the following steps designed to increase cost consciousness during such incidents: 1) directly monitor, evaluate, and report publicly on the costs of each large-fire incident following its conclusion; 2) evaluate and report on the cost-effectiveness of all Type I and Type II incident management teams at the end of each fire season; 3) at the end of each year, evaluate and report on the fire costs of each Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Fish and Wildlife land unit experiencing large wildfires that year; and 4) establish a uniform, automated cost-reporting system to support these requirements efficiently and effectively.

The Committee is well aware that making progress in containing suppression costs will require a dedicated effort by many Federal and non-Federal cooperators pursuing a wide range of coordinated and vital activities on their own lands to manage hazardous fuels appropriately, mitigate wildland-urban interface hazards, and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of wildland fire suppression. Clearly, the resources required to meet these cross-boundary needs will be more than the Federal government alone can supply. Therefore, the Committee directs the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior to develop jointly equitable and effective collaborative mechanisms for prioritizing needed activities and sharing their costs among the various Federal, State, local, tribal, and pri-

vate landowners involved, including those in wildland-urban interface communities.

To support development of such collaborative mechanisms, the Committee directs the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior to contract for a thorough, independent study of how potential mechanisms, such as a matching grant program, could work. This study shall consider how best to take advantage of relevant existing Federal programs for disaster mitigation, biomass utilization, and community and private fire protection programs. The Departments should equally share the cost of this study; a preliminary report should be available to the Committee by May 31, 2003, and the final report should be completed by September 30, 2003.

The Forest Service shall conduct flight trials under appropriate atmospheric conditions to determine the applicability of passive millimeter-wave imaging in aiding Federal fire fighting missions.

The Committee has been repeatedly disappointed with the inability of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture to produce accurate and timely cost information regarding specific fire suppression projects. Agency officials have said that this is the result of the use of different accounting and finance systems by the wildland fire management agencies. The Committee urges the Departments to consider the potential for unified accounting for the wildland fire management appropriation accounts in the future. We recognize that this would be a long-term effort. In the meantime, we direct the agencies to establish standard coding practices and procedures for fire suppression activities beginning in fiscal year 2003. We expect the agencies to develop a protocol that would work in each financial system and be followed by each agency. The protocol should provide clear, standard instructions for assigning cost codes to be used for each fire event. The protocol should be well-understood and uniformly used by fire management and finance officers in each agency. The agencies will be expected to produce reports promptly when requested by the Committee. If there are any technical impediments to complying with this directive, agency finance officials must brief the Committee on those impediments and be prepared to offer alternative solutions to the project cost reporting problem.

Other wildfire operations.—The Committee recommends $452,750,000 for other wildfire operations, an increase of $105,014,000 above the request and an increase of $36,340,000 above the funding in fiscal year 2002. The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds within the Forest Service for these vital portions of the national fire plan:

OTHER WILDFIRE OPERATIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

	FY 2002 enacted	Request	Committee recommendation
Hazardous Fuels	$209,010	$228,109	$228,109
Rehabilitation and restoration	62,668	3,624	63,000
Fire Facilities Backlog	20,376	0	20,376
Research and Development	27,265	21,427	27,265
Joint Fire Science	8,000	8,000	8,000
State Fire Assistance	56,383	46,455	58,000
Volunteer Fire Assistance	8,262	8,240	8,500

OTHER WILDFIRE OPERATIONS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	FY 2002 enacted	Request	Committee recommendation
Forest Health—Federal Lands	6,982	6,955	12,000
Forest Health—Cooperative Lands	4,992	4,979	15,000
Economic Action Programs	12,472	0	12,500
Fire Plain Easements	0	19,947	0
Subtotal—Other Wildfire Operations	416,410	347,736	452,750

The Committee has provided the budget request, an increase of $19,099,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level, for hazardous fuels reduction work. Within this total, the Committee has also continued the previous funding of $5,000,000 for the Community Forest Restoration Act and up to $15,000,000 for use on adjacent non-Federal lands when hazard reduction activities are planned on national forest system lands. The Committee strongly encourages the Forest Service to work with the University of Arizona, or allow the University, to reduce hazardous fuels around the telescopes on Mt. Graham, AZ.

The Committee has provided $20,376,000, which was not requested by the Administration but is equal to the 2002 enacted level, to continue the effort to reduce the wildfire facilities maintenance and reconstruction backlog. Adequate facilities are essential as increased staffing and resources are brought to bear in this program. Within this funding, the Committee designates $1,200,000 to rehabilitate the Medford, OR, airtanker base. The Committee expects that the State of Oregon and the local counties will be full partners in maintaining and staffing this base in the future. The Committee also includes $650,000 for the interagency wildfire station at Pinhook, FL.

The Committee has also restored $63,000,000 for the burned area rehabilitation and restoration program first proposed in fiscal year 2001. The Committee expects the Forest Service, in close partnership with the Department of the Interior, to continue the native plant program with at least $4,000,000 and work under the aegis of the Plant Conservation Initiative which unites the Federal land managing agencies with many partners; this funding should be used to develop a cooperative native plant program and not be used merely to support existing federal nurseries. This expanded program is designed to go beyond emergency stabilization to include the reintroduction of native plants into these burned over areas before exotic species can gain a foothold and to encourage rural industries to produce plant materials.

The Committee has provided $8,000,000 for the joint fire science program, the same as the enacted level. This program is producing important scientific and technical information, often in collaboration with the nation's forestry schools, that is needed to support the large effort concerning hazardous fuels and other fire management issues. The Committee has also provided funding for research and development activities within the national fire plan. The research activities should have national scope including the east and the south.

The Committee has provided $58,000,000 for State fire assistance, $11,545,000 above the request and $1,617,000 above the en-

acted level. This funding is in addition to the $25,353,000 provided under the State and private forestry heading. The Committee feels that the Firewise education effort is vitally important and that this effort should be coordinated closely with all partners, including especially the Agriculture Department's cooperative extension foresters. The Committee has also included $8,500,000 for volunteer fire assistance; this brings the volunteer fire funding to a total of $13,540,000. Other community assistance funding provided in support of the national fire plan is $12,500,000 for economic action programs; this funding was not requested by the Administration.

The Committee has provided $27,000,000 for the forest health portion of the national fire plan, including $12,000,000 for Federal lands and $15,000,000 for cooperative efforts with the States and others. This funding level is $15,066,000 above the request and $15,026,000 above the enacted. This large increase is to establish a more integrated approach to forest health including prevention, and restoration and rehabilitation of forests and rangelands. The Committee expects the Forest Service to focus on major problems, such as southern pine beetles, western mountain bark beetles, adelgids, and other pests and pathogens which harm forests and subsequently increase wildfire hazards. The Committee directs the Forest Service to increase its operational effort for southern pine beetles at its Asheville, NC office, including scientific and technical personnel, as well as specialists in treatment, prevention, and restoration.

The Committee has recommended an additional appropriation of $500 million to cover unanticipated fiscal year 2002 wildland fire costs for the Forest Service. The 2002 fire system is shaping up to be one of the most catastrophic in recent memory. At the beginning of July the amount of forest area burned exceeded 3.1 million acres, a figure nearly triple the 10 year average for this time of year and a figure almost 50 percent higher than the disastrous 2000 fire season. Officials at the National Interagency Fire Center have indicated publicly that they believe the peak of the western fire season has yet to come and in late June the U.S. Forest Service informed the Committee that its fire suppression budget model estimated that $787 million would be required for the direct cost of fighting fires during 2002, $466 million above the appropriations currently available to the agency. The Committee believes that it is essential to provide these amounts in order to avoid undue disruptions either in the firefighting program or in other Forest Service programs from which funds might have to be diverted if appropriations are inadequate.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$546,188,000
Budget estimate, 2003	552,088,000
Recommended, 2003	572,731,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+26,543,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+20,643,000

The Committee recommends $572,731,000 for capital improvement and maintenance, $26,543,000 above the enacted and $20,643,000 above the request. This recommendation includes $64,866,000 from the conservation spending category for deferred maintenance needs, infrastructure improvement, and conservation

activities. This conservation category allocation is $14,000,000 above the request and $3,866,000 above the enacted funding level. The conservation spending category funding includes the $50,866,000 requested for priority deferred maintenance and an additional $14,000,000 for priority fish passage barrier work described below.

The Committee agrees to the following distribution of funds:

[In thousands of dollars]

Activity or project	FY 2002 enacted	2003 budget request	Committee recomm.	Change from request
Facilities:				
Maintenance	$93,926	$104,786	$104,786	0
Capital improvement	70,678	95,714	89,514	−$6,200
Congressional priorities				0
Allegheny NF Buckaloons, PA			436	436
Allegheny NF Webbs Ferry, PA			100	100
Angeles NF, Rubio Canyon rehab, CA			1,000	1,000
Big Bear center, CA			550	550
Black Kettle NG collocation, OK			750	750
Cherokee NF, Prince Gap, TN			300	300
Cheoah RD office reconst., NC			1,250	1,250
Cradle Forestry exhibits, NC			150	150
D. Boone NF, Cave Run lake planning, KY			400	400
Gladie Creek center, KY			250	250
Grey Towers NHS, PA			500	500
Midewin Prairie NTP rehab, IL			1,000	1,000
Nantahala NF Cheoah Point cmpgrd, NC			855	855
Pisgah NF, Lake Powhatan cmpgrd rehab, NC			250	250
San Bernardino NF dogwood cmpgrd rehab, CA			1,500	1,500
Stanislaus NF Emigrant impoundments rehab, CA			80	80
Subtotal Congressional priorities	20,843	0	9,371	9,371
Subtotal Facilities	185,447	200,500	203,671	3,171
Roads				
Maintenance	159,291	153,358	153,358	0
Capital improvement	67,600	78,535	77,557	−978
Umatilla NF, N. Fk. Touchet road rehab, WA			2,500	2,500
Subtotal Congressional priorities	2,775		2,500	2,500
Subtotal Roads	229,666	231,893	233,415	1,522
Trails				
maintenance	40,434	36,664	36,664	0
capital improvement	26,955	32,165	32,165	0
Congressional priorities				0
Continental Divide Trail			1000	1,000
FL National scenic trail			500	500
Ocoee River-Thunder Rock trail, TN			200	200
Pike-S.I. NF, Corely Mtn tunnel #3, CO			250	250
Subtotal Congressional priorities	2,686		1,950	1,950
Subtotal Trails	70,075	68,829	70,779	1,950
Total,	485,188	501,222	507,865	6,643
Conservation category:				
Fish passage barriers			14,000	14,000
Deferred Maintenance	61,000	50,866	50,866	0
Subtotal conservation category	61,000	50,866	64,866	14,000
Total with conservation category	546,188	552,088	572,731	20,643

Facilities.—The Committee recommends $203,671,000 for facilities maintenance and capital improvement, $18,224,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level and $3,171,000 above the request. The Committee has fully funded the requested funds for facility maintenance. The Committee is aware of a new Forest Service initiative to charge units for a facilities maintenance working capital fund. The Committee is willing to let this process go forward but we are concerned that the assessments should not grow too large and that the fund should be used for cyclical maintenance and not as a substitute for Congressional review of major capital construction or reconstruction projects. The Committee has funded the capital improvement request fully but the following projects are not funded: Rapid City FSL, SD; Purdue University's Agriculture Hall; Juneau/ANM building and associated roads. With the huge backlog of dilapidated Federal buildings and labs, it is inappropriate to fund a university building. The Committee remains committed to the research unit at Rapid City, SD, but understands that the current proposals for office expansion and lab collocation are too costly; once more appropriate designs are made, the Committee will reconsider this project. The Stanislaus NF funding is to conduct NEPA analysis on rehabilitation of the 12 dams mentioned in H.R. 434 which passed the House during the 107th Congress. The Committee directs that the funds for the Grey Towers National Historic Site rehabilitation be contingent upon receiving at least equal matching funds from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or other sources.

The Committee has provided funds for the Black Kettle NG, OK collocation with the Washita Battlefield National Historic Site. The Committee directs the Park Service to make some suitable space available at the visitor center to provide basic Forest Service information, including historical and current program orientation, and also directs that the Forest Service not pay more than $20,000 per year for routine maintenance and basic utilities provided for all collocated facilities, an amount slightly higher than its current expenses. The Committee expects that interagency collaboration on facilities, as well as cultural and natural resource protection and use, will result in greater long-term efficiency and better service to the public. To facilitate this collaboration all future personnel placements by either agency at these sites should be considered for maximum interagency staffing opportunities.

Roads.—The Committee recommends $233,415,000 for road maintenance and capital improvement, $3,749,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level and $1,522,000 above the request. The Committee has maintained the road decommissioning authority at $15,000,000. The Committee expects to continue to receive regular updates, and a continued display in the budget justification, on progress in addressing the huge backlog of deferred maintenance and repair, especially as it relates to the activities funded through the road and trails fund and the infrastructure improvement funds provided in the conservation spending category.

Recreation on public lands continues to increase rapidly with approximately 220 million visitors to National Forests and Grasslands and 65 million visitors to lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The Committee is concerned that the public have adequate access to these lands. Over a decade ago, a General

Accounting Office (GAO) report found that over 50.4 million acres of public lands administered by the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management had inadequate access. The Committee is unaware of whether access to Federal public lands has improved or declined since the 1992 GAO report. Therefore, the Committee directs that by January 31, 2003, the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management submit a report(s) that includes the number of acres under their jurisdiction that currently have inadequate public access by State, what steps have been taken or are currently underway to improve access, what actions are needed to improve access, and the extent to which a central repository of information exists for those lands with access problems.

Trails.—The Committee recommends $70,779,000 for trails maintenance and capital improvement, $704,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level and $1,950,000 above the request. This fully funds the Administration's request for trails capital improvement and maintenance. The Committee expects that the National scenic and historic trails will have priority in funding allocations. Under the National forest system account specific directions are included for National scenic and historic trails operations.

Conservation spending category.—The Committee has included $64,866,000 for the conservation spending category within the capital improvement and maintenance appropriation. This includes $50,866,000 for deferred maintenance as requested, a decrease of $10,134,000 from the enacted level.

The Committee also has established a significant source of new funding to help remediate salmonid fish passage problems. This includes $14,000,000 under this heading for the Forest Service, and an additional $4,000,000 for the Bureau of Land Management and $2,000,000 for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Committee conducted a hearing on this topic and remains concerned that older culverts are preventing fish passage to thousands of miles of upstream habitat that could be used by salmonid fish, including listed species. Culvert replacement is a very cost-effective way to increase habitat available to salmonid fish. The Committee directs the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Fish and Wildlife Service to coordinate jointly a course of action and provide a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act, describing how activities will be coordinated for the accelerated replacement of culverts blocking fish passage. This approach must at a minimum address the need for designation of a single lead agency for consultation on these fish passage projects, a process that ensures rapid completion of consultation on fish passage projects, and other methods to implement prompt accomplishments. The Federal agencies should consult and coordinate with States, watershed councils and others to help determine priority projects. The Committee expects that all projects will have appropriate and continual monitoring and subsequent evaluation so improvements can be implemented and the effectiveness of this effort and specific techniques determined. The Committee notes that this new funding is an addition to the base allocations for the agencies; at the hearing the Forest Service indicated that $65,000,000 of the budget request for roads, which the Committee has fully funded, would be to fund critical deferred maintenance. The base program, including funds from other sources such as the State payments bill, was estimated

at $12,500,000 for Region 6 alone; the Forest Service should continue this effort and build on it with the new conservation spending category allocation.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$149,742,000
Budget estimate, 2003	130,510,000
Recommended, 2003	146,336,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	−3,406,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+15,826,000

The Committee recommends $146,336,000 for land acquisition, an increase of $15,826,000 above the request and $3,406,000 below the enacted level. This amount includes $121,336,000 for line item projects, $15,000,000 for acquisition management, $1,500,000 for cash equalization, $2,000,000 for inholdings and $1,000,000 for wilderness.

The land acquisition is funded under the conservation spending program.

The Committee agrees to the following distribution of funds:

Area and State	*Committee recommendation*
Apache—Sitgreaves NF (AZ)	$1,500,000
Arapaho NF: Beaver Brook Watershed (CO)	4,000,000
Beaverhead & Deerlodge NF's: Watershed, RY Timber (MT)	5,000,000
Chattahoochee NF: Georgia Mountains (GA)	3,200,000
Chequamegon & Nicolet NF's: Wisc. Wild Waterways (WI)	3,000,000
Cherokee NF: Tennessee Mountains (TN)	4,400,000
Chippewa & S.NF: Minnesota Wilderness/Water/W'life (MN)	1,950,000
Cibola NF: La Madera (NM)	3,800,000
Coconino NF: Sedona/Red Rocks (AZ)	2,500,000
Columbia River Gorge NSA (OR/WA)	10,000,000
Daniel Boone NF: Assorted Inholdings (KY)	3,500,000
Delta NF: Lower Yazoo (MS)	2,000,000
DeSoto NF: Glen's Pond (MS)	150,000
Flathead NF: Swan Valley (MT)	1,500,000
Florida National Scenic Trail (FL)	5,000,000
Francis Marion NF (SC)	2,000,000
Green Mountain NF: Recreation & Water Enhancement (VT)	1,750,000
Hoosier NF: Unique Areas (IN)	1,500,000
Huron & Ottawa NF's: Great Lakes/Great Lands (MI)	2,000,000
Los Padres NF: Big Sur Ecosystem (CA)	3,000,000
Mark Twain NF: Ozark Mtns. Stream and lake frontages (MO)	1,000,000
Midewin Tallgrass Prairie (IL)	500,000
Monongahela NF (WV)	4,000,000
Multiple NF's: Chattooga W&SR/Chattooga River (SC/GA/NC)	2,000,000
Multiple NF's: Greater Yellowstone Area (MT)	9,630,000
Multiple NF's: I–90 Corridor/Plum Creek and Cascade Conservation Partnership (WA)	4,500,000
Multiple NF's: Idaho Wilderness/W&S Rivers (ID/MT)	1,700,000
Multiple NF's: Lewis & Clark Nat'l Historic Trail (ID/MT)	1,000,000
Multiple NF's: Northwest Wild Scenic Rivers (OR/WA)	2,500,000
Multiple NF's: Pacific Crest Trail (CA/OR/WA)	3,000,000
Multiple NF's: Pacific Northwest Streams (OR/WA)	4,000,000
Osceola NF: Suwannee Wildlife Corridor—Pinhook (FL)	2,000,000
Ozark—St. Francis: Arkansas Rivers and Streams (AR)	3,000,000
San Bernardino NF (CA)	3,500,000
Santa Fe NF: Gascon Point—Sawyer (NM)	5,500,000
Sawtooth NF: NRA Easement Program (ID)	3,000,000
Shoshone NF: Felts Parcel (WY)	450,000
Tahoe NF: North Fork American River, (CA)	3,250,000
Uinta & Wasatch-Cache NF's: Bonneville Shoreline Trail (UT)	2,265,000
Uncompahgre & San Juan NF's: Red Mountain (CO)	5,000,000
Wasatch-Cache NF: High Uintas (UT)	2,540,000

Area and State	*Committee recommendation*
Wayne NF: Select Lands (OH)	751,000
Subtotal: Federal Acquisition projects	126,836,000
Acquisition Management	15,000,000
Inholdings/Exchanges	2,000,000
Land Exchange Equalization Payment	1,500,000
Wilderness Protection	1,000,000
Total	$146,336,000

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$1,069,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,069,000
Recommended, 2003	1,069,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	0
Budget estimate, 2003	0

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

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LANDS EXCHANGES

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$234,000
Budget estimate, 2003	234,000
Recommended, 2003	234,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	0
Budget estimate, 2003	0

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

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$3,290,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,402,000
Recommended, 2003	3,402,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+112,000
Budget estimate, 2003	0

The Committee recommends $3,402,000, as requested, for the range betterment fund, to be derived from grazing receipts from the National forests (Public Law 94–579, as amended) and to be used for range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements including seeding, reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement in 16 western States.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$92,000
Budget estimate, 2003	92,000
Recommended, 2003	92,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	0
Budget estimate, 2003	0

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

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$5,488,000
Budget estimate, 2003	5,542,000
Recommended, 2003	5,542,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+54,000
Budget estimate, 2003	0

The Committee recommends $5,542,000, as requested, for the management of national forest lands for subsistence uses in Alaska.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

The Committee has retained administrative provisions contained in previous years. The Committee has provided for a program of $2,000,000 for the Youth Conservation Corps, funded through the conservation spending category. The Committee has also continued the authority for transfers to the National Forest Foundation (NFF) and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. The Committee is encouraged by these partnership efforts. The Committee is allowing $300,000 in administrative funds to be used by the National Forest Foundation for one more year despite the Administration's request to end this support. The Committee has also continued the wildland fire transfer authority, which allows use of funds from other accounts available to the Forest Service during wildfire emergencies when other wildfire emergency funds are not available. The Committee expects the Administration to promptly prepare supplemental budget requests when they transfer funds from other appropriations during wildfire emergencies. The Committee has not continued the special conveyance authority for the Green Mountain NF, VT but the authority for the Pinchot Institute for Conservation is extended for four years.

The Committee notes the expected increases in indirect costs for the Forest Service despite the Administration's emphasis on streamlining agency operations and reducing such costs. While the Committee is skeptical that such costs can be reduced by 50 percent, as proposed by the Administration, it is imperative that substantial reductions occur in order to increase the availability of funds for on-the-ground work. Although the Committee has eliminated prescriptive bill language regarding management of indirect

costs, the Committee directs the Forest Service to continue to display agency indirect costs in future budget justifications, continue its use of standard definitions for such costs, and report to the Committee any changes in such definitions. Further, the Committee directs that indirect expenses charged to the Knutson-Vandenberg, Brush Disposal, Cooperative Work-Other, and Salvage Sale funds shall be limited to no more than 20% of total obligations.

The Committee notes the shortfalls in the Field Leadership Decisions Initiative (FLDI) on page 181 of the appendix to the Budget of the U.S. Government. Whereas the Committee supports some of the intent of this initiative, such as more funding to field units and additional outsourcing, as discussed in a hearing with the Chief of the Forest Service. The Committee recognizes that much of the specific details on page 181 are impractical. The Committee also disagrees with the large reductions in staffing promoted in this initiative for the next three years, reductions of 2500 persons per year. The Forest Service even proposed in its budget justification to take all 1245 of its FTE reductions from the wildfire program; this is clearly unacceptable. The Committee directs the Forest Service to rework its approach and restructure the FLDI and come up with a meaningful proposal regarding staffing and indirect costs.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY

(DEFERRAL)

The Committee recommends the deferral of $50,000,000 in clean coal technology funding until fiscal year 2004. These funds are needed for the successful conclusion of existing clean coal projects but will not be required for obligation in fiscal year 2003.

The Committee agrees that up to $14,000,000 in prior year funds may be used for administration of the clean coal technology program in fiscal year 2002. The Committee encourages the Department to budget for the administrative costs of the remaining clean coal projects together with the new clean coal power initiative in the fossil energy research and development account beginning in fiscal year 2004, and to keep these funds in the fossil energy base budget for future years.

The Committee continues to support the U.S./China Energy and Environmental Center, which supports and assists the efforts of U.S. companies to promote the use of American clean energy technology in China. This technology will greatly reduce emissions and improve energy efficiency.

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

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

nologies continue to improve with respect to emissions reductions and control and energy efficiency.

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

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$582,790,000
Budget estimate, 2003	489,305,000
Recommended, 2003	664,205,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+81,415,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+174,900,000

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

Fossil Energy Research and Development

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
Clean coal power initiative	116,300	110,000	150,000	+33,700	+40,000
(By transfer from Clean Coal Technology)	(33,700)	(40,000)	---	(-33,700)	(-40,000)
Total, Program level	(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)	---	---
Fuels and Power Systems					
Central Systems					
Innovations for existing plants	23,500	21,200	25,200	+1,700	+4,000
Advanced Systems					
Integrated gasification combined cycle	43,000	40,650	49,150	+6,150	+8,500
Pressurized fluidized bed systems	11,000	9,100	12,100	+1,100	+3,000
Turbines	18,500	14,000	17,000	-1,500	+3,000
Subtotal, Advanced Systems	72,500	63,750	78,250	+5,750	+14,500
Subtotal, Central Systems	96,000	84,950	103,450	+7,450	+18,500
Distributed Generation Systems - Fuel Cells					
Advanced research	4,000	3,000	3,000	-1,000	---
Systems development	13,500	10,000	10,000	-3,500	---
Vision 21-hybrids	13,500	11,500	13,500	---	+2,000
Innovative concepts	27,124	22,500	40,500	+13,376	+18,000
Novel generation	---	2,500	4,000	+4,000	+1,500
Subtotal, Distributed Generation Systems - Fuel Cells	58,124	49,500	71,000	+12,876	+21,500
Sequestration R&D					
Greenhouse gas control	32,177	54,000	42,000	+9,823	-12,000
Fuels					
Transportation fuels and chemicals	24,000	5,000	22,100	-1,900	+17,100
Solid fuels and feedstocks	5,000	---	6,000	+1,000	+6,000
Advanced fuels research	3,200	---	3,500	+300	+3,500
Subtotal, Fuels	32,200	5,000	31,600	-600	+26,600
Advanced Research					
Coal utilization science	6,250	8,000	8,000	+1,750	---
Materials	7,000	9,000	9,000	+2,000	---
Technology crosscut	10,750	9,150	11,150	+400	+2,000
University coal research	3,000	4,000	4,000	+1,000	---
HBCUs, education and training	1,000	1,500	1,500	+500	---
Subtotal, Advanced Research	28,000	31,650	33,650	+5,650	+2,000
Subtotal, Fuels and Power Systems	246,501	225,100	281,700	+35,199	+56,600

Fossil Energy Research and Development

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
Gas					
Natural Gas Technologies					
Exploration and production	20,500	15,450	22,150	+1,650	+6,700
Gas hydrates	9,800	4,500	10,800	+1,000	+6,300
Infrastructure	10,050	---	10,000	-50	+10,000
Emerging processing technology applications	2,250	---	2,600	+350	+2,600
Effective environmental protection	2,600	2,640	2,640	+40	---
Subtotal, Gas	45,200	22,590	48,190	+2,990	+25,600
Petroleum - Oil Technology					
Exploration and production supporting research	32,350	16,400	30,400	-1,950	+14,000
Reservoir life extension/management	12,949	9,500	14,000	+1,051	+4,500
Effective environmental protection	10,700	9,500	10,500	-200	+1,000
Subtotal, Petroleum - Oil Technology	55,999	35,400	54,900	-1,099	+19,500
Cooperative R&D	8,240	6,000	8,000	-240	+2,000
Fossil energy environmental restoration	9,500	9,715	9,715	+215	---
Import/export authorization	2,400	2,500	3,000	+600	+500
Headquarters program direction	18,700	19,820	19,820	+1,120	---
Energy Technology Center program direction	67,300	64,880	67,880	+580	+3,000
General plant projects	13,450	2,000	14,000	+550	+12,000
Advanced metallurgical processes	5,200	5,300	6,000	+800	+700
Use of prior year balances	-6,000	-14,000	---	+6,000	+14,000
National Academy of Sciences program review	---	---	1,000	+1,000	+1,000
Total, Fossil Energy Research and Development	582,790	489,305	664,205	+81,415	+174,900

The Committee recommends $664,205,000 for fossil energy research and development, an increase of $174,900,000 above the budget request and $82,415,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level. The large increases are due, in part, to the fact that in fiscal year 2002 a portion of the funds for this program were derived by transfer of excess funds from the Clean Coal Technology account. In addition, prior year unobligated balances were used to offset partially 2002 requirements. The Administration proposed using clean coal funding and prior year funds again this year; however, excess funds are not available for transfer at this time. The Committee has recommended deferring $50,000,000 in Clean Coal Technology funding under that account.

Changes to the budget request include an increase of $40,000,000 associated with the Committee's rejection of the proposal to transfer funds from the clean coal technology program and an increase of $14,000,000 associated with the Committee's rejection of the use of prior year balance, which also would have come from the clean coal technology program. Other changes to the budget request are as follows.

Fuels and Power Systems.—The Committee recommends $281,700,000 for fuels and power systems including increases of $18,500,000 for central systems, $21,500,000 for distributed generation systems, $26,600,000 for fuels programs, and $2,000,000 for advanced research. There is also a decrease of $12,000,000 for sequestration research and development.

Increases for central systems include $4,000,000 for innovations for existing plants and $14,500,000 for advanced systems of which $2,500,000 is to continue the ion transport membrane (ITM) oxygen project under the integrated gasification combined cycle activity and $6,000,000 is for other IGCC programs including Vision 21; $3,000,000 is for pressurized fluidized bed systems, which assumes a broadening and renaming of that program as described in the report language below; and $3,000,000 is for a direct fuel cell/turbine hybrid cost-shared project under the turbines/Vision 21 program.

In distributed generation systems, increases include $2,000,000 for tubular solid oxide fuel cells under the fuel cells/Vision 21 hybrids program, $18,000,000 for the solid state energy conversion alliance under the fuel cells/innovative concepts program, and $1,500,000 for ramjet technology under the novel generation program.

In fuels programs, increases include $17,100,000 for transportation fuels and chemicals of which $2,100,000 is to continue the ITM syngas project and $15,000,000 to restore partially other programs; $6,000,000 for solid fuels and feedstocks of which $3,000,000 is for advanced separations technology and $3,000,000 is for cost-shared testing of byproducts from coal derived jet fuel; and $3,500,000 for advanced fuels research of which $1,500,000 is to continue the C–1 chemistry program and $2,000,000 is for sulfur tolerant catalysts and cleanup technology for coal use in fuel cells under the advanced concepts program.

The increase in advanced research is to restore funding for the focus area on computational science under the technology crosscut program.

Natural Gas Technologies.—The Committee recommends $48,190,000 for natural gas technologies, including increases of

$6,700,000 for exploration and production, of which $3,700,000 is for advanced drilling, completion, and stimulation (including $1,500,000 for Deep Trek) and $3,000,000 is to restore funding for the National Laboratory/industry partnership; $6,300,000 for gas hydrates, $10,000,000 for infrastructure (including $2,000,000 for storage technology), and $2,600,000 to complete the coal mine methane projects under the emerging processing technology program.

Oil Technology.—The Committee recommends $54,900,000 for oil technology, including increases of $14,000,000 for exploration and production, $4,500,000 for reservoir life extension, and $1,000,000 for effective environmental protection.

The increase for exploration includes $3,000,000 to restore funding for the National Laboratory/industry partnership, $2,000,000 for fundamental research/PRIME, and $9,000,000 to restore partially funding for other exploration and production research.

In reservoir life extension there are increases of $5,000,000 for reservoir practices and technology transfer and $2,000,000 is for preferred upstream management practices. There is also a decrease of $2,500,000 for a minority education initiative.

The increase for effective environmental protection partially restores funding for that program.

Other.—The Committee recommends increases of $2,000,000 for cooperative research and development and $500,000 for fixed costs in the import/export authorization program. The Committee also recommends an increase of $3,000,000 for contract services at the National Energy Technology Laboratory under the program direction budget activity. In general plant projects, increases include $1,000,000 for the Albany Research Center and $11,000,000 for funding the second year of a seven year renovation effort at the National Energy Technology Laboratory. An increase of $700,000 for fixed costs is recommended for the advanced metallurgical processes program at the Albany Research Center. There is also an increase of $1,000,000 to initiate an ongoing annual review of programs by the National Academy of Sciences. Finally, the Committee has not agreed to the use of $14,000,000 in prior year balances as explained above.

The Committee agrees to the following:

1. The $4,000,000 increase for central systems/innovations for existing plants should be focused in 3 areas: (1) developing data on mercury emissions from different types of coal power plants (as a function of different coal types and emissions control systems); (2) expanding mercury control research and development with emphasis on controlling mercury in plants burning lignite; and (3) evaluating the effect of increased mercury levels in coal power plant byproducts as a result of emissions control.

2. The $6,000,000 increase for other IGCC (including Vision 21) programs should be focused in 3 areas: (1) initiating research and development on IGCC gas separation for mercury removal; (2) conducting test runs on multiple coal types with air and with oxygen at the Wilsonville power systems development facility; and (3) pursuing research and development on IGCC sensors and controls.

3. The pressurized fluidized bed program should be renamed and broadened to include atmospheric fluidized bed and other advanced systems.

4. The carbon sequestration program should be more focused on carbon capture.

5. The $9,000,000 increase for other exploration and production activities under the oil technology program should be directed toward technology improvements to address the 200 billion barrels of oil that is not recoverable by conventional methods. Within this category pressure pulse technology for enhanced oil recovery should be considered.

6. With respect to certain programs funded under the energy conservation account, the NETL should continue to be actively involved in the management of the industrial gasification program and in the mining industries of the future program. Also, the petroleum industries of the future program should be closely coordinated with the oil research and development programs funded under the fossil energy account.

7. The cooperative programs with States and the energy efficiency science initiative—are continued in fiscal year 2003 under the energy conservation appropriation. Half of the funding for the energy efficiency science initiative is managed by fossil energy, as legislated in the fiscal year 2002 Interior and Related Appropriations Act. Projects under the cooperative programs with the States should also be coordinated closely with the fossil energy programs so that the highest priority energy research projects are funded. This same direction applies to the reciprocating engines programs.

8. The Assistant Secretaries for Fossil Energy and Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy are directed to modify their current procurement practice to allow full and open competition to occur, when appropriate. This more flexible, pragmatic, and fully responsible approach will achieve technical integrity and improve funding efficiencies while maintaining realistic small and minority business goals.

9. The Department should not withhold program funds appropriated by the Congress without justifying such withholdings in advance and in writing to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

10. The $1,000,000 for the National Academy of Sciences review of programs should remain in the base for a continuing annual review by the Academy of programs, using the Academy's matrix, to measure the relative benefits expected to be achieved and to inform decision making on what programs should be continued, expanded, scaled-back, or eliminated.

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

The Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves are managed by the Department of Energy to achieve the greatest value and benefit to the Government. In fiscal year 1998, NPR–1 (Elk Hills) was sold as mandated by the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1996. That Act also directed the Department to conduct a study of the remaining properties—3 Naval Oil Shale Reserves and NPR–2 and NPR–3. The National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1998 directed the transfer of two of the oil shale reserves (NOSR–1 and NOSR–3) to the Department of the Interior. On January 14, 2000, the Department announced it would return a portion of the NOSR–2 property in Utah to the Ute Indian Tribe. Two properties remain under the jurisdiction of the Department of

Energy. They are NPR–2 in Kern County, CA and NPR–3 in Natrona County, WY. The DOE continues to be responsible for routine operation and maintenance of NPR–3, management of the Rocky Mountain Oilfield Testing Center at NPR–3, lease management at NPR–2, and continuing environmental and remediation work at Elk Hills. For several years after the sale of Elk Hills, these programs were operated largely with prior year unobligated balances. Those balances were mostly exhausted by fiscal year 2002 and appropriations to the account were restored in that year.

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$17,371,000
Budget estimate, 2003	20,831,000
Recommended, 2003	20,831,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+3,460,000
Budget estimate, 2003	0

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

Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
Oil Reserves					
Naval petroleum reserves Nos. 1 & 2.....	5,144	5,626	5,626	+482	---
Naval petroleum reserve No. 3.....	7,235	7,250	7,250	+15	---
Program direction (headquarters).....	9,992	7,955	7,955	-2,037	---
Use of prior year funds.....	-5,000	---	---	+5,000	---
Total, Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves...	17,371	20,831	20,831	+3,460	---

The Committee recommends $20,831,000 for the operation of the naval petroleum and oil shale reserves, which is equal to the budget request.

ELK HILLS SCHOOL LANDS FUND

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

The Committee recommends $36,000,000 for the Elk Hills school lands fund, which is equal to amount available for fiscal year 2002. The Committee recommends that these funds be made available on October 1, 2003, rather than on October 1, 2002 as proposed in the budget. The Committee's recommendation is consistent with the payment of these funds in each of the past few years. This represents the fifth of seven payments to the fund, which was established as a part of the sale of the Elk Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve in California (to settle school lands claims by the State).

ENERGY CONSERVATION

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

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$912,805,000
Budget estimate, 2003	901,651,000
Recommended, 2003	984,653,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+71,848,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+83,002,000

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

Energy Conservation

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
Building Technology, State and Community Sector					
Building research and standards					
Technology roadmaps and competitive R&D	6,857	2,357	2,357	-4,500	---
Residential buildings integration	12,478	13,478	13,478	+1,000	---
Commercial buildings integration	4,510	5,010	5,010	+500	---
Equipment, materials and tools	38,547	31,718	38,418	-129	+6,700
Subtotal, Building research and standards	62,392	52,563	59,263	-3,129	+6,700
Building Technology Assistance					
Weatherization assistance	230,000	277,100	250,000	+20,000	-27,100
State energy program	45,000	38,798	50,000	+5,000	+11,202
Community partnerships	18,788	20,037	19,037	+249	-1,000
Energy star program	3,000	6,200	3,200	+200	-3,000
Subtotal, Building technology assistance	296,788	342,135	322,237	+25,449	-19,898
Cooperative programs with States	2,000	---	2,000	---	+2,000
Energy efficiency science initiative	4,000	---	4,000	---	+4,000
Management and planning	15,090	14,093	14,793	-297	+700
Subtotal, Building Technology, State and Community Sector	380,270	408,791	402,293	+22,023	-6,498
Federal Energy Management Program					
Program activities	18,900	23,425	20,425	+1,525	-3,000
Program direction	4,400	4,455	4,455	+55	---
Subtotal, Federal Energy Management Program	23,300	27,880	24,880	+1,580	-3,000
Industry Sector					
Industries of the future (specific)	72,624	71,615	77,615	+4,991	+6,000
Industries of the future (crosscutting)	60,900	57,109	67,109	+6,209	+10,000
Cooperative programs with States	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---
Energy efficiency science initiative	4,000	---	4,000	---	+4,000
Management and planning	9,400	7,635	9,135	-265	+1,500
Subtotal, Industry Sector	148,924	138,359	159,859	+10,935	+21,500

Energy Conservation
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
Power Technologies					
Distributed generation technologies development.....	61,896	62,284	77,784	+15,888	+15,500
Management and planning.....	1,950	1,620	1,920	-30	+300
Subtotal, Power Technologies.....	63,846	63,904	79,704	+15,858	+15,800
Transportation					
Vehicle technology R&D.....	155,122	149,280	179,780	+24,658	+30,500
Fuels utilization R&D.....	25,908	18,483	22,183	-3,725	+3,700
Materials technologies.....	40,293	29,800	38,900	-1,393	+9,100
Technology deployment.....	15,160	15,000	16,600	+1,440	+1,600
Cooperative programs with States.....	2,000	---	2,000	---	+2,000
Energy efficiency science initiative.....	4,000	---	4,000	---	+4,000
Management and planning.....	10,232	10,101	10,401	+169	+300
Subtotal, Transportation.....	252,715	222,664	273,864	+21,149	+51,200
Policy and management.....	43,750	40,053	43,053	-697	+3,000
National Academy of Sciences program review.....	---	---	1,000	+1,000	+1,000
Total, Energy Conservation.....	912,805	901,651	984,653	+71,848	+83,002

The Committee recommends $984,653,000 for energy conservation, an increase of $83,002,000 above the budget request and $71,848,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level. Changes to the budget request are detailed below.

Building Technology, State and Community Sector.—The Committee recommends $402,293,000 for building technology, State and community sector research, including increases of $6,700,000 for building research and standards, $2,000,000 for cooperative programs with the States, $4,000,000 for the energy efficiency science initiative, and $700,000 for management and planning. There is also a decrease of $19,898,000 for building technology assistance.

In building research and standards/equipment materials and tools, there are increases of $2,700,000 for space conditioning and refrigeration and $4,700,000 for building envelope programs of which $1,700,000 is for thermal insulation and building materials, $2,500,000 is for electrochromics in the windows technologies program, and $500,000 is for the National Fenestration Rating Council database, also in the windows program. There is also a decrease of $700,000 for technical/program management support.

In building technology assistance, there is a decrease of $27,100,000 for the weatherization assistance program, which leaves an increase of $20,000,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level. The Committee also recommends an increase of $11,202,000 for State energy programs ($5,000,000 above the 2002 level) and, in community energy programs, decreases of $1,000,000 for Rebuild America and $3,000,000 for Energy Star.

The increases for cooperative programs with the States and for the energy efficiency science initiative restore funding for those programs to the 2002 level.

The increase for management and planning partially restores funding for program direction.

The increase of $1,000,000 to initiate an ongoing annual review of programs by the National Academy of Sciences is a follow-up to the Academy's report on measuring the success of energy research.

Federal Energy Management Program.—The Committee recommends $24,880,000 for the Federal energy management program, which is a decrease of $3,000,000 below the budget request for program activities.

Industry Sector.—The Committee recommends $159,859,000 for industry sector research, including increases of $6,000,000 for industries of the future (specific), $10,000,000 for industries of the future (crosscutting), $4,000,000 for the energy efficiency science initiative, and $1,500,000 for management and planning.

In industries of the future (specific), increases include $3,000,000 for petroleum refining to continue existing projects and to start small refiner projects (as directed last year), $2,000,000 for regional bio-based consortia under the agriculture program, and, $1,000,000 for mining.

In industries of the future (crosscutting), increases include $1,000,000 for materials research, $4,000,000 for combustion systems to continue two of the three contracts under the industrial gasification program, $2,000,000 for sensors and controls for robotics/repetitive systems technology, $2,000,000 for inventions and innovations to restore the 2002 level, and $1,000,000 for technical assistance/best practices.

The increase for the energy efficiency science initiative restores that program to the 2002 level. The Committee commends the Office of Industrial Technologies for continuing the cooperative program with the States in the budget request.

The increase for management and planning is to restore partially program direction funding.

Power Technologies/Distributed Generation Technologies.—The Committee recommends $79,704,000 for distributed generation technologies including increases of $15,500,000 for distributed energy resources and $300,000 for management and planning.

In distributed energy resources, increases include $4,000,000 for microturbines, $3,000,000 for reciprocating engines, $2,000,000 for advanced materials and sensors for power electronics to enhance the cost effectiveness of distributed generation, $500,000 for oil heat research in the fuel flexibility program, $3,000,000 for thermally activated technologies, and $3,000,000 for applications integration.

In management and planning, increases include $200,000 to restore partially the evaluation and planning program and $100,000 to restore partially program direction funding.

Transportation Sector.—The Committee recommends $273,864,000 for transportation sector research, including increases of $30,500,000 for vehicle technology research and development, $3,700,000 for fuels utilization, $9,100,000 for materials technology, $1,600,000 for technology deployment, $2,000,000 for cooperative programs with States, $4,000,000 for the energy efficiency science initiative, and $300,000 for management and planning.

In vehicle technology, increases include $4,000,000 for heavy vehicle propulsion in the hybrid program, $2,000,000 in fuel cell research/stack subsystem components for research on a substitute for platinum in catalysts, $2,000,000 for advanced battery development in the electric vehicles program, $3,000,000 for heavy vehicle systems optimization, and $19,500,000 for advanced combustion systems as follows. The advanced combustion systems increase includes $6,000,000 for combustion and emissions control, $3,000,000 for light truck engines, $6,000,000 for heavy truck engines, and $4,500,000 for off highway engines of which $1,000,000 is for railroad/locomotives research, $1,500,000 is for fuel cell applications for off road vehicles, and $2,000,000 is for emissions reductions research.

In fuels utilization, increases include $1,000,000 for medium trucks, $1,000,000 for heavy trucks, and $1,700,000 for fueling infrastructure, all in the alternative fuels program.

In materials technology, increases include $500,000 for automotive propulsion materials, $7,000,000 for lightweight materials technologies, and $1,600,000 for the high temperature materials laboratory.

In technology deployment, there is an increase of $3,000,000 for the clean cities program and decreases of $500,000 for testing and evaluation, $800,000 for EPACT replacement fuels, and $100,000 for advanced vehicle competitions.

The increases for the cooperative programs with the States and the energy efficiency science initiative restore those programs to the 2002 level.

The increase for management and planning is to restore partially program direction funding.

Other.—The Committee recommends an increase of $3,000,000 in policy and management to restore partially funding for the regional support offices. There is also an increase of $1,000,000 to initiate an ongoing annual review of programs by the National Academy of Sciences, which follows up on the Academy's report on measuring success of energy research.

The Committee agrees to the following:

1. The Department should notify the Committee in the fiscal year 2004 budget submission on economies and efficiencies realized through the recent reorganization of the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy organization. For example, the Committee expects that several positions can be eliminated as a result of the consolidation of budget and administration functions.

2. The cooperative programs with the States and the energy efficiency science initiative should be closely coordinated with the Fossil Energy Research and Development program to ensure the highest priority research needs across both the Fossil Energy and Energy Conservation accounts are addressed. Half of the funding for the energy efficiency science initiative is to be managed by fossil energy as legislated in the Interior Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2002. The mining industry of the future program, the petroleum industry of the future program, the industrial gasification program, and the reciprocating engines program should also be coordinated closely with fossil energy.

3. The Department should report to the Committee by December 1, 2002, on what it is doing to implement the next generation lighting initiative using funds appropriated for fiscal year 2003. Funding for this initiative should be identified in the fiscal year 2004 and subsequent budget submissions.

4. The Rebuild America program should be restructured to a small number of manageable consortia rather than hundreds of directly reporting individual programs. The regional support offices should assist with the restructuring and help manage the program.

5. The Committee recognizes the extraordinary cost savings and positive environmental benefits achieved by the military through the implementation of pulse technology as a major component of its battery management programs. The Committee believes that the Department of Energy would also benefit significantly and directly from the use of this technology to extend the life of vehicle batteries. These benefits include savings in battery replacement costs, reduction in overall maintenance costs for vehicles and ancillary equipment, and a resultant increase in safety for personnel. The Committee urges the Department to incorporate this technology in its ongoing purchase and maintenance programs for vehicles. The Department should report to the Committee by December 31, 2002, on its plans to comply with this direction. Beginning with the fiscal year 2004 budget request, the budget submission should include an accounting of the extent to which battery pulse technology is being employed and the savings expected and realized as a result of the use of this technology. The Department should also, through the Federal Energy Management Program, encourage the use of this technology throughout the Federal government.

6. The funding for regional biobased products consortia in the agriculture industry of the future program is to accelerate the development of the bioproducts industry. The goal of this new, competitive, cost-shared program is for each consortium to become self-supporting.

7. The Department should promote the development of metrics that are helpful in tracking improvements in energy and material usage, pollutant and greenhouse gas generation, and water use for energy intensive industries, and for disseminating the resulting lessons learned.

8. The $3,000,000 increase in distributed energy systems for applications integration should focus on projects in 2 areas: (1) high technology industries like telecommunications and (2) development and deployment of distributed energy resources architecture, engineering, and design to reduce the risks and costs associated with on site generation.

9. The Northwest Alliance for Transportation Technologies should be expanded to support the continued development of essential power systems and advanced emissions technologies for light duty and heavy duty vehicles.

10. In the fiscal year 2004 budget, the Department should consider increasing the engine boosting technology activity funding in the vehicle technology program in order to explore engine downsizing opportunities and resulting efficiencies through the use of turbo chargers.

11. The $3,000,000 increase in vehicle technologies for heavy vehicle systems optimization should focus on technologies in two areas: (1) anti idling and (2) aerodynamic drag.

12. The Assistant Secretaries for Fossil Energy and Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy are directed to modify their current procurement practice to allow full and open competition to occur, when appropriate. This more flexible, pragmatic, and fully responsible approach will achieve technical integrity and improve funding efficiencies while maintaining realistic small and minority business goals.

13. The Department should not withhold program funds appropriated by the Congress without justifying such withholdings in advance and in writing to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

14. The $1,000,000 for the National Academy of Sciences review of programs should remain in the base for a continuing annual review by the Academy of programs, using the Academy's matrix, to measure the relative benefits expected to be achieved and to inform decision making on what programs should be continued, expanded, scaled-back, or eliminated.

ECONOMIC REGULATION

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

of the Department of Energy. Prior to fiscal year 1997, this account also funded the Economic Regulatory Administration.

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$1,996,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,487,000
Recommended, 2003	1,487,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	−509,000
Budget estimate, 2003	0

The Committee recommends $1,487,000 for economic regulation, equal to the budget request and $509,000 below the 2002 level. The Committee expects the Department to phase out direct funding for the Office of Hearings and Appeals from the Interior bill over the next two years. The Committee continues to be concerned about the high cost of employees in this office and concerned that the casework, funded by the Interior and related agencies appropriation, has not been brought to a timely completion.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

The Strategic Petroleum Reserve was created by the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 to provide the United States with adequate strategic and economic protection against disruptions in oil supplies. The SPR program was established as a 750 million-barrel capacity crude oil reserve with storage in large underground salt caverns at five sites in the Gulf Coast area. It is connected to major private sector distribution systems and maintained to achieve full drawdown rate capability within fifteen days of notice to proceed with drawdown. Storage capacity development was completed in September 1991, providing the capability to store 750 million barrels of crude oil in underground caverns and to be ready to deploy at the President's direction in the event of an emergency. As a result of the decommissioning of the Weeks Island site in 1999, the Reserve lost 70 million barrels of capacity. However, the Department has reassessed the capacities of the remaining storage sites and estimates those sites are currently capable of storing a total of 700 million barrels. During 1998, an inventory of 561 million barrels provided 60 days of net import protection. In 2002, 600 million barrels provide 54 days of net import protection. The decline in days of net import protection is the result of the growth of U.S. requirements for imported crude oil and the reduction in U.S. domestic oil production.

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$179,009,000
Budget estimate, 2003	168,856,000
Recommended, 2003	175,856,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	−3,153,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+7,000,000

The Committee recommends $175,856,000 for operation of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, an increase of $7,000,000 above the budget request and $3,153,000 below the fiscal year 2002 level. Changes to the budget request include increases of $4,000,000 in storage development and operations, which has been transferred from the SPR petroleum account budget to pay for electricity costs associated with oil injection, and $3,000,000 in management to restore funding to the 2002 level.

SPR PETROLEUM ACCOUNT

The SPR Petroleum Account was established to fund petroleum inventory acquisitions, associated transportation costs, U.S. Customs duties, terminal throughput charges, incremental drawdown costs and other related costs associated with filling the SPR.

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$0
Budget estimate, 2003	11,000,000
Recommended, 2003	7,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+7,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	−4,000,000

The Committee recommends $7,000,000 for the SPR petroleum account, a decrease of $4,000,000 below the budget request and an increase of $7,000,000 above the 2002 level. The decrease to the budget request reflects the transfer of $4,000,000 to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve account to cover the electricity costs associated with oil injection. The funding provided in this account for fiscal year 2003 will complete the existing royalty in kind program and support the filling of the SPR to its 700 million barrel capacity.

NORTHEAST HOME HEATING OIL RESERVE

The acquisition and storage of heating oil for the Northeast began in August 2000 when the Department of Energy, through the Strategic Petroleum Reserve account, awarded contracts for the lease of commercial storage facilities and acquisition of heating oil. The purpose of the reserve is to assure home heating oil supplies for the Northeast States during times of very low inventories and significant threats to immediate supply of heating oil. The Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve was established as a separate entity from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve on March 6, 2001. The 2,000,000 barrel reserve is stored in commercial facilities in New York Harbor, Rhode Island, and New Haven, Connecticut.

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$0
Budget estimate, 2003	8,000,000
Recommended, 2003	8,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+8,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	0

The Committee recommends $8,000,000 for the Northeast home heating oil reserve, equal to the budget request and $8,000,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level. The program formerly was funded as part of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve account.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

The Energy Information Administration is a quasi-independent agency within the Department of Energy established to provide timely, objective, and accurate energy-related information to the Congress, executive branch, State governments, industry, and the public. The information and analysis prepared by the EIA is widely disseminated and the agency is recognized as an unbiased source of energy information by government organizations, industry, professional statistical organizations and the public.

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$78,499,000
Budget estimate, 2003	80,111,000
Recommended, 2003	80,611,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+2,112,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+500,000

The Committee recommends $80,611,000 for the Energy Information Administration, an increase of $500,000 above the budget request and $2,112,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level. The increase above the request is for essential coal data system improvements.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

The provision of Federal health services to Indians is based on a special relationship between Indian tribes and the U.S. Government first set forth in the 1830s by the U.S. Supreme Court under Chief Justice John Marshall. Numerous treaties, statutes, constitutional provisions, and international law have reconfirmed this relationship. Principal among these is the Snyder Act of 1921, which provides the basic authority for most Indian health services provided by the Federal Government to American Indians and Alaska Natives. The Indian Health Service (IHS) provides direct health care services in 36 hospitals, 58 health centers, 4 school health centers, and 44 health stations. Tribes and tribal groups, through contracts with the IHS, operate 13 hospitals, 161 health centers, 3 school health centers, and 249 health stations (including 170 Alaska Native village clinics). The IHS, tribes and tribal groups also operate 11 regional youth substance abuse treatment centers and 2,252 units of staff quarters.

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$2,389,614,000
Budget estimate, 2003	2,453,835,000
Recommended, 2003	2,508,756,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+119,142,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+54,921,000

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

Indian Health Services

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
Clinical Services					
IHS and tribal health delivery					
Hospital and health clinic programs	1,153,711	1,188,540	1,224,540	+70,829	+36,000
Dental health program	95,305	100,085	100,285	+4,980	+200
Mental health program	47,142	50,626	50,626	+3,484	---
Alcohol and substance abuse program	135,005	137,744	137,744	+2,739	---
Contract care	460,776	468,130	483,130	+22,354	+15,000
Subtotal, Clinical Services	1,891,939	1,945,125	1,996,325	+104,386	+51,200
Preventive Health					
Public health nursing	37,781	39,875	39,875	+2,094	---
Health education	10,628	11,063	11,063	+435	---
Community health representatives program	49,789	50,774	50,774	+985	---
Immunization (Alaska)	1,526	1,556	1,556	+30	---
Subtotal, Preventive Health	99,724	103,268	103,268	+3,544	---
Urban health projects	30,947	31,528	31,528	+581	---
Indian health professions	31,165	35,373	35,373	+4,208	---
Tribal management	2,406	2,406	2,406	---	---
Direct operations	55,323	55,312	56,134	+811	+822
Self-governance	9,876	10,089	1,089	-8,787	-9,000
Contract support costs	268,234	270,734	270,734	+2,500	---
Annuitant health care (formerly paid by DoD)	---	---	11,899	+11,899	+11,899
Medicare/Medicaid Reimbursements					
Hospital and clinic accreditation (Est. collecting)	(499,985)	(449,985)	(449,985)	(-50,000)	---
Total, Indian Health Services	2,389,614	2,453,835	2,508,756	+119,142	+54,921

The Committee recommends $2,508,756,000 for Indian health services, an increase of $54,921,000 above the budget request and $119,142,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level. Changes to the budget request are discussed below.

Hospital and clinic programs are increased by $36,000,000, including $33,000,000 for the Indian health care improvement fund and $3,000,000 for the Lawton, OK hospital. Dental health programs are increased by $200,000 to fund the increased use of volunteer dentists. Contract health services are increased by $15,000,000 to address the large unmet need for contract services. Direct operations are increased by $822,000 to address administrative shortfalls at Headquarters and Area Offices. Self-governance is decreased by $9,000,000, which leaves sufficient funds for the staffing and operational expenses of the 8 FTEs in that office. An increase of $11,899,000 is provided to cover the cost of health care for Public Health Service annuitants. These costs were previously paid by the Department of Defense.

The Committee agrees to the following:

1. The Lawton, OK hospital was constructed in the 1960s with Federal funds but never received any additional funds for staffing of new facilities. The situation has reached a crisis level with IHS needing to reprogram funds to keep the hospital operating in each of the last few years. This situation is unique to the Lawton hospital. These funds should remain in the base to cover ongoing operational needs at the hospital. If additional funds are required, they should be justified in the 2004 budget submission.

2. Funding for the Indian health care improvement fund is limited to the 55 most underfunded units. According to the IHS, this is the amount needed to bring those units up to 40 percent of needed funding.

3. There have been no new self-governance compacts recently and therefore funds can be shifted from the self-governance account to other underfunded programs. This should not impact existing compacts because the funds in this account were intended for shortfall costs associated with new compacts. After compacts are operational, costs should be funded from health program funds.

4. Funds for the pharmacy residency program remain in the base for fiscal year 2003.

5. The fiscal year 2001 direction on the use of loan repayment program funding should continue to be followed in fiscal year 2003.

6. The budget increase of $4,000,000 for recruiting health professionals should not be limited to former military and Department of Veteran Affairs health professionals. The IHS should pursue those recruitment possibilities as part of its overall recruitment program but, given the great need for health professionals, it should not set aside a specific amount of money for any particular population segment of the recruitment pool.

7. IHS needs to reexamine its estimates of administrative costs for operation of Federally-run health programs and its estimates of residual costs for operation of inherently Federal functions at Headquarters and Area Offices and request increases for direct operations as needed in the fiscal year 2004 budget.

Bill language is recommended, under Title III—General Provisions, providing for a demonstration program for the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe in South Dakota. The tribe has reported that, by

offering bonus payments to health professionals, it will be able to hire full time personnel at less cost than paying for part time contract health services. The Committee expects the Service to implement this demonstration program within 30 days of enactment of this Act; to monitor the program closely; and report to the Committee by April 1, 2003, with an evaluation of the program and recommendations on whether or not it should be extended in fiscal year 2004.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

The need for new Indian health care facilities has not been fully quantified but it is safe to say that many billions of dollars would be required to renovate existing facilities and construct all the needed new hospitals and clinics. Safe and sanitary water and sewer systems for existing homes and solid waste disposal needs currently are estimated to amount to over $876 million for those projects that are considered to be economically feasible.

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$369,487,000
Budget estimate, 2003	362,571,000
Recommended, 2003	391,865,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+22,378,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+29,294,000

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

Indian Health Facilities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
Maintenance and improvement	46,331	47,331	52,331	+6,000	+5,000
Sanitation facilities	93,827	93,983	93,983	+156	---
Construction facilities	86,260	72,000	94,294	+8,034	+22,294
Facilities and environmental health support	126,775	132,963	132,963	+6,188	---
Equipment	16,294	16,294	18,294	+2,000	+2,000
Total, Indian Health Facilities	369,487	362,571	391,865	+22,378	+29,294

The Committee recommends $391,865,000 for Indian health facilities, an increase of $29,294,000 above the budget request and $22,378,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level. Changes to the budget request include $5,000,000 for maintenance and improvement, $2,000,000 for equipment and $22,294,000 for hospital and clinic construction, including $1,994,000 to complete the Pawnee, OK clinic, $3,000,000 for the Sisseton, SD clinic infrastructure, $1,300,000 for design of the Clinton, OK clinic; $5,000,000 for phase III of the Bethel, AK clinic staff quarters, $1,000,000 to restore funding for dental units, and $10,000,000 for small ambulatory care facilities.

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

Project	2003 request	Committee recommendation	Difference
Fort Defiance, AZ hospital	$20,400,000	$20,400,000	.....
Winnebago, NE hospital	8,241,000	8,241,000	.....
Pinon, AZ clinic	13,900,000	13,900,000	.....
Red Mesa, AZ clinic	7,653,000	7,653,000	.....
Pawnee, OK clinic	10,639,000	12,633,000	1,994,000
St. Paul, AK clinic	11,167,000	11,167,000	.....
Sisseton, SD clinic	.....	3,000,000	3,000,000
Clinton, OK clinic	.....	1,300,000	1,300,000
Bethel, AK staff quarters	.....	5,000,000	5,000,000
Small ambulatory facilities	.....	10,000,000	10,000,000
Dental units	.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	72,000,000	94,294,000	22,294,000

The Committee agrees to the following:

1. The maintenance program funding increase needs to remain in the base budget for 2004 and beyond. Further increases will be necessary as existing facilities get older and as more hospitals and clinics are built and expanded.

2. The increase for equipment should be focused on replacing outdated analog medical devices with digital medical devices and telemedicine equipment and should remain in the base budget. Further increases will be necessary as existing equipment becomes outdated and as more hospitals and clinics are built and expanded.

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

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

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

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

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

Bill language is included to continue the Bethel, AK staff quarters project. Fiscal year 2003 is the third year of a four year commitment to this construction project.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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

At this time approximately 233 households remain be relocated, of which 24 are full-time residents on the Hopi Partitioned Land. A total of 3,269 families have been relocated from the Hopi Partitioned Land.

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$15,148,000
Budget estimate, 2003	14,491,000
Recommended, 2003	14,491,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	−657
Budget estimate, 2003	0

The Committee recommends $14,491,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, the same as the budget request and $657,000 below the 2002 enacted level.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$4,490,000
Budget estimate, 2003	5,130,000
Recommended, 2003	5,130,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+640
Budget estimate, 2003	0

The Committee recommends $5,130,000 for the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, the same as the budget request and $640,000 above the 2002 enacted level.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian Institution is unique in the Federal establishment. Established by the Congress in 1846 to carry out the trust included in James Smithson's will, it has been engaged for over 150 years in the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men" in accordance with the donor's instructions. For some years, it used only the funds made available by the trust. Then, before the turn of the century, it began to receive Federal appropriations to conduct some of its activities. With the expenditure of both private and Federal funds over the years, it has grown into one of the world's great scientific, cultural, and intellectual organizations. It operates magnificent museums, outstanding art galleries, and important research centers. Its collections are among the best in the world. Its traveling exhibits bring beauty and information throughout the country.

The Smithsonian attracted approximately 33,650,000 visitors in 2001 to its museums, galleries, and zoological park. Additional millions also view Smithsonian traveling exhibitions, which appear across the United States and abroad, and the annual Folklife Festival. As custodian of the National Collections, the Smithsonian is responsible for more than 140 million art objects, natural history specimens, and artifacts. These collections are displayed for the enjoyment and education of visitors and are available for research by the staff of the Institution and by hundreds of visiting students, scientists, and historians each year. Other significant study efforts draw their data and results directly from terrestrial, marine, and astrophysical observations at various Smithsonian installations.

The Smithsonian complex presently consists of 15 exhibition buildings in Washington, DC and New York City in the fields of science, history, technology and art; a zoological park in Washington, DC and an animal conservation and research center in Front Royal, Virginia; the Anacostia Museum, which performs research and exhibit activities in the District of Columbia; a preservation, storage and air and spacecraft display facility in Suitland, Maryland; a natural preserve in Panama and one on the Chesapeake Bay; an oceanographic research facility in Fort Pierce, Florida; astrophysical stations in Cambridge, Massachusetts and Mt. Hopkins, Arizona and elsewhere; and supporting administrative, laboratory, and storage areas.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$420,960,000
Budget estimate, 2003	434,660,000
Recommended, 2003	436,660,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+15,700,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+2,000,000

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

Smithsonian Institution

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
Museum and research institutes	206,160	221,976	222,951	+16,791	+975
Program support and outreach	36,161	35,964	35,964	-197	---
Administration	43,376	53,976	53,976	+10,600	---
Facilities services	113,556	149,639	138,814	+25,258	-10,825
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	21,707	---	---	-21,707	---
Offsetting reduction	---	-12,795	-945	-945	+11,850
Rescission of prior year unobligated funds	---	-14,100	-14,100	-14,100	---
Total, Salaries and Expenses	420,960	434,660	436,660	+15,700	+2,000

The Committee recommends $436,660,000 for salaries and expenses, $2,000,000 above the budget request and $15,700,000 above the enacted level. The fiscal year 2003 request contains $11,000,000 in salaries and expenses and $2,000,000 in the construction account for security needs. The Committee has provided the $11,000,000 and moved the $2,000,000 from the construction request into the salaries and expenses account to be allocated in the following manner: $400,000 for the farm exhibit at the National Zoological Park, $750,000 to expand the current research at STRI on microorganisms in tropical forests and soils, and $11,850,000 to relieve operational shortfalls.

The Committee recommends that the Smithsonian Institution continue to assist other professional organizations in their efforts to create museum exhibits commemorating and celebrating the various aspects and impacts of the Louisiana Purchase and its bicentennial on April 30, 2003.

The Committee is concerned by recent controversial agreements between the Smithsonian Institution and certain benefactors which appear to cede undue control over Smithsonian exhibits to both corporate and individual donors. While it lauds the philanthropic intentions of these donors, it is concerned that a dominantly publicly funded organization must not compromise its duty to its core missions of education and research when seeking private sponsorships. While the Committee does not have enough information to render judgment on each of these public controversies, it considers the recent agreement to remove the name of Samuel P. Langley from the main theater complex of the National Air and Space Museum and replace it with that of a corporate sponsor to be particularly incomprehensible. Samuel Langley was a noted aviation pioneer and the Smithsonian's third Secretary. No amount of money would seem adequate to justify denying him the recognition which he has enjoyed since the early 1980's when the much visited theater was named in his honor. Unfortunately, while this case seems particularly difficult to understand, it is by no means the only such controversy and confidence in the Smithsonian by many Members of Congress and by the general public has been shaken by what some see as the selling of the institution to the highest bidder. In response to these concerns the Committee requests that the Regents undertake the following actions:

1. Institute a procedure so that all benefactor or gift agreements which include stipulations or specific requirements with respect to the design of exhibits or naming of facilities or parts of facilities are approved by formal vote of the Regents in open sessions rather than through the current process of preliminary approval by the Secretary and the Executive Committee with ratification by the full Regents.

2. Direct the Secretary to reopen negotiations with the donor corporation regarding the naming of the IMAX theatre at the National Air and Space Museum with the goal of returning the name of Samuel P. Langley to this complex. The Committee notes that this would not preclude recognition of the corporation for its generosity in some other way at the theater complex. The Committee notes that in making this request, it does not mean to imply opposition to appropriate recognition of donors through naming opportunities

as a general principal, but believes this particular action should be reconsidered.

3. Carry out a review of the Smithsonian's policies regarding benefactor agreements and their applications in major gifts during the last 2 years and submit to the Committee not later than February 1, 2003 a report of the Regents of their findings.

The Committee is very concerned by the information on executive compensation at the Smithsonian provided to the Committee as part of the fiscal year 2003 hearings process. This data indicated that last year, a year in which the Smithsonian leadership was aggressively complaining about shortages of funds for critical maintenance problems, that it approved an increase in compensation for the Secretary of the Smithsonian of almost 50 percent to a level this year of more than $588,000 including a contractual bonus of $85,000. The Committee was further disturbed to learn that the Smithsonian, a taxpayer financed philanthropic and educational organization, pays 29 employees salaries in excess of those paid to cabinet officers of the U.S. Government. While the Committee recognizes the right under its charter for the Smithsonian to pay employees at any level with trust funds donated to it by the public, it is concerned that increases in executive compensation of this magnitude can weaken the public's belief that the organization has justified its need for increased taxpayer support for its priority investments. The Regents are requested to carry-out a review of the Institution's executive compensation policies and report to the Committee prior to February 1, 2003 the results of this review.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND ALTERATION OF FACILITIES

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$67,900,000
Budget estimate, 2003	81,300,000
Recommended, 2003	81,300,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+13,400,000
Budget estimate, 2003	0

The Committee recommends $81,300,000 for repair, restoration and alterations of facilities, the same as the budget request and $13,400,000 above the enacted level.

The Committee urges the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to repair and restore the Jacksonville Bandstand, which is currently located next to the National Museum of American History.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$30,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	12,000,000
Recommended, 2003	10,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	−20,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	−2,000,000

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for construction of the National Museum of the American Indian, $2,000,000 below the budget request (as explained in the previous account) and $20,000,000 below the enacted level.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

The National Gallery of Art is one of the world's great galleries. Its magnificent works of art are displayed for the benefit of mil-

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$71,115,000
Budget estimate, 2003	78,219,000
Recommended, 2003	78,219,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+7,104,000
Budget estimate, 2003	0

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

National Gallery of Art

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
Care and utilization of art collections.....	26,019	25,721	27,840	+1,821	+2,119
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds....	14,908	19,907	17,788	+2,880	-2,119
Protection of buildings, grounds and contents.....	14,837	17,845	17,845	+3,008	---
General administration.....	13,203	14,746	14,746	+1,543	---
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117).....	2,148	---	---	-2,148	---
Total, Salaries and Expenses.....	71,115	78,219	78,219	+7,104	---

The Committee recommends $78,219,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Gallery of Art, the same as the budget request and an increase of $7,104,000 above the 2002 level. Within the amount recommended there is a decrease of $2,119,000 for repair and maintenance and an increase of $2,119,000 to restore the special exhibits budget. The Committee notes that, even after the recommended decrease for repair and maintenance, there is an increase of 163 percent in funding for that activity compared with fiscal year 2002.

The Committee stresses that level funding for special exhibits is critical for both 2003 exhibits and for multi-year exhibition planning. The Committee strongly believes that this special exhibitions funding should remain in the base budget in future years.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$14,220,000
Budget estimate, 2003	16,230,000
Recommended, 2003	16,230,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+2,010,000
Budget estimate, 2003	0

The Committee recommends $16,230,000 for repair, restoration and renovation of buildings at the National Gallery of Art, the same as the budget request and an increase of $2,010,000 above the fiscal year 2002 level. The increase above the 2002 level is to continue implementation of the Gallery's long-term facilities improvement plan.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

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

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$19,310,000
Budget estimate, 2003	16,310,000
Recommended, 2003	16,310,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	−3,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	0

The Committee recommends $16,310,000 for operations and maintenance, the same as the budget request and $3,000,000 below the enacted level.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$19,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	17,600,000
Recommended, 2003	17,600,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	−1,400,000
Budget estimate, 2003	0

The Committee recommends $17,600,000 for construction, the same as the budget request and $1,400,000 below the enacted level.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$7,796,000
Budget estimate, 2003	8,488,000
Recommended, 2003	8,488,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+692,000
Budget estimate, 2003	0

The Committee recommends $8,488,000 for salaries and expenses, the same as the budget request and $692,000 above the enacted level.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$98,234,000
Budget estimate, 2003	99,489,000
Recommended, 2003	99,489,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+1,255,000
Budget estimate, 2003	0

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

National Endowment for the Arts

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
Grants					
Direct grants	47,827	47,271	47,271	-556	---
State partnerships					
State and regional	25,118	24,802	24,802	-316	---
Underserved set-aside	6,805	6,712	6,712	-93	---
Subtotal, State partnerships	31,923	31,514	31,514	-409	---
Subtotal, Grants	79,750	78,785	78,785	-965	---
Program support	1,154	1,304	1,304	+150	---
Administration	17,330	19,400	19,400	+2,070	---
Total, Arts	98,234	99,489	99,489	+1,255	---

The Committee recommends $99,489,000 for grants and administration, an increase of $1,255,000 above the 2002 enacted level and equal to the budget request. The funding increase is to offset partially fixed cost increases. The Committee expects the NEA to use these grants to enhance outreach efforts to more of the Nation, especially for underserved rural and urban areas which have not had substantial NEA granting activity in the recent past. The Committee notes that the Challenge America Arts Fund is included under a separate heading and is recommended for $17,000,000 for fiscal year 2003. The Committee has not provided funding for an office move, so the Committee expects to see a supplemental budget request if the General Services Administration proceeds with such an action and additional funds are required.

Bill language is recommended under Title III—General Provisions, retaining provisions in last year's bill regarding restrictions on individual grants, subgranting, and seasonal support (Sec. 309); and authority to solicit and invest funds (Sec. 310); priority for rural and underserved communities, priority for grants that encourage public knowledge, education, understanding, and appreciation of the arts, designation of a category for grants of national significance, and a 15–percent cap on the total amount of grant funds directed to any one State (Sec. 311).

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

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

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$108,832,000
Budget estimate, 2003	109,632,000
Recommended, 2003	109,932,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+1,550,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+300,000

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

National Endowment for the Humanities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Recommended	Recommended vs. Enacted	Recommended vs. Request
Grants					
Federal/State partnership	31,829	31,829	31,829	---	---
Preservation and access	18,905	18,905	18,905	---	---
Public programs	13,114	13,114	13,114	---	---
Research programs	13,063	13,063	13,063	---	---
Education programs	12,624	12,624	12,624	---	---
Program development	397	397	397	---	---
Subtotal, Grants	89,932	89,932	89,932	---	---
Administrative Areas					
Administration	18,450	19,700	20,000	+1,550	+300
Total, Grants and Administration	108,382	109,632	109,932	+1,550	+300

The Committee recommends $109,932,000 for grants and administration, $1,550,000 above the 2002 level and $300,000 above the budget request. The Committee has included an increase above the request in order to enhance public service, education and communications through computer web-site design and implementation. The Committee has not provided funding for an office move, so the Committee expects to see a supplemental budget request if the General Services Administration proceeds with such an action and additional funds are required.

MATCHING GRANTS

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$16,122,000
Budget estimate, 2003	16,122,000
Recommended, 2003	16,122,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	0
Budget estimate, 2003	0

The Committee recommends $16,122,000 for matching grants as requested and enacted in fiscal year 2002. The Committee notes that regional humanities centers are encouraged to participate in the endowment's regular order granting processes rather than earmarking funds as was done in fiscal year 2002.

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES

OFFICE OF MUSEUM SERVICES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

The Institute for Museum and Library Services (IMLS) was created in the Museum and Library Services Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–208) which merged library services functions of the Department of Education into the Institute of Museum Services. These functions now come under the Office of Museum Services (OMS) portion of the IMLS. For fiscal year 2003 and thereafter, the Committee, as requested by the administration, recommends that funding for the OMS appropriation will be consolidated with the library functions of the IMLS and funding will be provided in the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education appropriations bill. This simplification will enhance administrative efficiency and achieve synergy by uniting library and museum communities in common public service and educational efforts.

CHALLENGE AMERICA ARTS FUND

CHALLENGE AMERICA GRANTS

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$17,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	17,000,000
Recommended, 2003	17,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	0
Budget estimate, 2003	0

The Committee recommends $17,000,000 for the Challenge America Arts Fund, as requested and enacted in fiscal year 2002. The fund, created in fiscal year 2001, provides grants for outreach activities of the National Endowment for the Arts.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee has modified bill language, requested by the Administration in Title III—General Provisions, concerning small grants and included the modified language under this heading.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$1,254,000
Budget estimate, 2003	1,224,000
Recommended, 2003	1,255,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+31,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+31,000

The Committee recommends $1,255,000 for the Commission of Fine Arts, $31,000 above both the enacted and requested funding levels. This increase partially offsets fixed cost increases. The Committee encourages the Commission to work with Federal agencies and the District of Columbia government when those entities are designing new facilities, especially anti-terrorism related structures. The Commission should not wait for the final review to provide input. Recent experience demonstrates that early involvement not only leads to better final products, but also more timely implementation of important projects.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$7,000,000
Budget estimate, 2003	7,000,000
Recommended, 2003	7,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	0
Budget estimate, 2003	0

The National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program was established in Public Law 99–190 to support artistic and cultural programs in the Nation's Capital. The Committee recommends $7,000,000, the same as the budget request and the 2002 level.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The Committee rejects the administration's proposal to repeal the authorization for this program and place this funding under the aegis of the District of Columbia Commission on Arts and Humanities. The Committee has examined this proposal closely and finds that it lacks merit. Accordingly, to prevent the further waste of agency staff time and resources on such poorly conceived notions, the Committee has included bill language which prevents any

funds to be expended to examine proposals to alter the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program. The sole exception is the Office of Management and Budget, which may spend its own funds on this matter if the office continues to feel such changes are worth pursuing despite clear Congressional disapproval.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$3,400,000
Budget estimate, 2003	3,667,000
Recommended, 2003	3,667,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+267,000
Budget estimate, 2003	0

The Committee recommends $3,667,000 for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, $267,000 above the 2002 level and equal to the budget request. The funding increase is to partially offset fixed cost increases. The Committee has not provided funding for an office move, so the Committee expects to see a supplemental budget request if the General Services Administration proceeds with such an action and additional funds are required.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$8,011,000
Budget estimate, 2003	7,253,000
Recommended, 2003	7,553,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002,	−458,000
Budget estimate, 2003	+300,000

The Committee recommends $7,553,000, $300,000 above the budget request. The increase above the request is to offset partially fixed cost increases. The Committee notes that the 2002 enacted funding included a one-time emergency appropriation of $758,000 to work on anti-terrorism planning. The Committee encourages the Commission to continue their close collaboration with Federal

agencies and the District of Columbia government when they are designing new facilities, especially anti-terrorism related structures, and not wait for final review to provide input. Recent experience demonstrates that early involvement not only leads to better final products, but also more timely implementation of important projects. The Committee appreciates continued regular updates from the Commission concerning anti-terrorism structural improvement projects in the national capital region.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

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

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$36,028,000
Budget estimate, 2003	38,663,000
Recommended, 2003	38,663,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	+2,635,000
Budget estimate, 2003	0

The Committee recommends $38,663,000 for the Holocaust Memorial Museum, the same as the budget request and $2,635,000 above the enacted level.

PRESIDIO TRUST

PRESIDIO TRUST FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2002	$23,125,000
Budget estimate, 2003	21,327,000
Recommended, 2003	21,327,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2002	−1,798,000
Budget estimate, 2003	0

The Committee recommends $21,327,000 for the Presidio Trust, the same as the budget request and $1,798,000 below the enacted level.

In the four years that it has managed the Presidio, the Trust has made significant progress in achieving the key goals outlined in the Trust's authorizing legislation: preserving natural resources, restoring historic buildings, improving recreational facilities, upgrading park infrastructure, and making the park financially self-sustaining by 2013. At this juncture in the Trust's organizational evolution, the Committee directs the Trust to contract with the National Academy of Public Administration. The scope of work should focus on finance and business management practices, including financial assumptions and projections; a review of major capital con-

struction projects; and the management and use of government loan authorities.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

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

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

Section 305 limits assessments against programs without Committee approval.

Section 306 limits the sale of giant sequoia.

Section 307 continues a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal lands; permits processing of grandfathered applications; and permits third-party contractors to process grandfathered applications.

Section 308 limits payments for contract support costs in past years to the funds available in law and accompanying report language in those years for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service.

Section 309 continues provision specifying reforms and limitations dealing with the National Endowment for the Arts.

Section 310 continues a provision permitting the collection and use of private funds by the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Section 311 continues direction to the National Endowment for the Arts on funding distribution.

Section 312 continues a limitation on completing and issuing the five-year program under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act.

Section 313 continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to support government-wide administrative functions unless they are justified in the budget process and approved by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

Section 314 continues a provision which permits the Forest Service to use the roads and trails fund for backlog maintenance and priority forest health treatments.

Section 315 continues a provision limiting the use of answering machines during core business hours except in case of emergency and requires an option of talking to a person. The American taxpayer deserves to receive personal attention from public servants.

Section 316 continues a provision carried last year regulating the export of Western redcedar from National forest system lands in Alaska.

Section 317 prohibits the Forest Service from using projects under the recreation fee demonstration program to supplant existing concessions.

Section 318 clarifies the Forest Service land management planning revision requirements.

Section 319 clarifies the requirement for mutually significant benefits when the Forest Service conducts cooperative agreements.

Section 320 continues a provision limiting preleasing, leasing and related activities within the boundaries of National monuments.

Section 321 amends legislation to extend for one additional year the Forest Service's authority for stewardship end result contracts.

Section 322 makes a technical correction to the Cabin User Fee Fairness Act of 2000.

Section 323 extends the Forest Service Conveyances Pilot Program.

Section 324 deals with processing expired grazing permits by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service. This provision was carried in previous years for the Bureau of Land Management. This year it has been extended to the Forest Service.

Section 325 provides authority for the staff of Congressionally established foundations to use GSA contract airfare rates and Federal government hotel accommodation rates when on official business.

Section 326 authorizes a demonstration program for the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe; which permits the Eagle Butte service unit to pay higher salaries and bonuses to attract health professionals, if they can do so at no additional cost. The tribe has reported that part-time contract employees currently are costing more than it would cost the tribe to hire full-time permanent employees under this demonstration program.

Section 327 prohibits the transfer of funds to other agencies other than provided in this Act.

Section 328 provides the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to enter into reciprocal agreements with foreign nations concerning the personal liability of firefighters.

Section 329 continues a legislative provision which was in the fiscal year 2002 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act. This provision limits funds for oil or gas leasing or permitting on the Finger Lakes National Forest, NY.

RESCISSIONS

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

Department and activity	*Amounts recommended for rescission*
Department of the Interior: Land and Water Conservation Fund (contract authority)	$30,000,000
Smithsonian Institution: Salaries and Expenses	14,100,000

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

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

APPROPRIATION TRANSFERS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Account from which transfer is to be made	Amount	Account to which transfer is to be made	Amount

There are no specific appropriation transfers recommended in this bill.

CHANGES IN APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3, rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following Statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions in the accompanying bill, which directly or indirectly change the application of existing law. In most instances these provisions have been included in prior appropriations Acts.

The bill provides that certain appropriations items remain available until expended or extends the availability of funds beyond the fiscal year where programs or projects are continuing in nature under the provisions of authorizing legislation but for which that legislation does not specifically authorize such extended availability. This authority tends to result in savings by preventing the practice of committing funds at the end of the fiscal year.

The bill includes, in certain instances, limitations on the obligation of funds for particular functions or programs. These limitations include restrictions on the obligation of funds for administrative expenses, travel expenses, the use of consultants, and programmatic areas within the overall jurisdiction of a particular agency.

The Committee has included limitations for official entertainment or reception and representation expenses for selected agencies in the bill.

Language is included in the various parts of the bill to continue ongoing activities of those Federal agencies, which require annual authorization or additional legislation which to date, has not been enacted.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Management of lands and resources, permitting the use of receipts from the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965; providing funds to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation under certain conditions; permitting the use of fees from communication site rentals; limiting the use of funds for destroying wild horses and burros; and permitting the collection of fees for processing mining applications and for certain public land uses and permitting the use of these fees for program operations.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Wildland fire management, permitting the use of funds from other accounts for firefighting; permitting the use of funds for lodging and subsistence of firefighters; permitting the acceptance and use of funds for firefighting; permitting the use of grants contracts and cooperative agreements for hazardous fuels reduction, including cost-sharing and local assistance; permitting reimbursement to the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service for consultation activities under the Endangered Species Act; and permitting the use of firefighting funds for the leasing of properties of the construction of facilities.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Central hazardous materials fund, providing that sums received from a party for remedial actions shall be credited to the account, and defining non-monetary payments.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Payments in lieu of taxes, to exclude any payment that is less than $100.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Oregon and California grant lands, authorizing the transfer of receipts to the Treasury.

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

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures, allowing the use of funds on any damaged public lands.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Administrative provisions, permitting the payment of rewards for information on violations of law on Bureau lands and providing for cost-sharing arrangements for printing services.

Language is included under United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Resource management, allowing for the maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge. Without this language, the long-horned cattle would have to be removed from the refuge. Language also is included providing for the Natural Communities Conservation Planning program and for a Youth Conservation Corps; limiting funding for certain Endangered Species Act listing programs; permitting payment for information or rewards in the law enforcement program; and earmarking funds for contaminant analysis.

Language is included under United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Construction, permitting a single procurement for the expansion of the forensics laboratory in Oregon.

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

Language is included under United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Landowner incentive program, providing matching grants to States and territories.

Language is included under United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Stewardship grants, providing for grants for private conservation efforts.

Language is included under United States Fish and Wildlife Service, North American wetlands conservation fund, limiting the use of funds above the 2001 funding level to U.S. projects.

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

Language is included under United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Administrative provisions, providing for repair of damage to public roads; providing options for the purchase of land not to exceed $1; providing for installation of certain recreation facilities; and permitting the maintenance and improvement of aquaria and other facilities, the acceptance of donated aircraft, and cost-shared arrangements for printing services. Language also is included limiting the use of funds for establishing new refuges.

Language is included under National Park Service, Operation of the National park system, to allow road maintenance service to

trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis. This provision has been included in annual appropriations Acts since 1954. Language also is included providing for a Youth Conservation Corps program; providing for the use of funds in support of Everglades land acquisition; permitting reimbursement to the Park Police for special events under limited circumstances; and limiting the use of funds for a new associate director position for law enforcement.

Language is included under National Park Service, Historic preservation fund, providing a grant to the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

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

Language is included under National Park Service, Land acquisition and State assistance, permitting the use of funds to assist the State of Florida with Everglades restoration; making the use of funds for Everglades contingent on certain conditions; limiting the use of funds to establish a contingency fund for State grants; and clarifying Congressional intent with respect to land acquisition and flood protection in the "8.5 Square Mile Area".

Language is included under National Park Service, Administrative provisions, requiring the inclusion of 18 U.S.C. 1913 in the text of grant and contract documents; preventing the implementation of an agreement for the redevelopment of the southern end of Ellis Island; limiting the use of funds for the United Nation's Biodiversity Convention; permitting the use of funds for workplace safety needs; permitting the collection and use of funds for repair of utilities; and authorizing reimbursable agreements in advance of receipt of funds.

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

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

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

Language is included under Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Regulation and Technology, permitting the use of moneys collected pursuant to assessment of civil penalties to

reclaim lands affected by coal mining after August 3, 1977 and permitting payment to State and tribal personnel for travel and per diem expenses for training.

Language is included under Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Abandoned mine reclamation fund, limiting the amounts available for emergency reclamation projects; allowing the use of debt recovery to pay for debt collection; and earmarking funds for acid mine drainage.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Operation of Indian programs, limiting funds for contract support costs and for administrative cost grants for schools; permitting the use of tribal priority allocations for general assistance payments to individuals, for contract support costs, and for repair and replacement of schools; allowing changes to certain eligibility criteria by tribal governments, allowing the transfer of certain forestry funds; and providing for an Indian self-determination fund.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Construction, providing that 6 percent of Federal Highway Trust Fund contract authority may be used for management costs; providing for the transfer of Navajo irrigation project funds to the Bureau of Reclamation; providing Safety of Dams funds on a non-reimbursable basis; requiring the use of administrative and cost accounting principles for certain school construction projects and exempting such projects from certain requirements; requiring conformance with building codes and health and safety standards; and specifying the procedure for dispute resolution.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Administrative provisions, prohibiting funding of Alaska schools; limiting the number of schools and the expansion of grade levels in individual schools; limiting the use of funds for contracts, grants and cooperative agreements; and requiring an evaluation of certain Bureau schools.

Language is included under Departmental Offices, Insular Affairs, Assistance to Territories, requiring audits of the financial transactions of the Territorial governments by the General Accounting Office; providing grant funding under certain terms of the Agreement of the Special Representatives on Future United States Financial Assistance for the Northern Mariana Islands; providing a grant to the Close-Up foundation; allowing appropriations for disaster assistance to be used as non-Federal matching funds for hazard mitigation grants; providing for payments to the Prior Service Benefits Trust Fund and limiting administrative expenses; and providing for capital infrastructure in various Territories.

Language is included under Departmental Offices, Departmental management, salaries and expenses, permitting payments to former Bureau of Mines workers.

Language is included under Departmental Offices, Office of Special Trustee for American Indians, specifying that the statute of limitations shall not commence on any claim resulting from trust funds losses; exempting quarterly statements for accounts less than $1; requiring annual statements and records maintenance; and permitting the use of recoveries from erroneous payments.

Language is included under Departmental Offices, Indian land consolidation, permitting transfers of funds for administration and

permitting cooperative agreements with tribes to acquire fractional interests.

Language is included under Departmental Offices, Administrative provisions, prohibiting the use of working capital or consolidated working funds to augment certain offices and allowing the acquisition of aircraft through various means and the sale of existing aircraft with proceeds used to offset the purchase price of replacement aircraft.

Language is included under General Provisions, Department of the Interior, to allow transfer of funds in certain emergency situations and requiring replacement with a supplemental appropriation request and designating certain transferred funds as "emergency requirements" under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to permit the Department to consolidate services and receive reimbursement for said services. Language also is included providing for uniform allowances.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to allow for obligations in connection with contracts issued for services or rentals for periods not in excess of 12 months beginning at any time during the fiscal year.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, restricting various oil and gas preleasing, leasing, exploration and drilling activities within the Outer Continental Shelf in the Georges Bank-North Atlantic planning area, Mid-Atlantic and South Atlantic planning area, Eastern Gulf of Mexico planning area, North Aleutian Basin planning area, Northern, Southern and Central California planning areas, and Washington/Oregon planning area.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, limiting the investment of Federal funds by Indian tribes; limiting the use of funds for contract support costs; and prohibiting fee exemptions for non-local traffic through National Parks.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, permitting the transfer of funds between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians; providing permanent authority for negotiating agreements and leases at Fort Baker at the Golden Gate NRA and permitting the retention of receipts; providing for administrative law judges to handle Indian issues; permitting the redistribution of certain Indian funds with limitations; directing allocation of funds for Bureau of Indian Affairs funded post-secondary schools; limiting the use of the Huron Cemetery to religious and cultural activities; permitting the conveyance of the Twin Cities Research Center; extending for one year the transportation fee retention provision of the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1988; authorizing a cooperative agreement with the Golden Gate National Parks Association; permitting the Bureau of Land Management to retain funds from the sale of seeds and seedlings; permitting the sale of equipment and interests at the White River Oil Shale Mine in Utah and the retention of receipts; authorizing funding transfers for Shenandoah Valley Battlefield NHD and Ice Age NST; and pro-

hibiting the closure of the underground lunchroom at Carlsbad Caverns NP.

Language is included under General Provision, Department of the Interior, prohibiting demolition of the bridge between New Jersey and Ellis Island; prohibiting posting of clothing optional signs at Canaveral NS; permitting the use of funds for incidental expenses related to the Centennial of the National Wildlife Refuge System; authorizing a cooperative agreement between the National Park Service and Capital Concerts; requiring delivery of a report to certain committees of Congress on an historical accounting of Indian trust funds for plaintiffs in the Cobell v. Norton litigation; limiting compensation for the Special Master and Court Monitor for the Cobell v. Norton litigation; requiring new Special Trustee Advisory Board appointees; allowing payment of attorney fees for Federal employees related to the Cobell v. Norton litigation; allowing Federal firefighting activities on non-Federal lands; extending the deadline for creation of a commission on a possible Museum of African American History and extending the availability of funds for this purpose; requiring that the Secretary of the Interior be a coequal partner on the Everglades RECOVER team; requiring the Fish and Wildlife Service to mark hatchery salmon; naming the Bitter Lake NWR, NM Vistor Center for Joseph R. Skeen; and establishing a commission to review Indian gaming.

Language is included under Forest Service, State and private forestry, requiring House and Senate Appropriations Committee approval before releasing forest legacy project funds.

Language is included under Forest Service, National forest system, allowing 50 percent of the fees collected under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act to remain available until expended; requiring the fiscal year 2004 budget justification to display unobligated balances available at the start of fiscal year 2003; and permitting the transfer of funds to the Bureau of Land Management for wild horse and burro management.

Language is included under Forest Service, Wildland fire management, allowing the use of funds to repay advances from other accounts and requiring 50 percent of any unobligated balances remaining at the end of fiscal year 2002, excepting hazardous fuels funding, to be transferred to the Knutson-Vandenberg Fund as repayment for past advances; permitting the use of funds for the Joint Fire Science program; providing for grants and cooperative agreements with local communities; providing for use of funds on adjacent, non-Federal lands for hazard reduction; providing contract authority for fuel reduction projects; and allowing transfer of funds for Endangered Species Act consultation.

Language is included under Forest Service, Capital improvement and maintenance, allowing funds to be used for road decommissioning and requiring that no road decommissioning be funded until notice and an opportunity for public comment has been provided.

Language is included under Forest Service, Range betterment fund, providing that 6 percent of the funds may be used for administrative expenses.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, providing that proceeds from the sale of aircraft may be used to purchase replacement aircraft; permitting the transfer of funds

for firefighting from other USDA account; allowing funds to be used through the Agency for International Development and the Foreign Agricultural Service for work in foreign countries and to support other forestry activities outside of the United States.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, prohibiting the following without advance approval: (1) the transfer of funds under the Department of Agriculture transfer authority; (2) reprogramming of funds; and (3) transfer of funds in excess of the level transferred during fiscal year 2000 to the working capital fund of the Department of Agriculture.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, providing for a Youth Conservation Corps program; providing for matching funds and administrative expenses for the National Forest Foundation and also matching funds for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation; providing funds for sustainable rural development; permitting the transfer of certain funds to the State of Washington fish and wildlife department for planned projects; providing payments to counties within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area; providing authority to the Pinchot Institute for activities at Grey Towers National Historic Landmark; allowing payments to Del Norte County, CA; permitting limited reimbursements to the Office of General Counsel in USDA; and allowing the limited use of funds for law enforcement emergencies.

Language is included under Department of Energy, Clean coal technology deferring certain funding for one year.

Language is included under Department of Energy, Fossil energy, specifying certain conditions for the Clean Coal Power Initiative; limiting the field testing of nuclear explosives for the recovery of oil and gas; and permitting the use of funds from other programs accounts for the National Energy Technology Laboratory.

Language is included under Department of Energy, Naval Petroleum and oil shale reserves, permitting the use of unobligated balances.

Language is included under the Department of Energy, Energy conservation, providing allocations of grants for weatherization and State energy conservation.

Language is included under Administrative provisions, Department of Energy, providing for vehicle and guard services and uniform allowances; limiting programs of price supports and loan guarantees to what is provided in appropriations Acts; providing for the transfer of funds to other agencies of the Government; providing for retention of revenues by the Secretary of Energy on certain projects; requiring certain contracts be submitted to Congress prior to implementation; prohibiting issuance of procurement documents without appropriations; and permitting the use of contributions and fees for cooperative projects.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Indian health services, providing that certain contracts and grants may be performed in two fiscal years; exempting certain tribal funding from fiscal year constraints; limiting funds for catastrophic care, loan repayment and certain contracts; capping contract support cost spending; providing for use of collections under Title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act; and permitting the use of Indian Health Care Improvement Fund monies for facilities improvement.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Indian health facilities, providing that funds may be used to purchase land, modular buildings and trailers; providing for certain staff quarters construction in Alaska; providing for certain purchases and for a demolition fund; providing authority for contracts for small ambulatory facilities; and providing for the transfer of land to IHS on St. Paul Island, AK.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, providing for payments for telephone service in private residences in the field, purchase of reprints, and purchase and erection of portable buildings and allowing deobligation and reobligation of funds applied to self-governance funding agreements.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, providing that health care may be extended to non-Indians at Indian Health Service facilities and providing for expenditure of funds transferred to IHS from the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, preventing the Indian Health Service from billing Indians in order to collect from third-party payers until Congress has agreed to implement a specific policy.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, allowing payment of expenses for meeting attendance; specifying that certain funds shall not be subject to certain travel limitations; prohibiting the expenditure of funds to implement new eligibility regulations; providing that funds be apportioned only in the appropriation structure in this Act; prohibiting changing the appropriations structure without approval of the Appropriations Committees; and permitting the sale of goods and services for fees and for the use of those fees.

Language is included under Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, Salaries and expenses, defining eligible relocatees; prohibiting movement of any single Navajo or Navajo family unless a new or replacement home is available; limiting relocatees to one new or replacement home; and establishing a priority for relocation of Navajos to those certified eligible who have selected and received homesites on the Navajo reservation or selected a replacement residence off the Navajo reservation.

Language is included under Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, Payment to the Institute, earmarking funds for the Library Technology Center.

Language is included under Smithsonian Institution, Salaries and expenses, allowing for advance payments to independent contractors performing research services or participating in official Smithsonian presentations; providing that funds may be used to support American overseas research centers; permitting the use of certain funds for the Victor Building; and rescinding prior year funds.

Language is included under Smithsonian Institution, repair, restoration and alteration of facilities, permitting the Smithsonian Institution to select contractors for certain purposes on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price and earmarking funds for the National Zoo.

Language is included under Smithsonian Institution, Administrative provisions, precluding any changes to the Smithsonian science

program without prior approval of the Board of Regents; limiting the design or expansion of current space or facilities without prior approval of the Committee; and limiting reprogramming of funds and the use of funds for the Holt House.

Language is included under National Gallery of Art, Salaries and expenses, allowing payment in advance for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies; providing uniform allowances and for restoration and repair of works of art by contract without advertising; and providing no-year availability of funds for special exhibitions.

Language is included under National Gallery of Art, Repair, restoration and renovation of buildings, permitting the Gallery to perform work by contract or otherwise and to select contractors for certain purposes on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price.

Language is included under National Foundation for the Humanities, Matching grants, allowing obligation of current and prior year funds of gifts, bequests, and devises of money for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

Language is included under National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, Administrative provisions, requiring certain language in contracts and grants permitting the use of non-appropriated funds for reception expenses, and allowing the chairperson of the NEA to approve small grants under limited circumstances.

Language is included under Commission of Fine Arts, Salaries and expenses, permitting the charging and use of fees for its publications.

Language is included under Commission of Fine Arts, National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs limiting the use of funds to study the alteration or transfer of this program.

Language is included under Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Salaries and expenses, restricting hiring anyone at Executive Level V or higher.

Language is included under National Capital Planning Commission, Salaries and expenses, providing a pay level at the rate of Executive Level IV for all appointed members.

Language is included under Holocaust Memorial Council, providing no year funding availability for repair and rehabilitation and museums exhibitions.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, providing for availability of information on consulting services contracts; prohibiting the use of funds to distribute literature either to promote or oppose legislative proposals on which Congressional action is incomplete; prohibiting the use of funds to provide personal cooks, chauffeurs or other personal servants to any office or employee; specifying that funds are for one year unless provided otherwise; prohibiting assessments against programs funded in this bill; and prohibiting the sale of giant sequoia trees in a manner different from 2002.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, continuing a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal lands; permitting processing of grandfathered applications; and permitting third-party contractors to process grandfathered applications.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, limiting the use of funds for contract support costs on Indian contracts.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, making reforms in the National Endowment for the Arts, including funding distribution reforms; permitting the National Endowments for the Arts and the Humanities to collect, invest and use private donations; limiting funds for completing or issuing the five-year program under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act; limiting the use of funds for any government-wide administrative functions; permitting the use of Forest Service road and trail funds for maintenance and forest health; limiting the use of telephone answering machines; and limiting the sale for export of western red cedar in Alaska.

Language is included under Title III—General Provisions, prohibiting the Forest Service from using projects under the recreation fee demonstration program to supplant existing concessions and permitting the use of Forest land management plans pending completion of required revisions.

Language is included under Title III—General Provisions, clarifying the requirement for mutually significant benefits when the Forest Service conducts cooperative agreements; limiting leasing and preleasing activities within National Monuments; extending the authority for Forest Service stewardship and results contracts; making a technical correction to the Cabin User Fee Fairness Act of 2000; extending and expanding the pilot program allowing the Forest Service to dispose of certain excess structures and reinvest the proceeds for maintenance and rehabilitation; providing for processing expired grazing permits by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service; providing authority for the staff of Congressionally established foundations to use GSA contract airfare rates and Federal government hotel accommodation rates when on official business; authorizing a demonstration program for the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, which permits the Eagle Butte service unit to pay higher salaries and bonuses to attract health professionals; prohibiting the transfer of funds to other agencies other than provided in this Act; providing the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to enter into reciprocal agreements with foreign nations concerning the personal liability of firefighters; and limiting the use of funds to prepare or issue a permit or lease for oil or gas drilling in the Finger Lakes National Forest, NY.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill which are not authorized by law:

[Dollars in thousands]

	Last year of authorization	Authorization level	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
National Endowment for the Arts	1993	''Such sums as may be necessary''.	$174,460	$116,489

[Dollars in thousands]

	Last year of authorization	Authorization level	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
National Endowment for the Humanities	1993	"Such sums as may be necessary".	177,413	126,054
Office of Navajo & Hopi Indian Relocation	2000	$30,000	8,000	14,491
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service				
Resources Management:				
Endangered Species Act Amendments of 1988.	1992	$41,500	35,721	130,244
Marine Mammal Protection Act Amendments of 1994.	1999	$10,296	2,008	2,453
Department of Energy				
Energy Information Administration	1992	NA	76,300	80,611
Office of Fossil Energy:				
Coal	1997	"Such sums as may be necessary".	149,629	207,700
Enhanced Oil Recovery	1997	NA	45,937	44,400
Natural Gas	1997	NA	23,614	48,190
Fuel Cells	1997	NA	50,117	71,000
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy:				
Transportation R&D	1994	$160,000	176,000	273,864
Buildings, Industry	1994	$275,000	255,700	562,152

The Committee notes that authorizing legislation for many of these programs is in various stages of the legislative process and these authorizations are expected to be enacted into law later this year.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is a statement of general performance goals and objectives for which this measure authorizes funding:

The Committee on Appropriations considers program performance, including a program's success in developing and attaining outcome-related goals and objectives, in developing funding recommendations.

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below: there were no recorded votes.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CL. 3(e) (Ramseyer Rule)

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

SECTION 412(b) OF THE NATIONAL PARKS OMNIBUS ACT OF 1988

(16 U.S.C. 5961(b)) is amended as follows:

(b) OBLIGATION OF FUNDS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, with respect to a service contract for the provision solely of transportation services at Zion National Park, the Secretary may obligate the expenditure of fees received in fiscal year [2002] *2003* under section 501 before the fees are received.

SECTION 124(a) OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES ACT, 1997

(16 U.S.C. 1011(a)) is amended as follows:

(a) IN GENERAL.—For fiscal year 1997 and thereafter, appropriations made for the Bureau of Land Management, *including appropriations for the Wildland Fire Management account allocated to the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs,* may be used by the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of entering into cooperative agreements with the heads of other Federal agencies, tribal, State, and local governments, private and nonprofit entities, and landowners for the protection, restoration, and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat and other resources on public and private lands and the reduction of risk from natural disaster where public safety threatened that benefit these resources on public lands within the watershed.

SECTION 347 OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

STEWARDSHIP END RESULT CONTRACTING DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

SEC. 374 (a) IN GENERAL.— Until September 30, [2004] *2005*, the Forest Service may enter into, via agreement or contract as appropriate, no more than twenty-eight (28) stewardship contracting demonstration pilot projects with private persons or other public or private entities, of which Region One of the Forest Service shall have the authority to enter into nine (9) such contracts, to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forests that meet local and rural community needs.

SECTION 329 OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

SEC. 329. (a) * * *

(b) LIMITATION.— Conveyances on not more than [10] *20* sites may be made under the authority of this section, and the Secretary of Agriculture shall obtain the concurrence of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate in advance of each conveyance.

(d) DURATION OF AUTHORITY.— The authority provided by this section expires on September 30, [2005] *2006.*

SECTION 608 OF THE CABIN USER FEE FAIRNESS ACT OF 2000

SEC. 608. ANNUAL ADJUSTMENT OF CABIN USER FEE.

(a) * * *

(b) INITIAL INDEX.—

(1) * * *

(2) STATEWIDE CHANGES.— In determining the annual adjustment to the cabin user fee for an authorization located in a county in which agricultural land prices are influenced by the [value influences] *criteria* described in [section 606(b)(3)] *section 606(b)(2),* the Secretary shall use average statewide changes in the State in which the lot is located.

FIVE-YEAR PROJECTION OF OUTLAYS

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill:

(In millions)

Budget authority (discretionary)	19,730
Outlays:	
Fiscal year 2003	12,461
Fiscal year 2004	4,400
Fiscal year 2005	1,700
Fiscal year 2006	756
Fiscal year 2007 and future years	402

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the financial assistance to State and local governments is as follows:

(In millions)

New budget authority	2,744
Fiscal year 2003 outlays resulting therefrom	1,513

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2002 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2003
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Bureau of Land Management					
Management of lands and resources	746,632	772,962	782,904	+36,272	+9,942
Conservation	29,000	40,028	44,028	+15,028	+4,000
Subtotal	775,632	812,990	826,932	+51,300	+13,942
Wildland fire management:					
Preparedness	280,807	277,213	278,639	-2,168	+1,426
Fire suppression operations	127,424	160,351	160,351	+32,927	---
Other operations	216,190	216,190	216,342	+152	+152
Suppression (contingent emergency appropriations)	34,000	---	---	-34,000	---
Fiscal year 2002 supplemental	---	---	200,000	+200,000	+200,000
Other operations (contingent emergency appropriations)	20,000	---	---	-20,000	---
Subtotal	678,421	653,754	855,332	+176,911	+201,578
Central hazardous materials fund	9,978	9,978	9,978	---	---
Construction	13,076	10,976	10,976	-2,100	---
Payments in lieu of taxes	160,000	150,000	160,000	---	+10,000
Conservation	50,000	15,000	70,000	+20,000	+55,000
Subtotal	210,000	165,000	230,000	+20,000	+65,000
Land acquisition (conservation)	49,920	44,686	49,286	-634	+4,600
Oregon and California grant lands	105,165	105,633	105,633	+468	---
Range improvements (indefinite)	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---
Service charges, deposits, & forfeitures (indefinite)	8,000	7,900	7,900	-100	---
Offsetting fee collections	---	-7,900	-7,900	-7,900	---
Miscellaneous trust funds (indefinite)	12,405	12,405	12,405	---	---
Total, Bureau of Land Management	1,872,597	1,825,422	2,110,542	+237,945	+285,120
Appropriations	(1,689,677)	(1,725,708)	(1,747,228)	(+57,551)	(+21,520)
Conservation	(128,920)	(99,714)	(163,314)	(+34,394)	(+63,600)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(54,000)	---	(200,000)	(+146,000)	(+200,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2002
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2003
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
United States Fish and Wildlife Service					
Resource management	819,597	825,598	847,353	+27,756	+21,755
Conservation	31,000	78,006	71,006	+40,006	-7,000
Subtotal	850,597	903,604	918,359	+67,762	+14,755
Construction	55,543	35,402	51,308	-4,235	+15,906
Land acquisition (conservation)	99,135	70,384	82,250	-16,885	+11,866
Landowner incentive program (conservation)	40,000	50,000	40,000	---	-10,000
Private stewardship grants program (conservation)	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---
Cooperative endangered species conservation fund (conservation)	96,235	91,000	121,400	+25,165	+30,400
National wildlife refuge fund	14,414	14,414	14,414	---	---
Conservation	---	---	5,000	+5,000	+5,000
Subtotal	14,414	14,414	19,414	+5,000	+5,000
North American wetlands conservation fund (conservation)	43,500	43,560	43,560	+60	---
Neotropical migratory birds conservation fund (conservation)	3,000	---	5,000	+2,000	+5,000
Multinational species conservation fund	4,000	5,000	---	-4,000	-5,000
Conservation	---	---	4,800	+4,800	+4,800
State wildlife grants (conservation)	85,000	60,000	100,000	+15,000	+40,000
Rescission	-25,000	---	---	+25,000	---
Subtotal	60,000	60,000	100,000	+40,000	+40,000
Total, United States Fish and Wildlife Service	1,276,424	1,283,364	1,396,091	+119,667	+112,727
Appropriations	(893,554)	(880,414)	(913,075)	(+19,521)	(+32,661)
Conservation	(407,870)	(402,950)	(483,016)	(+75,146)	(+80,066)
Rescission	(-25,000)	---	---	(+25,000)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2002 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2003
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Park Service					
Operation of the national park system	1,474,977	1,560,565	1,596,593	+121,616	+36,028
Conservation	2,000	24,000	9,000	+7,000	-15,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	10,098	---	---	-10,098	---
Subtotal	1,487,075	1,584,565	1,605,593	+118,518	+21,028
United States Park Police	65,260	78,431	78,431	+13,171	---
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	25,295	---	---	-25,295	---
Subtotal	90,555	78,431	78,431	-12,124	---
National recreation and preservation	66,159	46,824	56,330	-9,829	+9,506
Urban park and recreation fund (conservation)	30,000	300	30,000	---	+29,700
Historic preservation fund (conservation)	74,500	67,000	76,500	+2,000	+9,500
Construction	299,193	240,182	271,450	-27,743	+31,268
Conservation	66,851	82,202	53,736	-13,115	-28,466
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	21,624	---	---	-21,624	---
Total, Construction	387,668	322,384	325,186	-62,482	+2,802
Land and water conservation fund (rescission of contract authority)	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	---	---
Land acquisition and state assistance (conservation)	274,117	286,057	253,099	-21,018	-32,958
Total, National Park Service (net)	2,380,074	2,355,561	2,395,139	+15,065	+39,578
Appropriations	(1,905,589)	(1,926,002)	(2,002,804)	(+97,215)	(+76,802)
Conservation	(447,468)	(459,559)	(422,335)	(-25,133)	(-37,224)
Emergency appropriations	(57,017)	---	---	(-57,017)	---
Rescission	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2002
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2003
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
United States Geological Survey					
Surveys, investigations, and research	889,002	853,760	903,405	+14,403	+49,645
Conservation	25,000	13,578	25,000	---	+11,422
Total, United States Geological Survey	914,002	867,338	928,405	+14,403	+61,067
Minerals Management Service					
Royalty and offshore minerals management	253,397	264,452	264,951	+11,554	+499
Use of receipts	-102,730	-100,230	-100,230	+2,500	---
Oil spill research	6,105	6,105	6,105	---	---
Total, Minerals Management Service	156,772	170,327	170,826	+14,054	+499
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement					
Regulation and technology	102,800	105,092	105,092	+2,292	---
Receipts from performance bond forfeitures (indefinite)	275	275	275	---	---
Subtotal	103,075	105,367	105,367	+2,292	---
Abandoned mine reclamation fund (definite, trust fund)	203,455	174,035	184,745	-18,710	+10,710
Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	306,530	279,402	290,112	-16,418	+10,710
Bureau of Indian Affairs					
Operation of Indian programs	1,799,809	1,837,110	1,859,064	+59,255	+21,954
Construction	357,132	345,252	345,252	-11,880	---
Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians	60,949	57,949	60,949	---	+3,000
Indian guaranteed loan program account	4,986	5,493	5,493	+507	---
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(75,000)	(72,424)	(72,424)	(-2,576)	---
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	2,222,876	2,245,804	2,270,758	+47,882	+24,954

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2002
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2003
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Departmental Offices					
Insular Affairs:					
Assistance to Territories	51,230	42,497	45,497	-5,733	+3,000
Northern Marianas	27,720	27,720	27,720	---	---
Subtotal	78,950	70,217	73,217	-5,733	+3,000
Compact of Free Association	8,745	8,745	9,045	+300	+300
Mandatory payments	14,500	12,000	12,000	-2,500	---
Subtotal	23,245	20,745	21,045	-2,200	+300
Total, Insular Affairs	102,195	90,962	94,262	-7,933	+3,300
Departmental management	67,741	78,596	72,533	+4,792	-6,063
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	2,205	---	---	-2,205	---
Subtotal	69,946	78,596	72,533	+2,587	-6,063
Office of the Solicitor	45,000	47,773	47,473	+2,473	-300
Office of Inspector General	34,302	36,659	36,239	+1,937	-420
National Indian Gaming Commission	---	2,000	2,000	+2,000	---
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians					
Federal trust programs	99,224	151,027	141,277	+42,053	-9,750
Indian land consolidation	10,980	7,980	7,980	-3,000	---
Total, Office of Special Trustee for American Indians	110,204	159,007	149,257	+39,053	-9,750

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2002
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2003
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Natural resource damage assessment fund.....	5,497	5,538	5,538	+41	---
Federal priority land acquisitions and exchanges.....	---	3,000	---	---	-3,000
Total, Departmental Offices.....	367,144	423,535	407,302	+40,158	-16,233
Total, title I, Department of the Interior:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net)...	9,496,419	9,450,753	9,969,175	+472,756	+518,422
Appropriations.....	(8,428,939)	(8,501,952)	(8,705,510)	(+276,571)	(+203,558)
Conservation.....	(1,009,258)	(978,801)	(1,093,665)	(+84,407)	(+114,864)
Emergency appropriations.....	(59,222)	---	---	(-59,222)	---
Contingent emergency appropriations.....	(54,000)	---	(200,000)	(+146,000)	(+200,000)
Rescissions.....	(-55,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(+25,000)	---
(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	(75,000)	(72,424)	(72,424)	(-2,576)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2002
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2003
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Forest Service					
Forest and rangeland research	241,304	242,798	252,000	+10,696	+9,202
State and private forestry	190,221	121,805	146,695	-43,526	+24,890
Conservation	101,000	155,558	133,133	+32,133	-22,425
Subtotal	291,221	277,363	279,828	-11,393	+2,465
National forest system	1,331,439	1,366,475	1,370,567	+39,128	+4,092
Wildland fire management:					
Preparedness	622,618	600,703	640,000	+17,382	+39,297
Fire suppression operations	255,321	420,699	420,699	+165,378	---
Other operations	336,410	347,736	452,750	+116,340	+105,014
Suppression (contingent emergency appropriations)	266,000	---	---	-266,000	---
Fiscal year 2002 supplemental	---	---	500,000	+500,000	+500,000
Other operations (contingent emergency appropriations)	80,000	---	---	-80,000	---
Subtotal	1,560,349	1,369,138	2,013,449	+453,100	+644,311
Capital improvement and maintenance	485,188	501,222	507,865	+22,677	+6,643
Conservation	61,000	50,866	64,866	+3,866	+14,000
Subtotal	546,188	552,088	572,731	+26,543	+20,643
Land acquisition (conservation)	149,742	130,510	146,336	-3,406	+15,826
Acquisition of lands for national forests, special acts	1,069	1,069	1,069	---	---
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges (indefinite)	234	234	234	---	---
Range betterment fund (indefinite)	3,290	3,402	3,402	+112	---
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research	92	92	92	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2002
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2003
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Management of national forest lands for subsistence uses	5,488	5,542	5,542	+54	---
Reduction for non-conservation funding	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	---	---
Conservation (Youth Conservation Corps)	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---
Total, Forest Service	4,130,416	3,948,711	4,645,250	+514,834	+696,539
Appropriations	(3,470,674)	(3,609,777)	(3,798,915)	(+328,241)	(+189,138)
Conservation	(313,742)	(338,934)	(346,335)	(+32,593)	(+7,401)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(346,000)	---	(500,000)	(+154,000)	(+500,000)
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY					
Clean coal technology:					
Deferral	-40,000	---	-50,000	-10,000	-50,000
(Transfer out)	(-33,700)	(-40,000)	---	(+33,700)	(+40,000)
Fossil energy research and development	582,790	489,305	664,205	+81,415	+174,900
Clean coal technology (by transfer)	(33,700)	(40,000)	---	(-33,700)	(-40,000)
Alternative fuels production (rescission)	-2,000	---	---	+2,000	---
Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves	17,371	20,831	20,831	+3,460	---
Elk Hills School lands fund	---	36,000	---	---	-36,000
Advance appropriations, FY 2003	36,000	---	---	-36,000	---
Energy conservation	912,805	901,651	984,653	+71,848	+83,002
Economic regulation	1,996	1,487	1,487	-509	---
Strategic petroleum reserve	179,009	168,856	175,856	-3,153	+7,000
SPR petroleum account	---	11,000	7,000	+7,000	-4,000
Northeast home heating oil reserve	---	8,000	8,000	+8,000	---
Energy Information Administration	78,499	80,111	80,611	+2,112	+500
Total, Department of Energy:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	1,766,470	1,717,241	1,892,643	+126,173	+175,402
Appropriations	(1,772,470)	(1,717,241)	(1,942,643)	(+170,173)	(+225,402)
Advance appropriations	(36,000)	---	---	(-36,000)	---
Rescissions	(-2,000)	---	---	(+2,000)	---
Deferral	(-40,000)	---	(-50,000)	(-10,000)	(-50,000)
(Transfer out)	(-33,700)	(-40,000)	---	(+33,700)	(+40,000)
(By transfer)	(33,700)	(40,000)	---	(-33,700)	(-40,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2002
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2003
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Management of national forest lands for subsistence uses	5,488	5,542	5,542	+54	---
Reduction for non-conservation funding	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	---	---
Conservation (Youth Conservation Corps)	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---
Total, Forest Service	4,130,416	3,948,711	4,645,250	+514,834	+696,539
Appropriations	(3,470,674)	(3,609,777)	(3,798,915)	(+328,241)	(+189,138)
Conservation	(313,742)	(338,934)	(346,335)	(+32,593)	(+7,401)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(346,000)	---	(500,000)	(+154,000)	(+500,000)
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY					
Clean coal technology:					
Deferral	-40,000	---	-50,000	-10,000	-50,000
(Transfer out)	(-33,700)	(-40,000)	---	(+33,700)	(+40,000)
Fossil energy research and development	582,790	489,305	664,205	+81,415	+174,900
Clean coal technology (by transfer)	(33,700)	(40,000)	---	(-33,700)	(-40,000)
Alternative fuels production (rescission)	-2,000	---	---	+2,000	---
Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves	17,371	20,831	20,831	+3,460	---
Elk Hills School lands fund	---	36,000	---	---	-36,000
Advance appropriations, FY 2003	36,000	---	---	-36,000	---
Energy conservation	912,805	901,651	984,653	+71,848	+83,002
Economic regulation	1,996	1,487	1,487	-509	---
Strategic petroleum reserve	179,009	168,856	175,856	-3,153	+7,000
SPR petroleum account	---	11,000	7,000	+7,000	-4,000
Northeast home heating oil reserve	---	8,000	8,000	+8,000	---
Energy Information Administration	78,499	80,111	80,611	+2,112	+500
Total, Department of Energy:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	1,766,470	1,717,241	1,892,643	+126,173	+175,402
Appropriations	(1,772,470)	(1,717,241)	(1,942,643)	(+170,173)	(+225,402)
Advance appropriations	(36,000)	---	---	(-36,000)	---
Rescissions	(-2,000)	---	---	(+2,000)	---
Deferral	(-40,000)	---	(-50,000)	(-10,000)	(-50,000)
(Transfer out)	(-33,700)	(-40,000)	---	(+33,700)	(+40,000)
(By transfer)	(33,700)	(40,000)	---	(-33,700)	(-40,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2002
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2003
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
Indian Health Service					
Indian health services	2,389,614	2,453,835	2,508,756	+119,142	+54,921
Indian health facilities	369,487	362,571	391,865	+22,378	+29,294
Total, Indian Health Service	2,759,101	2,816,406	2,900,621	+141,520	+84,215
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES					
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation					
Salaries and expenses	15,148	14,491	14,491	-657	---
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development					
Payment to the Institute	4,490	5,130	5,130	+640	---
Smithsonian Institution					
Salaries and expenses	399,253	448,760	450,760	+51,507	+2,000
Rescission	---	-14,100	-14,100	-14,100	---
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	21,707	---	---	-21,707	---
Subtotal	420,960	434,660	436,660	+15,700	+2,000
Repair, restoration and alteration of facilities	67,900	81,300	81,300	+13,400	---
Construction	30,000	12,000	10,000	-20,000	-2,000
Total, Smithsonian Institution	518,860	527,960	527,960	+9,100	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2002
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2003
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Gallery of Art					
Salaries and expenses	68,967	78,219	78,219	+9,252	---
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	2,148	---	---	-2,148	---
Subtotal	71,115	78,219	78,219	+7,104	---
Repair, restoration and renovation of buildings	14,220	16,230	16,230	+2,010	---
Total, National Gallery of Art	85,335	94,449	94,449	+9,114	---
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts					
Operations and maintenance	15,000	16,310	16,310	+1,310	---
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	4,310	---	---	-4,310	---
Subtotal	19,310	16,310	16,310	-3,000	---
Construction	19,000	17,600	17,600	-1,400	---
Total, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	38,310	33,910	33,910	-4,400	---
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars					
Salaries and expenses	7,796	8,488	8,488	+692	---
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities					
National Endowment for the Arts					
Grants and administration	98,234	99,489	99,489	+1,255	---
National Endowment for the Humanities					
Grants and administration	108,382	109,632	109,932	+1,550	+300
Matching grants	16,122	16,122	16,122	---	---
Total, National Endowment for the Humanities	124,504	125,754	126,054	+1,550	+300

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2002
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2003
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Institute of Museum and Library Services/ Office of Museum Services					
Grants and administration 1/	26,899	---	---	-26,899	---
Challenge America Arts Fund					
Challenge America grants	17,000	17,000	17,000	---	---
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	266,637	242,243	242,543	-24,094	+300
Commission of Fine Arts					
Salaries and expenses	1,224	1,224	1,255	+31	+31
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs					
Grants	7,000	7,000	7,000	---	---
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation					
Salaries and expenses	3,400	3,667	3,667	+267	---
National Capital Planning Commission					
Salaries and expenses	7,253	7,253	7,553	+300	+300
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 107-117)	758	---	---	-758	---
Total, National Capital Planning Commission	8,011	7,253	7,553	-458	+300
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum					
Holocaust Memorial Museum	36,028	38,663	38,663	+2,635	---

1/ Funded in the Labor HHS bill for FY 2003.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2002
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2003
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Presidio Trust					
Presidio trust fund	23,125	21,327	21,327	-1,798	---
Total, title II, related agencies:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	9,671,351	9,488,163	10,444,950	+773,599	+956,787
Appropriations	(8,988,686)	(9,163,329)	(9,662,715)	(+674,029)	(+499,386)
Conservation	(313,742)	(338,934)	(346,335)	(+32,593)	(+7,401)
Advance appropriations	(36,000)	---	---	(-36,000)	---
Emergency appropriations	(28,923)	---	---	(-28,923)	---
Contingent emergency appropriations	(346,000)	---	(500,000)	(+154,000)	(+500,000)
Rescissions	(-2,000)	(-14,100)	(-14,100)	(-12,100)	---
Deferral	(-40,000)	---	(-50,000)	(-10,000)	(-50,000)
(Transfer out)	(-33,700)	(-40,000)	---	(+33,700)	(+40,000)
(By transfer)	(33,700)	(40,000)	---	(-33,700)	(-40,000)
Grand total:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	19,167,770	18,938,916	20,414,125	+1,246,355	+1,475,209
Fiscal year 2002 (contingent emergency)	---	---	(700,000)	(+700,000)	(+700,000)
Fiscal year 2003 (net)	(19,167,770)	(18,938,916)	(19,714,125)	(+546,355)	(+775,209)
Appropriations	(17,417,625)	(17,665,281)	(18,368,225)	(+950,600)	(+702,944)
Conservation	(1,323,000)	(1,317,735)	(1,440,000)	(+117,000)	(+122,265)
Advance appropriations	(36,000)	---	---	(-36,000)	---
Emergency appropriations	(88,145)	---	---	(-88,145)	---
Contingent emergency appropriations	(400,000)	---	---	(-400,000)	---
Rescissions	(-57,000)	(-44,100)	(-44,100)	(+12,900)	---
Deferral	(-40,000)	---	(-50,000)	(-10,000)	(-50,000)
(Transfer out)	(-33,700)	(-40,000)	---	(+33,700)	(+40,000)
(By transfer)	(33,700)	(40,000)	---	(-33,700)	(-40,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(75,000)	(72,424)	(72,424)	(-2,576)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2002 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2003

(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Bureau of Land Management	1,872,597	1,825,422	2,110,542	+237,945	+285,120
United States Fish and Wildlife Service	1,276,424	1,283,364	1,396,091	+119,667	+112,727
National Park Service	2,380,074	2,355,561	2,395,139	+15,065	+39,578
United States Geological Survey	914,002	867,338	928,405	+14,403	+61,067
Minerals Management Service	156,772	170,327	170,826	+14,054	+499
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	306,530	279,402	290,112	-16,418	+10,710
Bureau of Indian Affairs	2,222,876	2,245,804	2,270,758	+47,882	+24,954
Departmental Offices	367,144	423,535	407,302	+40,158	-16,233
Total, Title I - Department of the Interior	9,496,419	9,450,753	9,969,175	+472,756	+518,422
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES					
Forest Service	4,130,416	3,948,711	4,645,250	+514,834	+696,539
Department of Energy	1,766,470	1,717,241	1,892,643	+126,173	+175,402
Indian Health Service	2,759,101	2,816,406	2,900,621	+141,520	+84,215
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	15,148	14,491	14,491	-657	---
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	4,490	5,130	5,130	+640	---
Smithsonian Institution	518,860	527,960	527,960	+9,100	---
National Gallery of Art	85,335	94,449	94,449	+9,114	---
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	38,310	33,910	33,910	-4,400	---
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	7,796	8,488	8,488	+692	---
National Endowment for the Arts	98,234	99,489	99,489	+1,255	---
National Endowment for the Humanities	124,504	125,754	126,054	+1,550	+300
Institute of Museum and Library Services	26,899	---	---	-26,899	---
Challenge America Arts Fund	17,000	17,000	17,000	---	---
Commission of Fine Arts	1,224	1,224	1,255	+31	+31
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs	7,000	7,000	7,000	---	---
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	3,400	3,667	3,667	+267	---
National Capital Planning Commission	8,011	7,253	7,553	-458	+300
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum	36,028	38,663	38,663	+2,635	---
Presidio Trust	23,125	21,327	21,327	-1,798	---
Total, Title II - Related Agencies	9,671,351	9,488,163	10,444,950	+773,599	+956,787
Grand total	19,167,770	18,938,916	20,414,125	+1,246,355	+1,475,209

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2002 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2003
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RECAP					
Scorekeeping adjustments:					
Clean coal (advance appropriation)	82,000	40,000	40,000	-42,000	---
Zion Park proposed (sec. 120)	---	---	---	---	---
Elk Hills School (advance appropriation, FY 2002)	36,000	---	---	-36,000	---
Elk Hills School (advance appropriations, FY 2003)	-36,000	36,000	36,000	+72,000	---
KAKE land transfer	---	---	---	---	---
Stewardship contracting	1,000	---	1,000	---	+1,000
Revisions to steel loan guarantee program	---	---	---	---	---
Park Police retirement	22,000	---	---	-22,000	---
NPS/African-American Museum (sec. 137)	---	---	1,000	+1,000	+1,000
OMB retirement accruals	---	506,000	---	---	-506,000
Conservation accruals	---	2,000	---	---	-2,000
FY 2002 contingent emergency supplemental approps.	---	---	-700,000	-700,000	-700,000
Total, adjustments	105,000	584,000	-622,000	-727,000	-1,206,000
Total (including adjustments)	19,272,770	19,522,916	19,792,125	+519,355	+269,209
Amounts in this bill	(19,167,770)	(18,938,916)	(20,414,125)	(+1,246,355)	(+1,475,209)
Scorekeeping adjustments	(105,000)	(584,000)	(-622,000)	(-727,000)	(-1,206,000)
Prior year outlays (including supplementals)					
Total mandatory and discretionary	19,272,770	19,522,916	19,792,125	+519,355	+269,209
Mandatory	(64,625)	(62,125)	(62,125)	(-2,500)	---
Mandatory (prior year)					
Mandatory (total)	(64,625)	(62,125)	(62,125)	(-2,500)	---
Discretionary	(19,208,145)	(19,460,791)	(19,730,000)	(+521,855)	(+269,209)
Discretionary (prior year)					
Discretionary Domestic (total)	(19,208,145)	(19,460,791)	(19,730,000)	(+521,855)	(+269,209)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2002 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2003

(Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
RECAP BY FUNCTION					
Mandatory	64,625	62,125	62,125	-2,500	---
Prior year outlays					
Total, Mandatory	64,625	62,125	62,125	-2,500	---
Conservation	1,323,000	1,319,735	1,440,000	+117,000	+120,265
Prior year outlays					
Total, Conservation	1,323,000	1,319,735	1,440,000	+117,000	+120,265
General purpose discretionary	17,885,145	18,141,056	18,290,000	+404,855	+148,944
Prior year outlays					
Total, General purpose discretionary	17,885,145	18,141,056	18,290,000	+404,855	+148,944
Total, Discretionary	19,208,145	19,460,791	19,730,000	+521,855	+269,209
Grand total, Mandatory and Discretionary	19,272,770	19,522,916	19,792,125	+519,355	+269,209
DISCRETIONARY 302B ALLOCATION					
GENERAL PURPOSE	17,885,145	18,141,056	18,290,000	+404,855	+148,944
302B ALLOCATION	17,800,000	---	18,290,000	+490,000	+18,290,000
OVER/UNDER ALLOCATION	85,145	18,141,056	---	-85,145	-18,141,056
CONSERVATION	1,323,000	1,319,735	1,440,000	+117,000	+120,265
302B ALLOCATION	1,320,000	---	1,440,000	+120,000	+1,440,000
OVER/UNDER ALLOCATION	3,000	1,319,735	---	-3,000	-1,319,735

MINORITY VIEWS OF THE HONORABLE NORMAN DICKS AND DAVID OBEY

In submitting these views, the Minority wishes to express its appreciation for the cooperative and bi-partisan manner in which the Interior Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2003 has been handled by the Chairman and the Majority. The Minority has been consulted throughout the process and believes that its views are reflected in many aspects of the bill. While we do not agree with every recommendation and continue to work for improvements in certain areas, in its entirety we believe that the Interior bill is one which Members from both parties can support.

In expressing our support for a fair bill which addresses the highest priorities within a constrained budget allocation, the Minority does not mean to leave the impression that we believe this bill fully addresses the natural resource and human needs which are addressed by agencies within the Interior Subcommittee's jurisdiction. In fact, the $19,730 million allocation for 2003, while almost $900 million above the president's request, is only 2.8 percent above the 2002 spending levels—an increase barely able to keep up with inflation. Nonetheless, the allocation has allowed the Committee to restore most of the cuts proposed in the Bush budget, especially those poorly justified reductions for energy research, forest fire prevention and preparedness, natural resource science at the U.S. Geological Survey and programs for urban parks.

There are also important increases. These include $20 million for the weatherization program, which is funded at $250 million. This program has been increased by $98 million over the last two years and the increased funding will lead to significant savings in energy as additional homes, schools and hospitals are insulated. It is critical to lower income families who often live in poorly insulated houses and who have seen the cost of heating double in the last year. There are also important increases for the land management agencies, especially the Fish and Wildlife Service which celebrates its 100th anniversary and the Minority was particularly pleased to see the $99 million increase over the request for Indian schools and Indian health programs. While far less than they need, it is a good recommendation given the allocation.

The Minority is pleased to join with the Majority in support of the sections of this bill which fully fund the new Conservation Trust Fund created two years ago by the Congress (title VIII of the Fiscal Year 2001 Interior Appropriations Act.). This new funding structure was created as our commitment to significant increases for preservation of this country's natural and cultural resources. It expands programs which support critical land acquisition where lands are threatened by development, accelerates efforts to deal with maintenance needs of our parks, refuges and forests, enhances efforts to protect wildlife, and expands federal support for other

conservation and preservation needs. By providing the full $1,440 million authorized this year for conservation programs in the Interior bill, the Congress maintains its commitment to the $12 billion in funding anticipated over the first six years of this initiative. This is roughly twice the amount which would likely have been provided under previous financing structures.

The Minority was especially pleased that the Committee adopted on a bi-partisan basis an amendment adding $700 million in critically needed fiscal year 2002 supplemental funding to fight the catastrophic fires burning in many of the Western States. The 2002 fire season is shaping up to be one of the worst in recent memory. At the beginning of July more than 3 million acres have burned, almost triple the average for this time of year. We believe the failure of the executive branch to request adequate funding for this emergency is irresponsible and we are pleased that the Committee has responded by adding to the bill the supplemental funding which will clearly be needed.

While we have in these views attempted to indicate the many areas in which we are supportive of the bill, we must, however, express our consternation regarding the decision by the Committee to hold down funding for America's cultural agencies—the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) and the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). These agencies, which finance the country's small but critical efforts in support of cultural education and preservation, were cut by more than 40 percent in 1995 and, despite some progress in the last two years, for the most part have yet to recover. The NEA is funded in this bill at a level of $116.5 million, $46 million below the 1995 level and in real dollars a reduction of almost one-third. The funding for the National Endowment for the Humanities is similarly inadequate in this bill.

Last year, when the House considered the FY 2002 Interior bill, it approved a bi-partisan amendment to begin restoring federal support for these cultural agencies. The House at that time voted 221 to 193 in favor of adding $10 million to the NEA and $5 million to the NEH, the first increase to win final approval on a roll call vote since 1994. The Minority believes that this vote was a turning point in which the full House declared an end to the fight over federal funding for the arts and humanities begun in the early 1990's. It did so first because of the quality and the public support for these programs. But, it also did so because it accepted that the reforms instituted by the Congress had successfully dealt with the concerns of many in the public about federal support for controversial projects. These reforms include a significant broadening of grant support to more States and communities, an expanded and more publicly responsive advisory council, and controls to limit funding for controversial programs. The Minority will continue to look for sources of additional funding for our cultural agencies as the bill moves to the House floor.

There are other areas beyond the cultural agencies where the Minority would support additional funds. In particular Indian health and education are high priority areas which need increased resources. But, as stated at the beginning of these views, we believe this legislation in balance is a good bill produced through an open

and bi-partisan process. We believe it deserves an "aye" vote at final passage.

NORM DICKS.
DAVID OBEY.

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